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EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DURING THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

1869-'70.

IN THIRTEEN VOLUMES.

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Volume 3.....	No. 1. Interior: Part 3.
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STRAY BANDS OF INDIANS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING

A copy of a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in relation to the removal of stray bands of Pottawatomie and Winnebago Indians in Wisconsin.

MARCH 23, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., March 22, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a communication, dated the 16th instant, from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and accompanying papers, relating to the removal of "stray bands of Pottawatomie and Winnebago Indians in Wisconsin," from their present homes in that State to the tribes to which they respectively belong.

The Commissioner estimates that the sum of \$67,000 will be necessary to defray the expenses incident to the removal of the Indians referred to; and I respectfully recommend that the subject may receive the favorable consideration of Congress.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. OTTO,
Acting Secretary.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., March 16, 1870.

SIR: In regard to the stray bands of Pottawatomie and Winnebago Indians in Wisconsin, whose removal therefrom to the reservation of the tribe to which they belong, the former in Kansas and the latter in Nebraska, has frequently been made the subject of petitions and requests from citizens of Wisconsin, and more particularly by communications from Governor Fairchild, C. Young, and others, dated the 25th January and 11th February last, which have been referred here from your department for a report thereon, I beg leave to remark that the matter of the removal of these Indians from where they now reside to their proper

home, has at different times within the past few years been brought to the consideration of this office; but nothing definite has ever been determined upon in reference thereto.

These bands are remnants of their tribes that were removed years ago to the west of the Mississippi River, and comprise those who avoided the efforts of the government to remove them, or those who refused to accompany their tribe, and some who, after being removed, returned to their old home. It is understood they are averse to leaving Wisconsin; and it might perhaps be necessary to use force to accomplish their removal. I agree with my predecessor, Hon. N. G. Taylor, in the opinion expressed by him in his report to you of the 8th of April last, that as they have no lands in Wisconsin, and are not likely, under the circumstances surrounding them, to abandon their old habits and become an agricultural people, and as they are constantly giving occasion to the citizens of the State for complaint, and causing demands for their removal, they would be better off were they joined with their people who are residing west of the Mississippi; and I renew the recommendation then made, that measures be taken for their removal out of the State at an early day. If this be not practicable, I see not what else can be done than to care for them as at present, under the charge of a special agent of the government, and with the help of an annual appropriation by Congress; or that there shall be set apart in the country they now inhabit a suitable reservation, to which they shall be restricted, and such assistance afforded as may be requisite to put them in the way of becoming a self-sustaining people. Such a reservation might—in the event of the Chippewas of Lake Superior, who have four reservations in Minnesota and three in Wisconsin, disposing of all their lands except the reservation on Bad River, Wisconsin, which has been suggested by their agent as best for the interest of these Indians, and which measure I am in favor of recommending for the action of Congress—be provided, by giving them one of the tracts thus obtained from that tribe.

I am, however, satisfied it will be best, both for the Indians and citizens, that these stray bands be removed entirely from Wisconsin, and favor the effort at once to effect it as early as practicable; the Winnebagoes to join their tribe on the reservation in Nebraska, and the Pottawatomies to unite with their people in the country selected recently by them as their future home in the "Indian country" south of Kansas. For this purpose I respectfully submit the following estimate, and recommend that Congress be asked to make the necessary appropriation.

Transportation and subsistence of 1,000 Winnebago Indians from Wisconsin to Nebraska, \$30 each.....	\$30, 000
Transportation and subsistence of 500 Pottawatomies, and 200 Chippewas intermarried with them, from Wisconsin to the Indian country south of Kansas, \$50.....	35, 000
Pay of special agent, and for incidental expenses.....	2, 000
	<hr/>
	67, 000
	<hr/>

I return herewith the communications of Governor Fairchild and Mr. Young.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. D. Cox,
Secretary of the Interior.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Madison, January 26, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith, and to ask your consideration of, the petitions of certain citizens of this State and the State of Minnesota. The Indians are unusually troublesome this winter, and many complaints in regard to them are received at this department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LUCIUS FAIRCHILD.

Hon. J. D. Cox,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

Hon. J. D. Cox, *Secretary of Interior, Washington, D. C.:*

The undersigned, your petitioners, would respectfully represent: That there now are, and for several years last past have been, roaming from place to place, through the greater portion of northwestern Wisconsin, stray bands of Pottawatomie and Winnebago Indians, who belong on their respective reservations, but have refused to go there; that said Indians are, and have been, a fruitful source of trouble to the whites, and of serious injury to those regions which they frequent; that they are made the instruments, in the hands of unscrupulous men, of frequent and persistent violations of law, which result in the loss of life and destruction of property, and of the peace and safety of the people, and always to the injury of the Indians themselves; that the best interests of the people of those portions of our State frequented by them, as well as of the Indians, demand that the latter should be removed to their respective reservations, which if done by the government will result in a saving to the government, in money, as the same can be done at a much less cost than is now incurred for expenses of agents, &c., to look after them; and when once so removed, they are already provided for by existing laws. And your petitioners would humbly pray that you use all necessary powers possessed by you, and ask, if necessary, the aid of Congress to enable Ephraim Young, esq., of the United States service, under your direction, to remove them to their said reservations.

FEBRUARY 4, 1870.

WILLIAM S. PRICE,
State Senator, 32d District.
 CHARLES NEWELL,
State Senator, 27th District.
 JOHN A. RICE,
State Senator, 10th District.
 GEORGE REED,
State Senator, 19th District.
 GEORGE BALDWIN,
State Senator, 22d District.
 L. WALKER,
State Senator, 2d District.
 L. MORGAN,
State Senator, 3d District.
 E. H. IVES,
State Senator, 28th District.
 J. W. FISHER,
State Senator, 21st District.
 SAT. CLARK,
State Senator, 33d District.
 H. H. GAGE,
State Senator, 13th District.
 H. L. TRIM,
State Senator, 20th District.
 R. E. DAVIS,
State Senator, 26th District.
 WILLIAM GRISWOLD,
State Senator, 25th District.
 JOHN C. HALE,
State Senator, 24th District.
 NELSON WILLIAMS,
State Senator, 11th District.

C. R. GLEASON,
Assembly, 3d District, Fond du Lac.
 MICH'L FITZGERALD,
Assembly, 2d District, Manitowoc.
 CARL H. SCHMIDT,
Assembly, 3d District, Manitowoc.
 JAMES McGRATH,
Assembly, 3d District, Manitowoc.
 JAMES E. KENNEDY,
Assembly, 1st Dist., Winnebago Co.
 C. H. PHILLIPS,
Assembly, 1st Dist., Winnebago Co.
 HENRY HALL,
Assembly, 1st Dist., Winnebago Co.
 J. L. HOLLOET,
Assembly, 1st Dist., Winnebago Co.
 WILLIAM BURYET,
Assembly, 1st Dist., Winnebago Co.
 IRA A. RICE,
Assembly, 1st Dist., Winnebago Co.
 ALX. BAILEY,
Assembly, 1st Dist., Winnebago Co.
 W. H. CHANDLER,
Assembly, 1st Dist., Winnebago Co.
 C. E. LOVELAND,
Assembly, 1st Dist., Winnebago Co.
 P. G. MOULTON,
Assembly, 2d Dist., La Crosse Co.
 JOHN FELLERZ,
Assembly, 2d Dist., La Crosse Co.
 GEORGE ABERT,
Assembly, 2d Dist., La Crosse Co.

CHAS. G. WILLIAMS,
State Senator, 17th District.
 GEORGE KROMSOP,
State Senator, 30th District.
 L. W. IVINEREMY,
State Senator, 15th District.
 HENRY TOTTEH,
Assembly, 1st Dist., Waukesha.
 J. D. McDONALD,
Assembly, 2d District, Waukesha.
 THOMAS McCARTY,
Assembly, 3d District, Waukesha.
 D. W. MAXON,
Assembly, 3d District, Waukesha.
 JOHN BOYD,
Assembly, 3d District, Fond du Lac.
 J. ROBINSON,
Assembly, 3d District, Fond du Lac.
 H. V. R. WILNET,
Assembly, 3d District, Fond du Lac.

E. HICKS,
Assembly, 2d Dist., La Crosse Co.
 J. HENRY MCNEEL,
Assembly, 2d District, Sheboygan.
 N. ZAMMERMAN,
Assembly, 2d District, Ozaukee Co.
 HENRY BERTRAM,
Assembly, 4th District, Dodge Co.
 D. H. RICHARDS,
Assembly, 6th District, Milwaukee.
 ENOCH CHASE,
Assembly, 9th District, Milwaukee.
 W. M. NEWCOMB,
Assistant Clerk, Assembly.
 E. W. YOUNG,
Chief Clerk, Assembly.
 S. A. PEASE,
 J. MACKEY,
Sauk County.
 J. M. RUSK,
Vernon County.

I hope this subject will receive the attention of the Interior Department.

LUCIUS FAIRCHILD.

I concur in the above request of Gov. Fairchild.

J. V. HOWE.
 H. E. PAINE.

I also concur in the above request.

DAVID ATWOOD.

To his Excellency Governor LUCIUS FAIRCHILD:

The undersigned, residents of Trempealeau and La Crosse Counties, State of Wisconsin, being annoyed by the vagrant and intemperate habits of the Winnebago Indians, and believing that it would be for the good of the Indians as well as for the whites, that they be sent to the reservations already provided for them by the federal government, most respectfully ask that you will use your personal and executive influence to cause their removal from our State. Hoping that you may look with favor upon our petition, we will ever, &c.

A. W. Newman.
 S. W. Button.
 A. F. Booth.
 F. H. Kirbs.
 James E. Robinson, Attorney at law, Zempeler.
 F. A. Utter,
 G. N. Hancock.
 J. Hanson.
 F. E. Booth.
 John H. Croser.
 R. R. Jones.
 James Tull.
 Robert Davis.
 E. J. Hanky.
 E. S. Merriman.
 E. P. Thompson.
 R. W. Russell.
 D. C. Hoyt.
 H. E. Barrington.
 Isaac Wright.
 Philander Hall.
 E. N. Holmes.
 Lewis Houghton.
 T. J. Seymour.
 C. S. Seymour.
 Thos. Vettum.
 Z. Blayrsford.
 Timon Selck.
 Richard Clark.
 N. Payne.
 Jacob Melchior.
 W. T. Boohee.

S. Becker.
 Chas. A. Leith, Assistant Assessor, 7th div. 6th dis., Wis.
 Chas. Nettleton.
 C. E. Lum.
 J. P. Smith.
 L. Hare.
 W. H. Scott.
 A. S. Russell.
 W. Gray.
 O. E. Batchelder.
 G. H. Hyatt.
 Geo. Batchelder, insurance agent.
 J. W. Marst.
 Thomas Gillies.
 Chr. E. Pencerbox.
 Ophenberspewest.
 J. W. Hammond.
 Benj. F. Bryant.
 Chas. Lafesh.
 S. L. Neviny.
 K. C. Bussell.
 Levi Withee.
 John B. Webb.
 D. A. Hudson.
 W. H. Stogdill.
 H. J. Peck.
 B. W. Reynolds.
 Alf. E. Horen.
 Jno. Synels.
 Rob. N. Burns.

Frank Hatch.
 J. C. Cooper.
 B. D. Atwell.
 H. Angelroth.
 W. S. Cankoom.
 A. T. Clinton.
 H. Cramer.
 H. C. Heath.
 G. H. Deen.
 A. Piffner.
 C. K. Martindale.
 H. G. Miller.
 E. Chamberlain.
 Geo. Howard.
 H. Freise X. Bray.
 Joseph Richmond.
 A. Forbes.
 Moses Anderson.
 Naumar S. Cantruitz.
 Gutman Bras.
 Robert A. Scot.
 Wm. B. Hanescome.
 H. Griswold.
 B. F. Gippell.
 J. L. Thorne & Co.
 Wm. W. Jones.
 T. D. Senia.
 J. H. McCulloch.
 Thomas Hogan.
 H. T. Bunsay.
 J. G. Robbins.
 Chas. B. Solbery.
 S. Smith.

To his Excellency Governor LUCIUS FAIRCHILD:

The undersigned, residents of the county of Winona, State of Minnesota, would respectfully solicit your personal and official influence to secure the removal of the Winnebago Indians from this vicinity.

Our reasons for making this request are, that the Indians referred to are generally encamped within the State of Wisconsin, and are in the habit of coming over into this State only to trade or commit petty depredations. Moreover, it is quite manifest that unprincipled whites are continually violating the law in selling them spirituous liquors. In view of these facts, we cannot doubt that the interest and welfare alike of the whites and the Indians would be materially advanced by their speedy removal to the reservations already provided for them by the general government.

Hoping our petition may have your favorable approval, your petitioners will ever, &c.

Maverick & Bro.
Beherffins & Bro.
Paul Heyse.
H. B. Jackson, jr.
M. J. Rodolphe.
J. M. Roberts.
C. H. Waterman.
C. H. Kerry.
Jarol Story.
Edw. F. Miles.
Jno. G. Speckman.
Gustav Rohland.
M. Daniels.
J. B. Miller.
Jacob C. Beach.
A. T. Rogers.
Wm. P. Rogers.
Diah Rogers.
Sam. Britton.
A. T. Castle.
Henry E. Higga.
J. C. Cummings.
John M. Mursel.
D. A. Briggs.
G. M. A. Munty.
Joseph Campher.
Cummings or Vitu.
F. T. St. John.
O. J. Cummings.
Benson & Rett.
J. Kimball.

J. S. Brink.
S. N. Wickersham.
B. T. Wickersham.
W. Arnold.
A. J. Allbunf.
George E. Hassien.
Stephen Mead.
W. Newman.
D. Sinclair.
W. G. Dye.
Jno. M. Gernz.
C. Villanmie.
Martin Stadelman.
J. L. Wilson.
H. R. Wedel.
C. H. J. Herman.
Parker Boynton.
Sam'l Hurlbut.
Jayson Nevil.
R. D. Cone.
E. A. Gordtyon.
H. C. Staire.
J. Laisey.
A. W. Webster.
N. C. Gault.
J. H. Lombard.
Gregory & Co.
L. C. Porter.
W. W. Kelley.
L. Richardson.
W. L. Burr.

J. H. Andrews.
S. W. Morgan.
H. Carson.
Gustave Auger.
S. H. Uliam.
G. L. Hallowell.
R. C. Norton.
Wm. Jay Whipple.
John R. Gill.
James Helmer.
C. M. Burch.
E. O. Wallis.
Thomas Simpson.
George P. Wilson.
H. W. Lambertson.
E. S. Smith.
Eber Norton.
George Kimble.
R. F. Norton.
Sylvester Gardner.
A. J. McGilroy.
L. W. Judge.
Wm. Sampson.
J. N. Irwin.
A. A. Lamson.
C. N. Wakefield.
N. T. Hilbert.
Abner Leenes.
William Lamb.
L. H. Bunnell.
A. A. Lampson.

H. Ex. Doc. 216—2

LOYAL INDIANS AND FREEDMEN OF THE CREEK NATION.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

ASKING FOR

An appropriation for the payment of losses sustained by soldiers who enlisted in the federal army, and loyal refugee Indians and freedmen of the Creek nation, during the rebellion.

MARCH 23, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., March 22, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a copy of a communication of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated the 16th instant, in relation to the payment of losses sustained by soldiers who enlisted in the federal army, and loyal refugee Indians and freedmen of the Creek nation, during the rebellion, recommending that the sum of \$100,000 be appropriated by Congress, with a view to the payment of said persons referred to; to which subject the favorable consideration of Congress is respectfully requested.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. OTTO,
Acting Secretary.

HON. JAS. G. BLAINE,
Speaker House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., March 16, 1870.

SIR: By the fourth article treaty of June 16, 1866, with the Creeks, (St. 14, p. 787,) it is provided that a census of the Creeks shall be taken by the agent of the United States for that nation, and that a roll shall be made by him of the names of all soldiers that enlisted in the federal army, loyal refugee Indians and freedmen; that the superintendent of Indian affairs for the southern superintendency and said agent shall investigate and determine from said roll the amounts due the respective refugee Indians for losses sustained by them during the rebellion, and shall

transmit to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for his approval and that of the Secretary of the Interior, their awards; and that in case the awards so made shall be duly approved, they shall be paid to the extent of \$100,000 from the proceeds of the sale of the lands, as provided in the third article of said treaty, within one year from the ratification of the treaty, or as soon as said sum of \$100,000 can be raised from the sale of lands to other Indians.

General W. B. Hazen, the superintendent of Indian affairs for said superintendency, and Captain F. A. Field, the agent for the Creeks, under instructions from this office, have investigated all or nearly all of the claims in question, and have reported their awards to this bureau, in accordance with the terms of said fourth article of the treaty. The claims so far investigated amount in the aggregate to \$5,090,808 50, and the awards made by the superintendent and agent amount to \$1,836,830 41. To pay these awards and such others as may be made, the treaty provides the sum of \$100,000, to be taken from the proceeds of the sale of lands to other Indians.

In the third article of the treaty made with the Seminoles, March 21, 1866, (St. 14, pp. 756 and '7,) it is provided that, in consideration of the cession of their lands, the United States shall pay the sum of \$325,362. It also provides for the cession of 200,000 acres of land to the Seminoles, out of the lands ceded to the United States by the Creeks, in consideration of which cession the Seminoles agree to pay the price of fifty cents per acre, amounting to \$100,000. This sum of \$100,000 was deducted from the item of \$325,362 agreed to be paid the Seminoles, and the balance—\$225,362—was appropriated by Congress, in 1866, except of \$70,000 thereof, on which interest was appropriated, and disposed of as stipulated in said third article; it is the only proceeds derived from the sale of lands to other Indians as provided in said treaty with the Creeks, and consequently the only money that can be used to pay the awards made to the soldiers, &c., referred to in the fourth article of the Creek treaty.

Said sum of \$100,000, however, will have to be appropriated by Congress before such payment can be made; and in order that this may be done at an early day, so that said soldiers, loyal refugees, and freedmen may be paid as soon as possible, I respectfully recommend that the matter be submitted to Congress with the view of having the necessary appropriation made.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. D. Cox,
Secretary of the Interior.

A. P. HOTALING.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

TRANSMITTING

Report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs in relation to the claim of A. P. Hotaling for rent of land for the use of the Indian service in California.

MARCH 23, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., March 21, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of a report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated the 17th instant, transmitting papers in connection with the claim of A. P. Hotaling for rent of land for the use of the Indian service in California, as set forth in said papers.

This claim appears to have been omitted in the abstract transmitted by Charles Maltby, former superintendent of Indian affairs, and is now presented for the consideration of Congress.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Secretary.

Hon. JAS. G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., March 17, 1870.

SIR: Referring to office report dated March 2, 1868, submitting estimate for an appropriation for the Indian service in California, incurred during the years 1860 to 1867, referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed March 4, 1868, (see Ex. Doc. No. 200, 40th Congress, 2d session,) I have to say that there was omitted, on the part of Charles Maltby, superintendent Indian affairs, in making out his abstract of indebtedness, the claim of A. P. Hotaling for rent of land, presented to this office on the 14th instant by W. S. Huntington, cashier First National Bank of this city.

I have no doubt that the voucher is correct, and, in order that the matter may be disposed of, I herewith inclose the account, and respectfully recommend, if you deem it advisable, to submit the same to Congress, with a view of having it embraced in the estimate heretofore referred to you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. D. Cox,
Secretary of the Interior.

SAN FRANCISCO, *February 27, 1870.*

DEAR SIR: Please collect for my account the inclosed voucher, (in triplicate,) signed by Charles Maltby, superintendent of Indian affairs for California, for two thousand three hundred and twenty-six dollars and thirty-four cents, (\$2,326 34,) indebtedness of the United States to me for rent of land in Round Valley for Indian service.

I understand from Representative Sargent that this and similar claims have been audited by the proper departments, and that Congress has been asked by the proper authorities to appropriate a sufficient sum to meet the claims under the Maltby administration, as well as other outstanding indebtedness, as particularized in Ex. Doc. No. 200, 40th Congress, 2d session.

It is also stated to me that in the schedule of vouchers presented by Maltby this of mine is inadvertently omitted. Will you have the goodness to call the attention of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to this fact, and ask him to have the omission rectified, by his addressing a letter to the Committee on Appropriations to include this on the list. Representative Sargent is very desirous that all the outstanding indebtedness of Maltby should be provided for, and will assist you in this matter if needed.

Very truly, yours,

A. P. HOTALING.
By E. B. M.

W. S. HUNTINGTON, Esq.,
Cashier First National Bank.

ASSISTANT TREASURER IN BALTIMORE.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

IN RELATION TO

The establishment of the office of assistant treasurer in the city of Baltimore, as an independent office.

MARCH 29, 1870.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of the Secretary, March 26, 1870.

SIR: During the last year my attention has been frequently called to the fact that the business of Baltimore was rapidly increasing, and that the necessity existed for the establishment of the office of assistant treasurer there as an independent office. At present the public moneys are deposited with the collector, who holds and disburses the same.

I inclose a copy of a letter received from the collector of that port, in which he sets forth the reasons for establishing the office of assistant treasurer. Accompanying this is a statement of the receipts and payments by him during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

I concur in the views presented by the collector, and respectfully recommend the establishment of the office of assistant treasurer at Baltimore. Should this recommendation meet the approval of the committee to which it may be referred, the department will, if desired, furnish a draught of a bill.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, *Secretary.*

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker House of Representatives.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, BALTIMORE,
Collector's Office, March 9, 1870.

MY DEAR SIR: Soon after the assembling of Congress, in December last, I wrote you an official letter, calling your attention to the want of an assistant treasurer at this port, and requesting you to ask Congress for the establishment of such an office.

Nothing as yet has been done in the matter, and I again desire to call your attention to the same, in the hope that it may not be overlooked. I consider it of great importance that something should be done in this

direction. It is utterly impossible for me to act in the double capacity of collector of customs and United States depository, as both of them cannot receive my personal attention.

The business of this port has increased so rapidly that it is as much as one man can do to attend to the duties of collector faithfully, and I do not think it is right that the government should compel me to act in a two-fold capacity.

The responsibility of being the United States depository is a heavy one, and ought to have the undivided attention of one person as its chief. This cannot be done when, at the same time, you are compelled to watch the vast business of the custom-house.

Boston, New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans, San Francisco, and St. Louis, have each of them an assistant treasurer, and the collectors of these ports can give their undivided time to the legitimate business of their offices.

I think Baltimore ought not to be made an exception, and the increased duties on imports, together with the amount paid each year on interest of the public debt, show that she is entitled to this consideration.

I hope, therefore, my dear sir, you will ask Congress to pass a law authorizing you to appoint an assistant treasurer at this port.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN L. THOMAS, JR., *Collector.*

Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Statement of the operations of the United States depository, Baltimore, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

Balance June 30, 1868..... \$3, 042, 763 24

RECEIPTS.

Disbursing officers.....	\$2, 251, 850 61	
Internal revenue.....	3, 165, 872 06	
Customs.....	7, 300, 999 00	
Miscellaneous.....	434, 659 05	
Transfers.....	2, 757, 486 74	
		15, 910, 867 46
		18, 953, 630 70

DISBURSEMENTS.

Disbursing officers.....	\$2, 330, 187 77	
Drafts.....	3, 272, 087 95	
Interest on public debt, gold.....	2, 237, 969 55	
Interest on public debt, lawful money...	62, 376 94	
Five per cent. notes and interest.....	8, 373 57	
Loans.....	100, 000 00	
Transfers.....	9, 017, 629 23	
		17, 028, 625 01
Balance June 30, 1869.....		1, 925, 005 69

Fractional currency redeemed.....	\$684, 000 00
Fractional currency paid out, (new).....	624, 000 00
Number disbursing officers' checks paid.....	10, 235 00
Interest checks and drafts paid.....	4, 509 00

AWARDS UNDER HUDSON'S BAY AND PUGET SOUND AGRICULTURAL COMPANIES' TREATY.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

INCLOSING

A letter from the Secretary of State asking an appropriation to pay the awards under the Hudson's Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural Companies' treaty with her Britannic Majesty.

MARCH 29, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

WARRANT DIVISION, TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
March 26, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a letter from the honorable Secretary of State, asking an appropriation to pay the "awards under the Hudson's Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural Companies' treaty with her Britannic Majesty." I also send copy of a draught of an act making the necessary appropriation, which was prepared at the State Department.

The award referred to will be found on page 38 of the inclosed pamphlet.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.,
GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 24, 1870.

SIR: By the treaty entered into on the 1st day of July, 1863, between the United States and her Britannic Majesty, for the final settlement of the claims of the Hudson's Bay and Puget's Sound Agricultural Companies, it was stipulated that the sums which might be awarded by the commissioners under the treaty should be paid by the one government to the other in two equal annual installments, the first to be paid within twelve months and the second within twenty-four months after the date of the award.

The commissioners appointed under the treaty, by their award dated September 10, 1869, determined that there should be paid in gold coin by the United States the sum of \$150,000 to the Hudson's Bay Company, and \$200,000 to the Puget Sound Agricultural Company.

I beg to call the attention of the Treasury Department to the fact that the first installment of these awards will become payable, under the terms of the convention, on the 10th day of September next.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

HAMILTON FISH.

Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

AN ACT making an appropriation of money to carry into effect the treaty with Great Britain of July 1, 1863.

Whereas, by the treaty entered into on the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, between the United States and her Britannic Majesty, for the final settlement of the claims of the Hudson's Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural Companies, it was stipulated that the sums which might be owned by the commissioners under said treaty should be paid by the one government to the other in two equal annual installments, the first to be paid within twelve months, and the second within twenty-four months after the date of award, without interest. And whereas, the commissioners appointed under said treaty did, by their award dated September 10, 1869, determine that there should be paid in gold coin by the United States of America the sum of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars on account of the possessory rights and claims of the Hudson's Bay Company, and the sum of two hundred thousand dollars on account of the possessory rights and claims of the Puget Sound Agricultural Company: Therefore

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby is, appropriated from any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, six hundred and fifty thousand dollars in gold coin for the payment to the government of Great Britain of the sums awarded, as aforesaid, in accordance with the fourth article of the treaty of July 1, 1863.

Award.

At a meeting of the commissioners under the treaty of July 1, 1863, between the United States of America and her Britannic Majesty for the final settlement of the claims of the Hudson's Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural Companies, held at the city of Washington on the 10th day of September, 1869.

Present: Alexander S. Johnson, commissioner on the part of the United States of America; John Rose, commissioner on the part of her Britannic Majesty.

The commissioners having heard the allegations and proofs of the respective parties, and the arguments of their respective counsel, and duly considered the same, do determine and award that, as the adequate money consideration for the transfer to the United States of America of

all the possessory rights and claims of the Hudson's Bay Company, and of the Puget Sound Agricultural Company, under the first article of the treaty of July 1, 1863; and the third and fourth articles of the treaty of June 15, 1846, commonly called the Oregon treaty, and in full satisfaction of all such rights and claims, there ought to be paid in gold coin by the United States of America, at the times and in the manner provided by the fourth article of the treaty of July 1, 1863, on account of the possessory rights and claims of the Hudson's Bay Company, four hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and on account of the possessory rights and claims of the Puget Sound Agricultural Company, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars; and that, at or before the time fixed for the first payment to be made in pursuance of the treaty and of this award, each of the said companies do execute and deliver to the United States of America a sufficient deed or transfer and release to the United States of America, substantially in the form hereunto annexed.

In testimony whereof, we, the said commissioners, have set our hands to this award in duplicate, on the day and year and at the place aforesaid.

ALEXANDER S. JOHNSON,
Commissioner on the part of the United States.

JOHN ROSE,
Commissioner on the part of her Britannic Majesty.

Form of Deed.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That the Puget Sound Agricultural Company, in pursuance of the award of the commissioners, under the treaty between her Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, on the first day of July, 1863, which award bears date September 10, 1869, doth, by these presents, transfer to the United States of America all the possessory rights and claims of the said company mentioned and specified in the first article of the said treaty, and in the third and fourth articles of the Oregon treaty, therein referred to; and also doth, by these presents, release unto and in favor of the United States of America all claims and demands founded upon, or growing out of, the aforesaid provisions of the said treaties, or the possessory rights and claims of the said company hereinbefore referred to.

In testimony whereof, the Puget Sound Agricultural Company have, in due form of law, executed this deed at London, this — day of —, eighteen hundred and —.

The same form of deed, *mutatis mutandis*, is to be executed by the Hudson's Bay Company.

DUTY ON WIRE RODS.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

IN RELATION TO

The duty on wire rods manufactured and imported into the United States.

MARCH 29, 1870.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 24, 1870.*

SIR: Respectfully referring to the tariff bill now before the House of Representatives, I have to state that, on lines 339 and 340, on page 15, is found the following provision: "On rods and wire rods less than $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch diameter, or square, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound."

Under the tariff act of June 30, 1864, section 3, now in force, wire rods, irrespective of size, are subject to duty at $1\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound, as "rolled or hammered iron not otherwise provided for," (not being specially named therein,) which, on some sizes, is a less rate of duty than that imposed by said act on bar iron of corresponding size, while wire rods are more advanced in manufacture than bar iron.

It is therefore suggested that special provision be made in said bill for the various sizes of wire rods manufactured and imported into the United States.

I am, very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary.

Hon. J. G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

COLONIZATION OF PERSONS OF AFRICAN DESCENT.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of March 23, 1870, transmitting a detailed statement of expenditures out of the appropriation contained in the eleventh section of chapter 54 of Statutes of 1862, and the present condition of any unexpended balances of such appropriations.

MARCH 28, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 26, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 23d instant, passed on the motion of Mr. Dawes, in the following words:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to this House a detailed statement of expenditures out of the appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars contained in the eleventh section of chapter 54 of Statutes of 1862, approved April 16, 1862, and the present condition of any unexpended balances of such appropriation.

In reply I transmit herewith a letter from the Register of the Treasury, with the detailed statement called for.

It will be seen, however, by the inclosed copy of a letter from the First Auditor of the Treasury to the Secretary of the Interior, dated November 15, 1869, that an account rendered by Mr. Pomeroy of his disbursements was returned to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

This Department is not advised that any action has been taken on the Auditor's letter.

Very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary.

Hon. J. G. BLAINE,
Speaker House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
First Auditor's Office, November 15, 1869.

SIR: I respectfully return the account of honorable S. O. Pomeroy, acting as agent for the colonization of persons of African descent beyond

the limits of the United States, that it may receive the approval of the Secretary.

There is no evidence whatever filed with the account that the terms of the contract with A. W. Thompson, or his instructions to Mr. Pomeroy in fulfillment of the objects of the appropriation made by Congress, have been complied with. If such evidence has been furnished it should be filed in the Department of the Interior, having the whole subject under its control, as indicated by the tenor of the contract with Thompson and the instructions to Pomeroy.

The duties of the accounting officers of the treasury in connection with this account, are simply to give Mr. Pomeroy credit for such expenditures made by him as shall receive the administrative approval of the Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Pomeroy is charged on the books of the Register of the Treasury with the sum of \$25,000, advanced to him in the month of September, 1862.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. SMITH,
Auditor.

Hon. J. D. Cox,
Secretary of the Interior.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, March 25, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a "statement of expenditures from the appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars contained in 11th section of act of April 16, 1862," furnished in compliance with resolution of the House of Representatives of the 23d instant, referred to this office.

The resolution is herewith returned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN ALLISON,
Register.

Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Statement of expenditures from the appropriation of \$100,000 contained in the eleventh section of chapter 54 of Statutes of 1862, approved April 16, 1862.

1862.	June 11, to James Mitchell, colonization agent.....	\$100 00
	July 16.....do.....	100 00
	August 20.....do.....	250 00
	September 16.....do.....	200 00
	October 31.....do.....	125 00
	December 2.....do.....	100 00
	December 30.....do.....	150 00
1863.	January 30.....do.....	150 00
	February 27.....do.....	150 00
	March 27.....do.....	150 00
	May 1.....do.....	150 00
	May 23.....do.....	150 00
	June 30.....do.....	150 00
	July 31.....do.....	150 00
	August 31.....do.....	150 00
	September 29.....do.....	150 90
	November 3.....do.....	150 00
	December 2.....do.....	150 00
	December 23.....do.....	150 00
1864.	February 10.....do.....	13 46

\$2, 838 46

COLONIZATION OF PERSONS OF AFRICAN DESCENT.

3

1862. September 16, to S. C. Pomeroy, colonization agent.....	\$5,000 00	
September 23.....do.....	20,000 00	\$25,000 00
1862. October 17, to P. Lammond, disbursing clerk.....	1,000 00	
1863. April 25.....do.....	500 00	
1864. March 23.....do.....	1,000 00	
May 2.....do.....	1,740 59	
May 26.....do.....	1,000 00	5,240 59
1863. May 23, to American Colonization Society.....	95 00	
October 92.....do.....	285 00	380 00
1863. October 19, to D. C. Donahue, colonization agent.....	300 00	
1864. March 2.....do.....	750 00	
March 30.....do.....	203 10	
March 30.....do.....	877 05	2,130 15
1863. November 7, to W. McLean, financial secretary American Colonization Society.....		25,000 00
1864. February 20, to Cronin, Hurxthal & Sears.....		900 00
March 2, to Hurxthal & Barnum.....		1,786 33
April 9, to J. J. Lewis, Commissioner Internal Revenue.....		57 62
May 21, to Wilson & Camman.....		734 80
May 23, to Burnet, Drake & Co.....		144 20
		64,212 15
From which deduct the following repayments :		
1864. January 21, by W. McLain.....	25,000 00	
1865. May 27, by P. Lammond.....	882 22	25,882 22
Net amount of expenditures.....		*38,329 93
Unexpended balance carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1865.....		61,670 07
Total amount appropriated.....		100,000 00

JOHN ALLISON,
Register.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, March 25, 1870.

* The above amount of expenditures (\$38,329 93) has all been expended and accounted for by the several disbursing officers, with the exception of \$25,000 advanced to S. C. Pomeroy, which amount still remains to his debit unaccounted for.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE ARMY,

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

RELATIVE TO

The unexpectedly large demands upon the appropriation for pay to discharged soldiers for clothing not drawn.

MARCH 29, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
March 28, 1870.

The Secretary of War has the honor to submit to the House of Representatives, with a recommendation to early and favorable consideration, the accompanying report from the Paymaster General of the Army, setting forth the unexpectedly large demands upon the appropriation for pay to discharged soldiers for clothing not drawn, and advising that the accounting officers of the Treasury be authorized by law to transfer from any surplus of past appropriations for pay of the army and of volunteers, not otherwise disposed of by law, a sufficient amount to cover deficiencies in the current before-named appropriation.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 25, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to represent through you to the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives that the extraordinary number of discharges from the army during the last and the present year, and the very unusual and unanticipated large average sum found due to discharged men on account of undrawn clothing, have taken us by surprise and far exceeded our estimates heretofore made to meet that demand, and unless a remedy is now applied a large deficiency will be inevitable.

That the subject may be understood by the committee, permit me to state briefly, that it is the province of the Quartermaster's Department to purchase and supply clothing for the enlisted men of the army. To each man there is apportioned a given allowance of clothing for each year of his term of enlistment. If he requires and draws more than his fixed allowance it is charged to him and deducted from his pay. If he

does not require and does not draw the full allowance apportioned him, it is borne to his credit on the books of his company and paid to him at the cost value in money by the paymaster at final settlement on discharge. Thus while the Quartermaster General estimates for funds to purchase clothing to be issued in kind to the soldier, the Paymaster General is required to estimate to meet the commutation value of undrawn clothing due him at discharge.

During the past few years circumstances have combined to increase three or four fold the amount of this commutation demand. First. A large portion of the troops have been on frontier and field duty where only rough fatigue clothing is required, and thus the most valuable and costly portion of their clothing allowance remains undrawn and becomes payable in money on discharge. Second. The very large accumulation of clothing at the close of the war has by authority been sold at public sale by the Quartermaster's Department to prevent damage and ruin by keeping it in store. The purchasers at these sales have bought at mere nominal prices, perhaps not averaging one-fourth the prime cost, and have distributed their purchased clothing throughout the land into the hands of traders and others so as to find ready customers in enlisted men of the army. The latter by these means have been able out of their monthly pay to supply themselves with such articles as required at greatly reduced rates, leaving undrawn their government allowance to accumulate and be paid for at the termination of their enlistments. Other circumstances than these two mentioned have tended to the same end. The amount of clothing thus sold by the Quartermaster's Department within three years past has, I believe, exceeded the enormous amount of *four and a half millions of dollars*.

It has so happened that during the last year payments were made to 17,246 discharged soldiers, their commutation for undrawn clothing averaging \$92 67, and the aggregate paid amounting to \$1,598,170 30. It is ascertained that during this year, 1870, the number discharged will amount to 18,441, at the same average requiring \$1,708,927 47.

For these reasons I am constrained to request.—

First. That the estimate of this office for the next fiscal year, now before the committee, for the item of "*pay to discharged soldiers for clothing not drawn*," be increased so as that the appropriation shall be for the sum of \$1,500,000.

Second. That a joint resolution be passed to authorize the proper accounting officers of the Treasury to transfer, from any surplus not otherwise disposed of by law of the past appropriations, for the pay of the army, or of the volunteers, as may be sufficient to cover deficiencies found in the appropriations for "*pay to discharged soldiers for clothing not drawn*."

This proposed joint resolution will obviate the necessity of a deficiency appropriation. If such a resolution be not passed, then a deficiency appropriation becomes inevitable, as the accounting officers have not the authority they formerly had to cover deficiencies in one appropriation by transfers of the surplus of any appropriations for the same bureau.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. W. BRICE,
Paymaster General.

The Honorable SECRETARY OF WAR.

HARBOR OF CHRISTIANA RIVER.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of March 18, transmitting report of recent surveys and examination of the harbor of Christiana River, at Wilmington, Delaware.

MARCH 29, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
March 25, 1870.

The Secretary of War has the honor to submit to the House of Representatives, in obedience to the resolution of March 18, 1870, the accompanying report of the Chief of Engineers upon the recent examination and survey of the harbor of Christiana River, at Wilmington, Delaware, with a view to its improvement for the purposes of commerce and navigation.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, D. C., March 23, 1870.

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 18th instant, "that the Secretary of War be directed to transmit to this House a copy of the report of the engineer on the examination and survey of the harbor of Christiana River, at Wilmington, Delaware, with a view to its improvement for the purposes of commerce and navigation," I transmit herewith a copy of the report of Brevet Brigadier General J. C. Woodruff, lieutenant colonel of engineers, the officer who made the examination referred to.

The operations for the improvement of this harbor have been heretofore confined to dredging, and the aggregate expenditure for that purpose, \$32,356; the last work having been done in 1840.

The method of improvement now proposed is to dredge a channel twelve feet deep and two hundred feet wide, from the twelve-foot curve at extreme low water in the Delaware River, through the bar at the mouth of the Christiana, thence up that stream as far as the mouth of Brandywine Creek, there being now but eight feet at extreme low water.

in the channel at those localities. From mouth of Brandywine Creek to the Market street bridge, it is proposed to limit the width of the channel to one hundred feet.

General Woodruff recommends, however, that at present the improvement be confined to the channel below the mouth of the Brandywine, where it is more urgently required for the purposes of navigation, &c. His estimate of the cost of the dredging necessary to carry out this recommendation is \$40,000. His views and recommendations are concurred in.

The resolution is herewith returned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS.

Brigadier General and Chief of Engineers.

Hon. W. W. BELKNAP,

Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11, 1870.

GENERAL: In compliance with your directions of the 16th ultimo, I proceeded to Wilmington, Delaware, for the purpose of making an examination of the Christiana River, relative to its improvement, and submitting a plan with estimates of cost, having in view its necessity and the amount of commerce to be benefited thereby.

Mr. Wm. D. Nolen, collector of the port of Wilmington, and Messrs. Stone & Heald, Febiger & Bush, members of the Board of Trade of that city, Major Alfred F. Sears, chief engineer of the Wilmington and Western railroad, were conferred with upon the subject submitted to me for examination.

These gentlemen laid before me a copy of the second annual report of the board of managers to the Wilmington Board of Trade for 1869-1870, and a copy of the memorial of the Philadelphia Board of Trade to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States; the former of which exhibits the magnitude of the manufacturing interests and commercial enterprises of the city, the population, value of real estate, and personal property, amount of capital employed in manufactures, and the value of manufactured articles in the city and suburbs annually; the last item aggregating an amount exceeding sixteen millions of dollars; one-fourth of these manufactures being of iron, iron ships, machines, and machinery.

Of the branches of industry, that of iron ship building stands pre-eminent. A ship of a thousand tons burden is now in progress, well advanced. A dry-dock of large capacity is under construction, which it is proposed to complete by the first of June. The establishment engaged in this enterprise employs eight hundred men. Another establishment engaged in the manufacture of machinery employs three hundred men. An immense piece of machinery for the manufacture of paper is nearly ready for shipment to its destination in the State of Georgia; as a specimen of mechanism it cannot be excelled.

Of the other branches of industry, may be mentioned those of morocco, paper, powder, and chemicals.

The memorial of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia represents the necessity for greater harbor facilities. A manuscript copy of this memorial, with a printed copy of the report of the Board of Trade of Wilmington, are herewith transmitted.

In the absence of funds for the re-examination of the channel of the river to ascertain what changes, if any, had taken place since the survey made by Major Hartman Bache, United States Army in 1835, a tracing of which accompanied your letter, I requested Major Sears to take cross sections of the river from its mouth upward at intervals of about two hundred feet. He has furnished a tracing showing the result of his soundings. A comparison of this with the survey of Major Bache shows that the general depth in the channel has been maintained. The least depths are found on the bar at the mouth, below the first bend, and below the mouth of the Brandywine River, as might be supposed, which at extreme low water are not over eight feet. The principal improvements are required at these points.

The operations for improving the harbor have been heretofore confined to dredging alone, for which there was appropriated during the years 1836, 1837, and 1838, the aggregate amount of \$32,356.

No work has been done since the close of the season of 1840.

The method of improvement now proposed to meet the wants of navigation and commerce, both present and prospective is to dredge a channel twelve feet in depth and two hundred feet wide from the twelve feet curve at extreme low water in the Delaware River through the bar at the mouth, thence upward as far as the mouth of the Brandywine Creek, thence to the Market street bridge with the same depth, but with a width of one hundred feet.

It is, however, recommended that at present the improvement be confined to the channel below the mouth of Brandywine Creek, where the embarrassment to navigation is apparently greater than it is above the mouth of Brandywine. The depth of twelve feet at low water is deemed adequate for the wants of navigation, indeed, it is the greatest depth that could probably be maintained by the flow of the tides and currents, without a continued use of the dredger.

The proposed width of two hundred feet would not enlarge the cross-section of the channel so much as to affect sensibly the velocities of the currents; on the contrary, beneficial results may be looked for in admitting to the inner harbor more freely the flood tide, as is usual in like cases. At the same time the capacity of the roadstead, about one mile in length, would be enlarged in width sufficiently to obviate present embarrassments or obstruction to the passage of steamers or shipping to the inner harbor or wharves of the city.

When the effect of the improvements at the mouth of the river and in the roadstead below the mouth of the Brandywine is ascertained, it will be easier to propose what should be done above the mouth of the Brandywine. The greater volume of flood tide admitted, and consequent longer continuance of high water, may obviate the necessity for dredging above the mouth of Brandywine Creek.

Estimate for improving the entrance to the harbor of Wilmington, Delaware

For dredging channel over the bar at the mouth, below the first bend, and below the mouth of Brandywine Creek, 120,000 cubic yards, at 30 cents per yard.....	\$36,000 00
For contingent expenses, including surveys prior and subsequent to dredging.....	4,000 00
Total amount	40,000 00

This amount can be profitably expended during the next fiscal year.

HARBOR OF CHRISTIANA RIVER.

The mouth of the river is marked by a light-house.*

The nearest fort is Fort Delaware.

The inclosures of your letter are herewith returned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. WOODRUFF,

Lieut. Col. of Engineers, Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. A.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS,

Brig. Gen. and Chief of Engineers, Washington, D. C.

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CITIZENS IMPRISONED OR DETAINED IN MILITARY CUSTODY.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of December 20, 1869, relative to citizens imprisoned or detained in military custody.

MARCH 29, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives :

In reply to your resolution of December 20, 1869, asking "whether any citizens of the United States are imprisoned or detained in military custody by officers of the army of the United States, and, if any, to furnish their names, date of arrest, the offenses charged, together with a statement of what measures have been taken for the trial and punishment of the offenders," I transmit herewith the report of the Secretary of War, to whom the resolution was referred.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March 29, 1870.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *March 28, 1870.*

The Secretary of War has the honor to return to the President the resolution of the House of Representatives, dated December 20, 1869, accompanied by a report of the citizens of the United States imprisoned or detained in military custody by officers of the army of the United States, stating their names, the dates of their arrest, the offenses charged against them, and the measures taken for their trial and punishment.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

2 CITIZENS IMPRISONED OR DETAINED IN MILITARY CUSTODY.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION—CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
December 20, 1869.

On motion of Mr. Woodward,

Resolved, That the President be requested to inform this House (if not incompatible with public interests) whether any citizens of the United States are imprisoned or detained in military custody by officers of the army of the United States, and, if any, to furnish their names, the date of their arrests, and the offenses charged against them, together with a statement of what measures have been taken for the trial and punishment of the offenders.

Attest:

EDWARD McPHERSON, Clerk,
By CLINTON LLOYD, Chief Clerk.

Name	Date of arrest or confinement	Charged with—	Tried.	Sentence.	Place of confinement.
FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT— STATE OF TEXAS.					
John W. Bentley ¹	May 31, 1863	Forgery and counterfeiting.	.....	.....	Post of Austin.
John T. Sayres ²	Oct. 2, 1863	Counterfeiting	do	do	Do.
William Williams ³	Nov. 23, 1863	Murder	do	do	Do.
Jonas Harrison ⁴	Nov. 30, 1863	do	do	do	Do.
Zachariah McDonald ⁵	Nov. 30, 1863	do	do	do	Do.
Charles Ward ⁶	Oct. 17, 1863	Theft	do	do	Post of Calvert.
William Roberts ⁷	Nov. 16, 1863	Rape	do	do	Do.
Peter Roe ⁸	Sept. 12, 1863	Murder	do	do	Post of Jefferson.
W. D. Tallafero ⁹	Nov. 16, 1863	do	do	do	Do.
George W. Bird ¹⁰	Sept. 23, 1863	do	do	do	Post of Macogdochea.
James Wilson ¹¹	Dec. 9, 1863	Theft	do	do	Do.
Calvin Sivor ¹²	June 17, 1863	Passing counterfeit money.	do	do	Post of Sulphur Springs.
Pleasant Jett ¹³	Nov. 24, 1863	Swindling	do	do	Do.
James A. Baucus ¹⁴	Sept. 30, 1863	Theft	do	do	Post of Tyler.
Francisco Mendosa ¹⁵	Oct. 21, 1863	do	do	do	Post of Fort Duncan.
Rosaldo Kengel ¹⁶	Mar. 7, 1863	Murder	do	do	Post of McIntosh.
P. H. Roomey ¹⁷	Nov. 24, 1863	Robbery	do	do	Post of Fort McKavett.
R. W. Spencer ¹⁸	Oct. 2, 1863	Murder	Awaiting trial by military commission.	do	Post of Austin.
William Burris ¹⁹	Oct. 27, 1863	do	do	do	Do.
Daniel McDonald ²⁰	Oct. 27, 1863	do	do	do	Do.
J. C. Smith ²¹	Sept. 2, 1863	Assault with intent to kill	do	do	Post of Brenham.
John Ryan ²²	Nov. 11, 1863	Murder	do	do	Do.
M. Murphy ²³	Nov. 23, 1863	do	do	do	Do.
Gahn Morris ²⁴	Dec. 27, 1863	do	do	do	Do.

¹ Held in confinement for new trial before United States district court western district of Texas.

² Charged with passing counterfeit money. Now undergoing trial before United States district court western district of Texas.

³ Murder committed in Gillespie County, Texas, in 1863. To be tried at next term of district court.

⁴ Murder committed in Kerr County, Texas, in 1864. To be tried at next term of district court.

⁵ Murder committed in Gillespie County, Texas, in 1864. To be tried at next term of district court.

⁶ Awaiting trial at next term of district court.

⁷ Appealed to Supreme Court and granted a new trial at next term of district court, Bowie County, Texas.

⁸ Murder committed in 1867. To be tried at next term of district court.

⁹ Awaiting trial next term of district court.

¹⁰ Charged with the murder, in 1867, of Major Thompson, who was out driving, and alighting to quell a disturbance was shot dead.

¹¹ Charged with being implicated in the murder of Captain George Haller, United States Army, (late Twenty-seventh Infantry,) June, 1869. Captain Haller was ordered by the post commander at Austin, Texas, to proceed to Milam County to investigate the murder of five colored men, and while on this duty he was murdered.

¹² Residing and threatening a civil officer in the discharge of his duties.

¹³ Murdered Allen McKnight, free man of color, in cold blood, almost without provocation; also suspected of being implicated in the murder of Captain Haller, United States Army.

¹⁴ Murdered one Mayfield, at Brenham, Washington County, Texas, November 16, 1869.

¹⁵ Murdered Jack Mills, December 1868. Eluded and defied the civil authorities for over a year.

I CITIZENS IMPRISONED OR DETAINED IN MILITARY CUSTODY:

Name.	Date of arrest or confinement.	Charged with—	Tried.	Sentence.	Place of confinement.
FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT—					
STATE OF TEXAS—Cont'd.					
James A. Frame ¹	Aug. 31, 1869	Desperado and horse stealing	Awaiting trial by military commission.		Post of Jefferson.
James Dixon ²	Aug. 31, 1869	Murder	do		Do.
Thomas Rogers ³	Aug. 31, 1869	do	do		Do.
William H. Klier ⁴	July 30, 1869	Desperado	do		Post of Waco.
C. H. Smith ⁵	Dec. 7, 1869	Buying arms, &c., from soldiers	do		Fort Quitman.
William H. Catby ⁶	Apr. 8, 1869	Complicity with Bickens, desperado.	Undergoing trial by military commission.		Post of Waco.
William J. Ellis ⁶	Nov. 2, 1868	Bushwhacking	do		Post of Sulphur Springs.
William Beard	May 2, 1869	Murder	do		Do.
Jack Conners ⁷	July 2, 1868	do	Awaiting sentence of military commission		Post of Austin.
William E. Rose ⁸	Nov. 2, 1868	do	do		Post of Jefferson.
George S. Frank ⁹	Dec. 16, 1868	do	do		Do.
Charles Green ¹⁰	Apr. 10, 1869	do	do		Do.
George Kennedy ¹¹	May 17, 1869	Assault with attempt to kill.	do		Do.
Richard Tiller ¹²	May 2, 1869	Desperado and murder.	do		Post of Sulphur Springs.
Homer Clements ¹³	Oct. 5, 1869	Implication in attack on Judge Hart and escort.	Awaiting action.		Post of Greenville.
Malvelli W. Lantry ¹⁴	Aug. 29, 1869	Murder	do		Post of Jefferson.
C. S. Withers ¹⁵	Dec. 2, 1869	Highway robbery.	do		
John Tucker ¹⁶	Dec. 2, 1869	do	do		
Isaac Stephens ¹⁷	Dec. 2, 1869	do	do		
John Cochran ¹⁸	Dec. 2, 1869	do	do		
James Duvau ¹⁷	Nov. 19, 1869	Assault and threat to kill.	do		Post of Tyler.
Frank Smith ¹⁹	Sept. 7, 1869	Murder.	do		Fort Davis.
John C. Williams ¹⁹	Nov. 13, 1869	Violation of section 20, act of Congress approved June 30, 1834, and section 2 of act of Congress approved March 3, 1847.	do		
DEPARTMENT OF ALASKA.					
William Harrington ²⁰	July —, 1869	Robbery	Awaiting action		Sitka, Alaska.
J. C. Parker ²¹	Dec. 16, 1869	Shooting an Indian	do		Fort Wrangel.
John Green ²²	Dec. 28, 1869	Selling liquor to Indians	do		Do.
James Holbywood ²³	Dec. 28, 1869	do	do		
DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.					
C. Romeo ²⁴	Sept. 13, 1869	Horse theft.			Fort D. A. Russell.
R. Brood ²⁴	Nov. 23, 1869	Theft			Do.

6 CITIZENS IMPRISONED OR DETAINED IN MILITARY CUSTODY.

Names.	Date of arrest or confinement.	Charged with—	Tried.	Sentence.	Place of confinement.
FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.					
Edward M. Yerger ¹	June 8, 1869	Murder	By military commission		
A. J. Love ²	Dec. 5, 1869	Shooting with deadly weapons into the camp of Co. E, 3d U. S. Infantry, at Durant, Miss.			
Henry Rochelle ³	Dec. 28, 1869	Murder			Greensboro, Miss.
DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA.					
*Charles Shears ⁴	Sept. 22, 1869	Murder	Held for trial by military commission		Camp Grant.
*Joseph Jenkins ⁵	Sept. 22, 1869	Rioter	do		Do.
*Samuel P. Moore ⁶	Dec. 25, 1869	Embezzlement	Awaiting trial by military commission		Do.
DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA.					
William P. Brock ⁷	Dec. —, 1869	Murder	By military commission, September, 1869	Imprisoned at hard labor for the term of his natural life.	Ship Island, Miss.
DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.					
William Bradley ⁸	Sept. 6, 1867	Grand larceny	By military commission, May, 1867	Confined at hard labor for five years.	Fort Jefferson, Fla.
James Cates ⁹	Sept. 6, 1867	do	do	do	Do.
George Chandler ¹⁰	Sept. 6, 1867	do	do	do	Do.
William Fears ¹¹	Sept. 6, 1867	do	do	do	Do.
Henry Porter ¹²	Sept. 6, 1867	do	do	do	Do.

¹ Charged with the murder of Private Major Joseph G. Crane, captain and commissary of subsistence, United States Army. Has been tried by military commission, the proceedings of which have not yet been promulgated.

² Will be brought to trial before a military commission as soon as it is practicable to convene one.

³ Charged with the murder of Isaac Bates, colored, in August or September, 1862. Investigation ordered.

⁴ Charged with the murder of a colored man, London Jackson, during a riot which occurred at Heathsville, Northumberland County, August 9, 1869.

⁵ Charged with being ring-leader of a mob at the time of the riot at Heathsville.

⁶ Charged with embezzlement of State funds while holding the office of Sheriff of King William County. A military commission has been ordered for his trial.

⁷ Convicted of the murder of a colored man, Prence Payton, in May, 1869.

⁸ Convicted of stealing two mules and one horse, on or about May 16, 1867, in Pike County, Mississippi, in company with others.

⁹ Convicted of stealing a number of mules in Warren County, Mississippi, in December 1866, in company with others; also of horse stealing.

¹⁰ Convicted of stealing mules in Yazoo County, Mississippi, in April, 1867, in company with others.

¹¹ In the event that such action becomes impracticable by reason of the admission of the State, they will be remanded to the civil authorities for trial at the April term of the court.

(General Orders No. 4 — Extract.)

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF TEXAS,
Austin, Texas, January 16, 1868.

2. For the purpose of protecting individuals in their rights of persons and property, and of bringing offenders to justice, post commanders are invested with all the powers of justices of counties or police magistrates of cities, and will be governed in the discharge of their duties by the laws of Texas so far as they are not in conflict with the laws of the United States, or the regulations established under the authority of those laws for the protection of persons and property.

4. Post commanders will promptly report each case in which they have taken jurisdiction, or in which jurisdiction may have been taken by the military commissioners under their direction, and the disposition made of such cases. When parties are held for trial either in confinement or under bail, such full statement of the case will be made as will enable the commanding general to determine whether it should be tried by a military tribunal or brought before a civil court. When citizens are committed for trial and cannot immediately be tried, post commanders are authorized to admit them to bail upon good and sufficient sureties, provided the crime or offense with which they are charged is bailable under the laws of the State.

By order of Brevet Major General E. R. S. Canby :

A true copy :

LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

CHARLES E. MORSE,
Captain United States Army, Aide-de-camp, Secretary Civil Affairs.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 25, 1870.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant General.

Official :

Report of citizens in confinement undergoing sentence in the Department of the East.

Name.	Late company and regiment.	Upon what charges tried.	Sentence.	Where confined.
Perry, Lewis B	Co. A, 4th Inf	Desertion, (repeated)	To forfeit all pay and allowances, to be dishonorably discharged, and then to be confined at hard labor for three years.	Fort Hamilton.
Dunn, George	Co. C, 34th Inf	Desertion	To forfeit all pay and allowances, to be dishonorably discharged, and then to be confined at hard labor for one year.	Columbus.
Boughton, Samuel B	Co. D, 1st Art	Desertion, (repeated)	To forfeit all pay and allowances, to be dishonorably discharged, and then to be confined at hard labor for three years.	Hamilton.
Duffy, John	Co. L, 3d Art	Theft, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.	To forfeit all pay and allowances, to be dishonorably discharged, and then to be confined at hard labor for seven years.	Albany penitentiary.
Campbell, Thomas M	Co. L, 3d Art	Receiving stolen property, to the prejudice of good order, &c.	To forfeit all pay and allowances, to be dishonorably discharged, and then to be confined at hard labor for one year.	Fort Adams.
Lynch, Jeremiah	Co. D, 4th Art	Desertion	To forfeit all pay and allowances, to be dishonorably discharged, and then to be confined at hard labor till March 19, 1870.	Delaware.
Wilson, Samuel K	General service	do	To forfeit all pay and allowances, to be dishonorably discharged, and then to be confined at hard labor for twelve months.	Columbus.
Morton, Charles H	General service	do	To forfeit all pay and allowances, to be dishonorably discharged, and then to be confined at hard labor for two years.	Fort Hamilton.
Reed, Harry W	Co. C, 1st Art	do	To forfeit all pay and allowances, to be dishonorably discharged, and then to be confined at hard labor for two years.	Fort Hamilton.
Grant, Benjamin	Co. C, 1st Art	do	To forfeit all pay and allowances, to be dishonorably discharged, and then to be confined at hard labor for two years.	Fort Hamilton.
Sturges, Richard E	Co. A, 1st Art	1. Violation of the 38th article of war. 2. Conduct to the prejudice of good order, &c. Desertion, (repeated).	To forfeit all pay and allowances, to be dishonorably discharged, and then to be confined at hard labor for three years and four months.	Ontario.
Pettigrow, Charles H	Permanent Troop	Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.	To forfeit all pay and allowances, to be dishonorably discharged, and then to be confined at hard labor for three years.	Albany penitentiary.
Ellis, John	Co. C, 1st Art	Desertion	To forfeit all pay and allowances, to be dishonorably discharged, and then to be confined at hard labor for eighteen months.	Fort Hamilton.
Connors, Joseph	Co. C, Permanent Party.	Desertion	To forfeit all pay and allowances, to be dishonorably discharged, and then to be confined at hard labor for one year.	Columbus.
Thayer, George E	Recruit, 2d Cav	Desertion, (repeated)	To forfeit all pay and allowances, to be dishonorably discharged, and then to be confined at hard labor for two years.	Albany penitentiary.
Harris, Charles R	Co. M, 5th Art	Theft, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.	To forfeit all pay and allowances, to be dishonorably discharged, and then to be confined at hard labor for three years.	Albany penitentiary.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
Judge Advocate's Office, New York City, January 6, 1870.

ROBERT C. PERRY.

Brevet Major United States Army, Judge Advocate.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, March 25, 1870.

Official:

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant General.

Report of citizens on the execution of military orders in the Department of Dakota

Name	Where confined	Notations
Palmer, Israel N	Fort Snelling	Formerly soldier, dishonorably discharged, and undergoing sentence of general court-martial.
Adams, James A	Fort Snelling	Formerly soldier, dishonorably discharged, and undergoing sentence of general court-martial.
Smith, Christopher	Fort Snelling	Formerly soldier, dishonorably discharged, and undergoing sentence of general court-martial.
Evans, Charles	Fort Snelling	Formerly soldier, dishonorably discharged, and undergoing sentence of general court-martial.
Mearns, James	Fort Snelling	Formerly soldier, dishonorably discharged, and undergoing sentence of general court-martial.

To be discharged on the 18th instant.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
Saint Paul, Minnesota, March 10, 1870.WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major General United States Army, Commanding.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, March 25, 1870.

Official:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant General.

O

SALARIES OF INTERNAL REVENUE STOREKEEPERS.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of March 1, relative to the salaries of internal revenue storekeepers.

APRIL 1, 1870.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 31, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the resolution adopted by the House of Representatives on the 1st instant, upon motion of Mr. Maynard, relating to the salaries of internal revenue storekeepers.

The following facts show the condition of this branch of the public business as near as can practicably be stated at the present time:

1. The numbers of storekeepers were as follows on the respective dates as stated, viz: March 3, 1869, 1,109; June 30, 1869, 1,067; December 31, 1869, 1,078; March 3, 1870, 1,145.

2. The maximum rate of salary was \$5 per diem, and the minimum \$2 per diem, and no other expenses besides salaries have been allowed.

3. There was paid out from the 3d of March, 1869, to the 30th of June, 1869, \$290,861, of which, within the same time, there had been repaid to the treasury and accounted for \$220,868.

There was paid out from the 30th of June, 1869, to the 31st of December, 1869, \$318,145, and there was repaid during the same time \$218,214.

The total repayments since the 3d of March, 1869, to this date have been \$520,280 66; all of which apply to the expenditures for the year ending on that date and include the foregoing repayments.

It will be perceived, from the fact that the payments out precede the repayments in all cases, that there must necessarily be an outstanding balance undergoing the process of collection at all times, which, from the nature of the case, must be of considerable amount.

Greater exactness than the foregoing cannot at this time be arrived at, because the accounts are not all in and settled.

Judging from the experience of the past year, I should say that the annual saving to the treasury by the passage of the joint resolution of March 29, 1869, is one million of dollars.

Very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

○

ACCOUNTS OF THE COLONIZATION AGENT.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

TRANSMITTING

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior relative to the accounts of the colonization agent.

MARCH 30, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
March 29, 1870.

SIR: In my answer of the 26th instant to the resolution of the House of Representatives, passed on the 23d instant, on motion of Mr. Dawes, I transmitted, with other papers, a copy of a letter of the First Auditor of the Treasury to the Secretary of the Interior, relative to the accounts of Hon. S. C. Pomeroy, colonization agent.

I have the honor to transmit a copy of the answer of the Secretary of the Interior, and of the inclosures of his letter, dated the 26th, but not received until the 28th instant.

I am, very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

HON. J. G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., March 26, 1870.

SIR: I acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated November 15, 1869, returning to this department the account of Hon. Samuel C. Pomeroy, while acting as agent for the colonization of persons of African descent beyond the limits of the United States.

Said account, having received the administrative approval of this department, is transmitted herewith, together with the accompanying vouchers, to your office for adjustment.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX, *Secretary.*

The FIRST AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., May 17, 1869.

SIR: I transmit herewith the accounts of Hon. Samuel C. Pomeroy, covering the sum of \$25,000 expended by him while acting as agent for the colonization of persons of African descent beyond the limits of the United States.

I also inclose a copy of the letter of instructions to Mr. Pomeroy from this department, under date of September 12, 1862, and approved by the President.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. D. COX, *Secretary.*

THE FIRST AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., May 20, 1869.

SIR: I transmit herewith the contract entered into between this department and Ambrose W. Thompson, under date of September 12, 1862, for the sale of certain lands. This contract is sent you at the request of the First Auditor for reference in the adjustment of the accounts of Hon. Samuel C. Pomeroy, colonization agent. As soon as the purposes shall be accomplished for which it is transmitted, I will thank you to return it to this department.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. T. OTTO,
Acting Secretary.

THE FIRST COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT, *20th May, 1869.*

Incloses contract with Ambrose W. Thompson.

Respectfully referred to the First Auditor of the Treasury to be placed with the account of Mr. Pomeroy.

JAS. AULD,
Acting Chief Clerk.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, *May 21, 1869.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, September 12, 1862.

Whereas it is represented that Ambrose W. Thompson owns and controls such rights in a tract of country within the republic of New Granada extending across the isthmus from the Chiriqui Lagoon on the Atlantic side to the Pacific side, containing about two million English acres, more or less, and suitable, in a high degree, for sustaining an agricultural population, as will enable him to make, or cause to be made, valid land titles to colonists of African descent brought from the United States of America, and admitting such colonists to equal rights of citizenship with the citizens of that country;

And whereas certain persons of African descent propose emigrating thither from the United States for such purpose of colonization and settlement, five hundred, more or less, of whom purpose such emigration this autumn;

And whereas the Hon. Samuel C. Pomeroy has voluntarily offered, and without compensation, to accompany the said emigrants, to assist

the initiation of the enterprise, guard the respective interests, and ascertain the suitability of the location for further emigration :

Now, in consideration thereof, it is agreed that if every substantial part of the representations regarding these lands, as made in the reports of government officers and others, be found correct by the said Hon. S. S. Pomeroy, who is to be the judge thereof, then the said Pomeroy is hereby authorized on behalf of the United States to order a contract for such works, improvements, and rights as are hereinafter set forth.

2. The agricultural lands within the limits of the grants aforesaid shall be open to all colored emigrants from the United States, and the said Thompson shall make, or cause to be made, as provided in the next article, good and valid titles thereto to the emigrants.

The persons herein contemplated to be emigrated to that country shall be entitled to said lands in fee simple in the following quantities, viz : For each male adult, unmarried, twenty acres; for each head of a family of five persons and under, forty acres; and for each head of a family of more than five persons, eighty acres.

3. To secure a clear and unfailing source of conveyance of said lands, it is agreed that the agricultural and pastoral lands in the province of Chiriqui, which are held by said Thompson by virtue of concessions from the authorities of New Granada and Chiriqui, shall be surveyed according to the system of surveys of public lands in the United States, at the expense of said Thompson, and shall, in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, be allotted to the emigrants in such quantities as are herein provided for ; said Secretary shall devise a form of conveyance of said lands to be in accordance with the laws of the country in which the same are situated. And said Thompson shall, by power irrevocable, vest the said Secretary and his successors with the authority to convey said lands to the emigrants, in pursuance of the terms of this agreement; and also with power, from time to time, to appoint one or more agents and attorneys under him, with full power to execute said conveyances.

And in consideration of the payments herein stipulated, made, and to be made, this power is hereby agreed to be irrevocable, and shall extend to all the arable and pasture lands of said Thompson, who shall cause them to be surveyed from time to time, as they may be needed for settlement. The United States to advance from time to time, toward the price of said lands, the cost of the survey, but the advance at no time shall exceed ten thousand dollars; provided, however, that the said Thompson reserves to himself the right to execute deeds to any of said lands to all actual settlers of African descent, in parcels not larger than is herein stipulated to persons and heads of families, for such price and consideration as he may elect to receive.

All coal and minerals upon said lands granted are reserved to said Thompson, as well as town sites to be laid off by him, and the right of way for all roads of every description, and the right to enter upon the lands for timber and stone, for the purpose of constructing and maintaining said road or roads, is also hereby reserved.

4. As fast as settlements and allotments are made, as provided in the preceding article 3, the United States will pay for said lands \$1 per acre until one hundred thousand acres have been allotted, as follows: 30 cents per acre to said Thompson, and 70 cents to be appropriated in the building of roads, wharves, or any other improvements necessary for the prosperity of this enterprise, as shall appear to be useful, and determined by said Thompson, with the concurrence of the President.

5. Upon the President of the United States being satisfied, by the report of the said Hon. S. C. Pomeroy, that the settlement of the first

emigrants has been made, that others may follow, that the said lands are suitable, that the plan and conveyance of title is satisfactory, that no opposition has been made by the existing government to said emigration, there shall be advanced to the said Thompson the sum of \$50,000 to open and develop the coal and other mines, and to enable him to give employment to the emigrants thereon, which said \$50,000 shall be repaid to the United States in coal, delivered at the harbor, at a price not to exceed that paid at Aspinwall.

6. It being understood that the emigration herein contemplated is to be carried on under the auspices and control of said Pomeroy, or some other person to be appointed by the President.

7. At all times during the progress of the emigration herein contemplated, and while the same shall be carried on in the vessel or vessels of the United States, the said Thompson shall have free passage in said vessel or vessels for himself, his family, his artisans, surveyors, and laborers, the number not to exceed fifteen for any one voyage, to and from Chiriqui, he providing all commissary stores for himself and them during the voyage or voyages.

8. It is provided and agreed that whenever the public exigencies of the United States of Colombia shall require the use of the steamships or other vessels to be employed by the said Thompson, the said vessels shall be at the disposal of either of the said governments for the purposes of transportation or to repel invasion, suppress rebellion, and to preserve order at the Isthmus of Chiriqui, upon such terms of compensation for said uses as may be just and fair, either government to be umpire between the other and the said Thompson in case they cannot agree upon said terms.

The wharves for coaling and watering shall be free of charge to the national vessels of the United States of Colombia and the United States of America, and no act shall be permitted by said Thompson contrary to the laws of the United States of Colombia or the treaty stipulations between the United States of America and the United States of Colombia.

In witness whereof the said Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, for and in behalf of the United States, has hereto signed his name and affixed the seal of the Department of the Interior, and the said Ambrose W. Thompson has signed his name the day and year above written.

[SEAL.]

CALEB B. SMITH, *Secretary*.
AMBROSE W. THOMPSON.

The following article has been added by consent of the parties and the approval of the President, viz:

ARTICLE 9. To provide against the United States being compromised by this contract in any manner in its treaty stipulations with New Granada or the United States of Colombia, it is agreed that the said Thompson is to be responsible for the good behavior of persons of color whom he may receive from the United States upon his lands or employ in his mines or in works of improvement, and if any of said persons become inimical by reason of bad behavior, or refuse to obey the laws and authorities, they are to be restrained or removed by said Thompson.

[SEAL.]

CALEB B. SMITH.
AMBROSE W. THOMPSON.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, September 11, 1862.

The within contract is approved, and the Secretary of the Interior is directed to execute the same.

A. LINCOLN.

Samuel C. Pomeroy, colonisation agent, in account with the United States.

Dr.			On contract voucher.	Cr.
1862.		1862.	No.	
Sept. 16.—By treasury warrant No. 8,557.	\$3,000 00	Sept. 16.—Paid A. W. Thompson	1	\$4,000 00
Sept. 23.—By treasury warrant No. 8,601.	20,000 00	Sept. 26.—Paid A. W. Thompson	1	3,000 00
		Sept. 26.—Paid A. W. Thompson	1	5,000 00
		Oct. 25.—Paid Stetson & Co.	2	206 63
		Oct. 16.—Paid W. F. Downs	2	133 33
		Sept. 29.—Paid J. H. & J. G. Cunningham.	4	10 50
		1863.		
		Jan. 2.—Paid W. E. Gaylord	5	16 30
		1862.		
		Nov. 4.—Paid Stetson & Co.	6	16 00
		Sept. 26.—Paid Stetson & Co.	7	40 21
		1863.		
		Jan. 4.—Paid W. E. Gaylord	8	43 75
		Oct. 15.—Paid W. E. Gaylord	9	100 00
		1862.		
		Oct. 18.—Paid J. E. Williams	10	15 00
		Oct. 17.—Paid William F. Downs	11	5 43
		Oct. 17.—Paid Patrick Allen	12	5 00
		Oct. 17.—Paid William F. Downs	13	9 53
		Oct. 16.—Paid Moses Foskey	14	14 00
		Nov. 1.—Paid William F. Downs	15	62 80
		Nov. 15.—Paid W. E. Gaylord	16	100 00
		Dec. 1.—Paid Patrick Allen	17	7 50
		Dec. 15.—Paid W. E. Gaylord	18	100 00
		Dec. 1.—Paid W. F. Downs	19	133 33
		1863.		
		Jan. 15.—Paid W. E. Gaylord	20	100 00
		Oct. 9.—Paid C. Campbell	21	60 00
		Feb. 9.—Paid R. Hamilton	22	8 00
		Feb. 9.—Paid R. Hamilton	23	2 00
		Aug. 24.—Paid E. A. Duffield	23	730 00
		1862.		
		Oct. 25.—Paid S. C. Pomeroy	24	322 80
		1864.		
		April 4.—Paid A. W. Thompson and W. E. Gaylord	25	8,732 37
Total.....	25,000 00	Total.....		25,000 00

Account rendered February 4, 1864.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, *County of Washington*, ss :

Samuel C. Pomeroy, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that the foregoing account is just and true, and that the said several sums of money therein set forth on the credit side thereof, except the first three and the last items, were by him necessarily disbursed in executing the instructions of the Department of the Interior. He further says that the first three items and the last item in said account, for which he claims credit, were moneys respectively paid to said Thompson, and to said Thompson and Gaylord, pursuant to the directions and with the approval of the President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln.

SAMUEL C. POMEROY.

Sworn and subscribed before me, a justice of the peace of said county, this 26th day of March, 1870.

[SEAL.]

CHARLES P. WEBSTER,
Justice of the Peace.

No. 1.

NEW YORK, September 29, 1862.

\$10,000.

Received of S. C. Pomeroy, as United States colonization agent, the sum of ten thousand dollars, being on account of the advance as authorized by the President of the United States, in his approval of my letter, and the letter indorsed thereon of said S. C. Pomeroy.

A. W. THOMPSON.

Paid in two checks, \$5,000 each.

\$4,000.

WASHINGTON, September 16, 1862.

Received from Hon. S. C. Pomeroy four thousand dollars, on account of advance on Chiriqui contract.

A. W. THOMPSON.

No. 2.

NEW YORK, October 25, 1862.

S. C. Pomeroy, as colonization agent, to Stetson & Co.,

DR.

To board bill up to date, by W. E. Gaylord.....	\$107 00
Also, by L. C. Challiss.....	99 63
	<u>206 63</u>

\$206 63.

NEW YORK, October 25, 1862.

Received of S. C. Pomeroy, as colonization agent, two hundred and six dollars and sixty-three cents, payment in full, on account of

STETSON & CO.,
Per BAULER.

No. 3.

WASHINGTON, October 16, 1862.

S. C. Pomeroy, as colonization agent, to W. F. Downs,

DR.

To services rendered in office, and in connection with colonization enterprise, for the month ending October 15, 1862.....

\$133 33

\$133 33.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 16, 1862.

Received of S. C. Pomeroy, as colonization agent, one hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents, payment in full, on account of one month's salary to October 15, 1862, as above.

W. F. DOWNS.

No. 4.

NEW YORK, September 29, 1862.

S. C. Pomeroy, as colonization agent, to J. H. & J. G. Cunningham,

DR.

One boy.....

\$10 50

\$10 50.

NEW YORK, September 29, 1862.

Received of S. C. Pomeroy, as colonization agent, ten dollars and fifty cents, payment in full, on account of outfit for party.

J. H. & J. G. CUNNINGHAM.

No. 5.

S. C. Pomeroy, as colonization agent, to ————,

DR.

September 19.	To ticket to New York.....	\$8 00
	To sleeping car.....	1 00
20.	To hack.....	1 00
	To quire paper.....	25
	To telegram, Secretary George Harrington.....	1 60
	To telegram, W. H. B. Thomas, New Jersey.....	25
24.	To telegram, C. S. Dyer, Madison, Wisconsin.....	1 95
29.	To stationery.....	1 25
19.	To telegram to Assistant Secretary Usher.....	90
October 1.	To blotting paper.....	10
		<u>16 30</u>

\$16 30.

NEW YORK, January 2, 1863.

Received of S. C. Pomeroy, as colonization agent, sixteen dollars and thirty cents, payment in full, on account of the above account to date.

W. E. GAYLORD.

No. 6.

ASTOR HOUSE, New York, November 4, 1862.

Mr. Pomeroy to Stetson & Co.,

DR.

To room No. 59..... \$16 00

STETSON & CO.

No. 7.

ASTOR HOUSE, New York, September 26, 1862

Mr. Pomeroy to Stetson & Co.,

DR.

To room No. 16:

To one box, paid \$1 46; Mr. Roberts, \$15..... \$16 46

Tel., 50; wh'y, 75; bo. ff, \$22 50..... 23 75

Paid..... 40 21

W. JONES.

No. 8.

S. C. Pomeroy, as colonization agent, to W. E. Gaylord,

DR.

October 7. To telegram, S. C. Pomeroy, Kansas..... \$4 90

10. To telegram from S. C. Pomeroy..... 2 60

11. To hack..... 1 00

13. To stationery..... 2 00

18. To hack hire..... 2 00

21. To omnibus..... 75

25. To hack..... 2 00

25. To ticket to D. C..... 8 25

25. To sleeping car..... 1 00

28. To ticket to New York and return..... 18 25

43 75

JANUARY 4, 1863.

Received of S. C. Pomeroy, as colonization agent, forty-three dollars and seventy-five cents, payment in full, on account of the above account to date.

W. E. GAYLORD.

No. 9.

NEW YORK, October 15, 1862.

S. C. Pomeroy, as colonization agent, to W. E. Gaylord,

DR.

To clerical services for one month to date..... \$100 00

NEW YORK, October 15, 1863.

Received of S. C. Pomeroy, as colonization agent, one hundred dollars, payment in full, on account of clerical services to date.

W. E. GAYLORD.

ACCOUNTS OF THE COLONIZATION AGENT.

No. 10.

WASHINGTON, October 18, 1862.

S. C. Pomeroy, as colonization agent, to J. E. Williams, DR.

To services rendered on account of colonization enterprise, to date..... \$15 00

\$15.

WASHINGTON, October 18, 1862.

Received of S. C. Pomeroy, as colonization agent, fifteen dollars, payment in full, on account of services rendered as above.

JOSEPH E. WILLIAMS.

No. 11.

WASHINGTON, October 17, 1862.

S. C. Pomeroy, as colonization agent, to W. F. Downs, DR.

September 26.	To bottle of ink, as per bill on file.....	\$0 63
27.	To legal cap paper, (Williams).....	10
28.	To expenses (necessary) of self and assistants to Alexandria, Virginia, on business connected with colonization, &c.....	2 40
30.	To expenses of self and Foskey to Alexandria, on business as above.....	1 55
29.	To expenses of visit of self and Van Vleit to department and Costa Rica minister, for hack hire.....	75
		<hr/> 5 43

\$5 43.

WASHINGTON, October 17, 1862.

Received of S. C. Pomeroy, as colonization agent, five dollars and forty-three cents payment in full, on account of necessary expenses, as per the above bill.

W. F. DOWNS.

No. 12.

WASHINGTON, October 17, 1862.

S. C. Pomeroy, as colonization agent, to Patrick Allen, DR.

To services rendered as messenger for one month to this date, inclusive..... \$5 09

\$5.

WASHINGTON, October 17, 1862.

Received of S. C. Pomeroy, as colonization agent, five dollars, payment in full, on account of services rendered, as per the above bill.

PATRICK ALLEN.

No. 13.

WASHINGTON, October 17, 1862.

S. C. Pomeroy, as colonization agent, to W. F. Downs, DR.

To necessary expenses of trip to Fortress Monroe, on business connected with the colonization of contrabands, viz:

October 14.	Fare to Baltimore, \$1 50; omnibus fare, 25 cents.....	\$1 75
14.	Supper, 50 cents; lodging, 75 cents.....	1 25
15.	Breakfast, 50 cents; hack to boat, 50 cents; dinner, (lunch,) 25 cents.....	1 25
15.	Supper, 50 cents; one-half expense of state-room, 50 cents.....	1 00
16.	Breakfast, 50 cents; dinner, (lunch,) 30 cents; supper, 50 cents.....	1 30
16.	Half expense of state-room, (return,) 50 cents; breakfast, 50 cents.....	1 00
16.	Hack to Washington depot, 50 cents; railroad fare home, \$1 50....	2 00
		<hr/> 9 55

\$9 55.

WASHINGTON, October 18, 1862.

Received of S. C. Pomeroy, as colonization agent, nine dollars and fifty-five cents, payment in full, on account of expenses to Fortress Monroe, Virginia, on account of colonization of contrabands, as above.

W. F. DOWNS.

No. 14.

WASHINGTON, October 18, 1862.

S. C. Pomeroy, as colonization agent, to Moses Foskey, DR.

To services rendered on account of colonization of contrabands, from September 30, to October 11, twelve days, at \$30 per month..... \$14 80

\$14.

WASHINGTON, October, 1862.

Received of S. C. Pomeroy, as colonization agent, fourteen dollars, payment in full, on account of services rendered as above.

MOSES FOSKEY.

No. 15.

WASHINGTON, November 1, 1862.

S. C. Pomeroy, as colonization agent, to W. F. Downs, DR.

To services rendered in office and in connection with colonization enterprise for balance (sixteen days) of the month of October, 1862..... \$68 80

\$68 80.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 1, 1862.

Received of S. C. Pomeroy, as colonization agent, sixty-eight dollars and eighty cents, payment in full, on account of sixteen days' salary from October 16 to 31, as above.

W. F. DOWNS.

No. 16.

NOVEMBER 15, 1862.

S. C. Pomeroy, as colonization agent, to W. E. Gaylord, DR.

To clerical services for one month to date..... \$100 00

\$100.

NEW YORK, November 15, 1863.

Received of S. C. Pomeroy, as colonization agent, one hundred dollars, payment in full, on account of clerical services to date.

W. E. GAYLORD.

No. 17.

WASHINGTON, December 1, 1862.

S. C. Pomeroy, as colonization agent, to Patrick Allen, DR.

To services rendered as messenger, from October 17 to November 31..... \$7 50

\$7 50.

WASHINGTON, December 2, 1862.

Received of S. C. Pomeroy, as colonization agent, seven dollars and fifty cents, payment in full, on account of services rendered as per the above bill.

PATRICK ALLEN.

No. 18.

WASHINGTON, December 15, 1862.

S. C. Pomeroy, as colonization agent, to W. E. Gaylord, DR.

To clerical services for one month to date..... \$100 00

H. EX. Doc. 227—2

\$100.

WASHINGTON, December 15, 1862.

Received of S. C. Pomeroy, as colonization agent, one hundred dollars, payment in full, on account of one month's salary to date.

W. E. GAYLORD.

No. 19.

WASHINGTON, December 1, 1862.

S. C. Pomeroy, as colonization agent, to W. F. Downs,

DR.

To services rendered in office in connection with colonization enterprise, for the month ending November 30, 1862 \$133 33

\$133 33.

WASHINGTON, December 2, 1862.

Received of S. C. Pomeroy, as colonization agent, one hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents, payment in full, on account of one month's salary to November 30, 1862, as above.

W. F. DOWNS.

No. 20.

NEW YORK, January 15, 1863.

S. C. Pomeroy, as colonization agent, to W. E. Gaylord,

DR.

For one month's salary as clerk, to date \$100 00

\$100.

NEW YORK, January 15, 1863.

Received of S. C. Pomeroy, as colonization agent, one hundred dollars, payment in full, on account of clerical services to date.

W. E. GAYLORD.

No. 21.

Received of S. C. Pomeroy sixty dollars on account of services as surgeon for colored colony.

C. CAMPBELL.

OCTOBER 9, 1863.

No. 22.

OFFICE OF ANGLO AFRICAN,
New York, February 9, 1863.

Hon. S. C. Pomeroy to Robert Hamilton,

DR.

To advertising rules, &c., of Chiriqui colony \$8 00
Received payment:

ROBERT HAMILTON,
Per T. H.

No. 22½.

NEW YORK, February 9, 1863.

Hon. S. C. Pomeroy to Weekly Anglo-African,

DR.

To one year's subscription, from whole No. 85 to whole No. 136, inclusive \$2 00
Received payment:

ROBERT HAMILTON, Publisher,
Per T. H.

No. 23.

NEW YORK, *July*, 1863.

Received of S. C. Pomeroy two hundred and fifty dollars on individual account for colonization.

E. A. DUFFIELD.

NEW YORK, *August 24*, 1863.

Also, received of S. C. Pomeroy five hundred dollars on government account.

E. A. DUFFIELD.

No. 24.

S. C. Pomeroy as colonization agent, to expense account,

1862.		DR.
September	16. Blank book, 50 cents; expenses to Philadelphia, \$5 60	\$6 10
	18. Expenses at Philadelphia and to New York, \$10.....	10 00
	19. Telegram, \$1 60; stationery, \$3 50	5 10
	20. Telegram and hack hire, this day	4 10
	23. Telegram and hackman, to-day	3 75
	24. Telegram and fare to Washington	10 40
	26. Fare and expenses to Kansas	62 80
October	9. Fare and expenses from Kansas to New York	68 50
	14. Telegram and fare to Washington	14 80
	17. Telegram and expenses	8 75
	25. Fare to New York and telegraphing	10 00
	Paid at Astor House	26 00
	Fare and expenses to Washington.....	14 50
		<u>244 80</u>

Received of S. C. Pomeroy, as colonization agent, ———— dollars, payment in full on account of ————

I certify the above to be true and correct.

S. C. POMEROY,
Colonization Agent.

No. 25.

S. C. Pomeroy, as colonization agent, to ————, ————,

1863.	Expenses to and at New York, October 26 to November 20.....	DR. \$78 00
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S. C. POMEROY,
Colonization Agent.

Received of S. C. Pomeroy, as colonization agent, ———— dollars, payment in full on account of ————

No. 26.

NEW YORK, *April 4*, 1864.*S. C. Pomeroy, as colonization agent, to A. W. Thompson and others,* DR.

To order of Mr. Lincoln, to pay balance of account to A. W. Thompson and Gaylord upon their contracts..... \$8,732 37

\$8,732 37.

NEW YORK, *April 4*, 1864.

Received of S. C. Pomeroy, as colonization agent, eight thousand seven hundred and thirty-two dollars and thirty-seven cents, payment in full on account of ————

A. W. THOMPSON,
W. E. GAYLORD,
No. 58 Wall St., New York.

S. C. Pomeroy, late colonization agent for colonisation of persons of African descent, (now residing in the District of Columbia,) to Hayti, Liberia, &c.,

DE.

To balance due from him per report No. —	.....
To warrants on the Treasurer :		
For warrant No. 8557, dated September 16, 1862	.....	\$5,000 00
For warrant No. 8601, dated September 23, 1862	.....	20,000 00
		<hr/>
		25,000 00
		<hr/>

CR.

By balance in his favor per report No. —	.....
By warrants in favor of the Treasurer :		
For No. —, dated —, 186	.....
Leaving balance due	.....	\$25,000 00
		<hr/>

B. F. RITTENHOUSE,
For Register.

Hon. R. W. TAYLER,
First Comptroller.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, May 11, 1869.*



SITES OF MILITARY POSTS IN TEXAS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

TRANSMITTING

Reports setting forth the propriety and economy of acquiring permanent military posts in the State of Texas.

March 1, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, March 29, 1870.

The Secretary of War has the honor to submit to the House of Representatives, with a recommendation to early and favorable consideration, the accompanying reports of the commanding general in the State of Texas, and the Quartermaster General of the Army, setting forth the propriety and economy of provision being made by law for the acquisition by the United States of the sites of the permanent military posts in that State, while they can yet be purchased for a reasonable amount.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
STATE OF TEXAS,
Austin, Texas, March 7, 1870.

GENERAL: I have the honor to invite the attention of the department to the propriety and economy of applying to Congress for authority to purchase the ground now used, and which may be hereafter required, for the sites of military posts, except, of course, the points temporarily occupied.

The public lands of Texas, unlike any other portion of the West and Southwest, being owned by the State, are entered by private parties in the immediate vicinity of all the posts. The reservations, as they are called, can now be bought for a reasonable price, and although their present value is due in great part to the location of the posts upon them, they will nevertheless increase in value, and will finally constitute a claim for a very large amount, as is the case with the site of the post of Fort Brown, adjoining the town of Brownsville.

The Quartermaster General, during his recent visit to Texas, has had

an opportunity of forming an opinion from actual inspection, and I respectfully suggest that his views on this subject be obtained.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. REYNOLDS,

Brevet Major General United States Army.

ADJUTANT GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY,

Washington, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., March 23, 1870.

GENERAL: I have the honor to call attention to the fact that sites of the various military posts in Texas are held under lease, or by tolerance only.

The wild lands in Texas are the property of the State of Texas, or of individual owners, and the posts which have been established since the war are, in some cases, on land for which not even leases have been obtained.

I advise that the Secretary of War be requested to bring this matter to the attention of Congress, with a view to obtaining authority to perfect, by purchase or by condemnation, the title of the United States to such sites of military posts as have been established in Texas, except Fort Brown.

The law prevents any purchase of land without express law authorizing it. Vide Statutes at Large, vol. 3, page 568, sec. 7, act approved May 1, 1820, as follows:

"And be it further enacted, That no land shall be purchased on account of the United States, except under a law authorizing such purchase."

The cost of these sites it is not believed will be large, except the post of Brownsville, for which a very large claim has been presented—so large that I think it should be excluded from any general law, and reserved for specific action of Congress.

An appropriation could be made for these purchases, or perhaps it will be better to authorize the payments to be made out of the ordinary appropriation of the Quartermaster's Department. The land is generally of little value, and the costs should not be great.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster General, Bvt. Major General U. S. A.

The GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

Washington, March 25, 1870.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War, and his favorable action on the recommendation of the Quartermaster General recommended.

W. T. SHERMAN, *General.*

VALUE OF THE TAEI OF CHINA.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

IN RELATION TO

The value of the tael of China.

APRIL 1, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
March 30, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a communication from John T. Hogeboom, esq., United States general appraiser at New York, relative to the value at which the tael of Shanghai is, by instructions from this department, now taken at the various custom-houses of the United States, as contradistinguished from the China tael, the value of which is fixed at \$1 43 by the sixty-first section of the act of March 2, 1799. I have additional evidence showing the value of the commercial tael of China to be, as stated by Mr. Hogeboom, at about \$1 35; and as it is extremely desirable that uniformity in the standard of value of said taels should be had, I respectfully request that such legislation may be had as shall secure the desired end.

For this purpose I inclose herewith, for the consideration of the House of Representatives, a draught of a bill upon the subject, deeming it best that the object to be gained shall be accomplished by legislation, rather than by regulation of this department.

I am, very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That in all computations at the custom-houses of the United States the tael of China and the tael current in the various parts of China shall be deemed and taken to be of the value of one dollar and thirty-five cents, and all former laws inconsistent therewith are hereby repealed.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES GENERAL APPRAISER,
New York, February 18, 1870.

SIR: In view of the extraordinary circumstances attending Chinese importations, owing to the exceptional rate or value of the Shanghai tael, we have deemed it proper to make a special report in the object—First, of explaining our valuation given; and, secondly, to bring to your knowledge, and for the information of the Secretary, the result of our inquiries as bearing upon the present value of the China tael.

The statute of 1789 fixed the value of the China tael at \$1 48, American currency, which still remains the rate for all the ports except Shanghai. In 1832, on a suit brought by an importer against Augustus Schell, collector, for an alleged incorrect and excessive assessment of duty upon an importation from Shanghai, the court, before Chief Justice Nelson, decided that the Shanghai tael was not the China tael, and, instead of being worth \$1 48, was only equivalent to \$1, and judgment was entered, requiring the refunding of the excess. McCulloch, then Secretary of the Treasury, acquiesced in the decision, and issued an order directing all subsequent entries to be taken of the Shanghai tael at one dollar, gold. This, it appears, has been continued. Now, in explanation of our appraisement, we find the invoice made in taels and dated at Shanghai; the transaction was at Shanghai, and the shipment from there. The value of the goods, as expressed in taels, we have no doubt expressed not only the true value, but the identical value which was accepted as the equivalent. By means, however, of the rate at which the Shanghai tael was rendered in the entry at only one dollar, the ad valorem duty assessed is not by considerable the proper duty on the cost of the goods. Still, we believe, under the law and the regulations, we are compelled to report value, as we have done. The error, if any, consists in that stage of the proceedings over which neither the importer has control nor the appraiser means of rectification. However, we have sought to report the facts as they exist, and leave the competent authority to apply them.

For further information we also subjoin, as a result of previous knowledge and of careful investigation—

The currency of China is not a coinage, but a measurement of weight is applied to silver in the denomination of taels and hundredths, called *candasius*. A uniform standard exists throughout the empire of lumps of silver, of about fifty or sixty taels value, weighed and stamped by banks in different localities under authority of the government, and known as government banks. This is silver metal, melted and rudely cast into molds, whose precise value is determined by weight. These pieces, at their stamped weight in taels and *candasius*, are taken in payment of government dues and paid out in all its transactions. This currency does not enter into the general transactions of the country nor into its external commerce. Corresponding *lumps* of silver, made by any one, and required to be stamped and restamped at their given weight by every person passing them, and bits or pieces of silver put in boxes or bags, derived chiefly from fragments of foreign and introduced silver coins, and marked in weight, constitute the currency or exchangeable value of the commerce and the general currency of the country. Holders of the government stamped lumps sell them on 'change at a premium, according to demands at the time, varying, but generally at about ten per cent. premium. The lowest we have known, which is exceptional, is one hundred and four. Goods for importation or otherwise are therefore invoiced, so to speak, in the commercial currency. The difference between the value of this currency and the government cur-

rency, designated as the "Haignon" silver, depends upon the rates of exchange only growing out of relative demands. The commercial tael is again subject to rates of exchange between the centers, or, more correctly speaking, points of external commerce, Canton and Hong-Kong, and the more inlying ports or places of business. No other difference, it is believed, exists in the value of the *China tael*, and to which the tael of Shanghai forms no exception. Whatever was the condition in 1859, no such designation now exists as that of the Shanghai, as contradistinguished from the ordinary tael of China. As well might the tael of any port be excepted from the designation of China, tael, and removed from the operation of the statute, as that of Shanghai.

Some of the older ports of China, having transactions with foreign governments, have brought into use to some extent a foreign silver currency; first the Carolus dollar, then the Mexican, and, to some limited extent, the once American dollar. We have no doubt that the evidence in the case before Chief Justice Nelson had reference to the Spanish or Carolus dollar, in which accounts were kept by American and other foreign bankers. As these were at a premium of something over thirty per cent., they might have been accepted as an equivalent to the Shanghai tael. The Mexican dollar now supplies the place, to some extent, of the Carolus dollar, which has probably been consumed by melting and chopping, so as to have become nearly exhausted. The Mexican dollar is now at a premium of about eight per cent. We cannot reconcile the decision of Chief Justice Nelson, upon the well-ascertained facts relating to the commercial transactions of Shanghai, upon any other theory than that the value of the Shanghai tael was measured by the witnesses to accord to the local value of the Carolus or Spanish mill dollar.

The standard fixed in the statute had reference probably to the "Haignon" or government "tael." The commercial "tael" is, as we have said, about on the average of eleven per cent. below, or, in other words, the Haignon tael has a premium of ten per cent. We would suggest that Congress be asked to fix the rate of the *ordinary China tael of commerce* (and which is the tael which is alone used in all the commerce of China) at one dollar and thirty-five cents of the American gold dollar. This is something above the average value of the commercial tael of China for the last five years, and probably as nearly correct as the standard could be fixed. It is of course, however, not so material that the standard should be absolutely correct, as that it should be *uniform*. The order of the Secretary at least should be at once rescinded, so that all future entries in the meantime could be taken at the uniform standard of one dollar and forty-eight cents, which, while too high, yet would save the trade from the demoralization of the existing *sharp distinction* in the values of a common currency where none in fact exists.

All which is respectfully submitted:

JNO. T. HOGEBOOM,
United States General Appraiser.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, Esq., Collector.

SURVEY OF LAND WITHIN LIMITS OF UNION PACIFIC
RAILROAD GRANT.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

TRANSMITTING

*Estimates of appropriations for the survey of public lands within the limits
of the Union Pacific railroad land grant.*

APRIL 1, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., March 31, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, dated the 25th instant, inclosing an estimate (copy also herewith) of additional appropriations required for the survey of public lands within the limits of the grant to the Union Pacific Railroad Company in the Territories of Colorado, Wyoming, and Utah, amounting to sixty thousand dollars.

Concurring in the views of the Commissioner, I respectfully recommend the subject to the favorable consideration of Congress.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX, *Secretary.*

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
March 25, 1870.

SIR: Application has been made to this office by the Hon. Oakes Ames, House of Representatives, under date of 21st instant, asking in behalf of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for a recommendation of additional appropriations for the survey of public lands within the limits of their grant in the Territories of Colorado, Wyoming, and Utah, and stating that great inconvenience and loss are suffered by the company by reason of their lands remaining unsurveyed while the road is completed and in running order.

Hon. S. F. Nuckolls, delegate to Congress from Wyoming Territory,

has also referred here a communication addressed to him March 17, 1870, by G. M. Dodge, calling attention to the loss occasioned to the company for want of surveys along the line of their road in Wyoming, and referring to the provisions of the grant, sections three and four, act July 1, 1862, (Stat. 12, 492.) viz: "And all such lands so granted by this section, which shall not be sold or disposed of by said company within three years after the entire road shall have been completed, shall be subject to settlement and pre-emption, like other lands, at a price not exceeding one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, to be paid to said company."

The railroad has now been completed nearly one year, but no patents conveying the right and title to said lands, as provided in section four of the above-mentioned act of Congress, can be issued to the company until the lands are surveyed and their area determined, nor can settlers in the mean time take *advantage of the homestead and pre-emption laws*.

In consideration of the above-indicated condition of affairs connected with the carrying out of the aforementioned provisions of law, and the further stipulation of the twenty-first section of the amendatory act approved July 3, 1864, (Stat. 13, 365,) providing repayment by the company into the United States treasury of the cost of surveying lands before conveying the same to the parties entitled to them, it is the opinion of this office that the urgent request of the parties and the public interest require that an additional appropriation of sixty thousand dollars be made for the surveys in those Territories. This estimate is a reasonable one, called for by the necessities of the company and obligations imposed by the laws of Congress, and I therefore recommend that the estimate herewith submitted for the surveys of public lands situated within the limits of the railroad grant in Colorado, Wyoming, and Utah Territories may be laid before Congress for action thereon, viz:

1st. For surveying the public lands in Colorado.....	\$10,000
2d. For surveying the public lands in Wyoming.....	40,000
3d. For surveying the public lands in Utah.....	10,000

In regard to the estimates for surveying the public lands in Colorado for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, I have to observe that the surveyor general's estimate of appropriation for same service was \$71,220, which was, in view of the economical policy of the government, reduced by this office to \$40,000. Like policy was exercised in reducing to \$25,000 the estimate of \$50,000 submitted by the surveyor general of Utah Territory, it appearing most proper to restrict the scope of surveys in those Territories, leaving the completion thereof to future years.

In submitting, November 1, 1869, our surveying estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, now before Congress, *there was nothing estimated for surveys in Wyoming Territory*, for the reason that the Territory had not then been organized into a surveying district, as it has since been. A surveyor general having since been appointed and confirmed, the further estimate of forty thousand dollars is submitted.

Attention having been expressly drawn to the aforesaid statutory provisions in regard to railroad grants, I realize the force of the application for early additional surveys of the lands granted for railroad purposes, and recommend the measure to the favorable consideration of the department.

Very respectfully,

JOS. S. WILSON,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. D. Cox,
Secretary of the Interior.

Estimates of appropriations required for surveying the public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, in addition to the amounts submitted with the annual report of the General Land Office for 1869.

1. For surveying the public lands in the Territory of Colorado, at rates not exceeding \$15 for standard lines, \$12 for township lines, and \$10 for section lines.....	\$10, 000
2. For surveying the public lands in the Territory of Wyoming, at rates not exceeding \$15 for standard lines, \$12 for township lines, and \$10 for section lines.....	40, 000
3. For surveying the public lands in the Territory of Utah, at rates not exceeding \$15 for standard lines, \$12 for township lines, and \$10 for section lines.....	10, 000
Total.....	<u>60, 000</u>

JOS. S. WILSON,
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE, March 26, 1870.

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PURCHASE OF BONDS FOR THE SINKING FUND.

LETTER

FROM THE



SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

IN ANSWER TO

Resolution of the House of March 21, relative to the purchase of bonds for the sinking fund.

APRIL 1, 1870.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
March 31, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith statements, in answer to resolution of the House of Representatives of March 21, 1870, introduced by Hon. Mr. Crebs, asking for information in relation to the purchases of bonds for the sinking fund, also what amount and what description of bonds have been purchased (in addition) on account of the liquidation of the public debt, since July 1, 1869.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PURCHASE OF BONDS FOR THE SINKING FUND.

Special purchases of bonds from July 1, 1869, to March 24, 1870, inclusive.

Date.	Description.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount paid.
July 3, 1869..	February 25, 1862.....	\$50,000	\$116 08	\$58,040 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	10,000	116 12½	11,612 50
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	10,000	116 25	11,625 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	10,000	116 31	11,631 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	40,000	116 40	46,560 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	50,000	116 45	58,225 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	50,000	116 48	58,240 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	100,000	116 52	116,520 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	75,000	116 55	87,412 50
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	100,000	116 59	116,590 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	75,000	116 62	87,465 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	91,000	116 65	94,496 50
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	50,000	116 45	58,225 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	50,000	116 48	58,240 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	100,000	116 52	116,520 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	75,000	116 55	87,412 50
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	100,000	116 59	116,590 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	75,000	116 62	87,465 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	25,000	116 65	28,663 00
	February 25, 1862.....	24,000	116 49	27,957 60
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	15,000	116 49	17,473 50
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	10,000	116 49	11,649 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	16,000	116 49	18,638 40
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	50,000	116 55	58,275 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	30,000	116 49	34,947 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	100,000	116 45	116,450 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	100,000	116 44	116,480 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	200,000	116 52	233,040 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	150,000	116 55	174,825 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	200,000	116 59	233,180 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	150,000	116 62	174,930 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	42,000	116 65	48,993 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	100,000	116 50	116,500 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	100,000	116 55	116,550 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	100,000	116 60	116,600 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	100,000	116 64	116,640 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	100,000	116 62½	116,625 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	150,000	116 62½	174,937 50
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	50,000	116 62½	58,312 50
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	40,000	116 62½	46,650 00
	June 30, 1864.....	40,000	116 62½	46,650 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	70,000	116 62½	81,637 50
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	20,000	117 13	23,426 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	80,000	117 14	93,712 00
	June 30, 1864.....	20,000	117 15	23,430 00
	June 30, 1864.....	20,000	117 16	23,432 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	30,000	117 16	35,148 00
	February 25, 1862.....	25,000	117 16	29,290 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	80,000	117 17	93,736 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	40,000	117 18	46,872 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	35,000	117 17	41,009 50
July 9 1869..	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	100,000	117 19	117,190 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	50,000	117 20	58,600 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	20,000	117 03	23,406 00
	February 25, 1862.....	50,000	117 00	58,500 00
	June 30, 1864.....	10,000	117 00	11,700 00
	March 3, 1865, 1868.....	14,500	117 20 }	17,345 60
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	300	117 20 }	
	March 3, 1865, 1868.....	30,000	117 21	33,442 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	8,000	117 21	9,376 80
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	25,000	117 22	29,305 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	35,000	117 23	41,030 50
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	75,000	117 23	87,922 50
	February 25, 1862.....	41,000	116 97	47,957 70
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	10,000	116 97	11,697 00
	June 30, 1864.....	25,000	117 01	29,252 50
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	50,000	117 20	58,600 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	100,000	117 30	117,300 00
	February 25, 1862.....	10,000	116 96	11,696 00
	February 25, 1862.....	15,000	116 97	17,545 50
	February 25, 1862.....	20,000	116 98	23,396 00
	February 25, 1862.....	21,000	116 99	24,567 90
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	50,000	117 20	58,600 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	50,000	117 21	58,605 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	50,000	117 22	58,610 00
	February 25, 1862.....	50,000	117 23	58,625 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	50,000	117 25	58,625 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	40,000	117 30	46,920 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	60,000	117 30	70,380 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	100,000	117 35	117,350 00

PURCHASE OF BONDS FOR THE SINKING FUND.

3

Special purchases of bonds, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Description.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount paid.
July 9, 1863— Cont'd.	March 3, 1865, consols.....	\$175,000	\$117 40	\$205,450 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	75,000	117 40	88,050 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	200,000	117 45	234,900 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	230,200	117 50	270,485 00
	February 25, 1862.....	75,000	117 04	87,780 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	50,000	117 06	58,530 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	375,000	117 29	439,837 50
	June 30, 1864.....	50,000	117 20	58,600 00
	June 30, 1864.....	50,000	117 24	58,690 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	50,000	117 35	58,675 00
	June 30, 1864.....	50,000	117 36	58,680 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	100,000	117 37½	117,375 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	20,000	117 30	23,460 00
July 14, 1863..	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	25,000	120 10	30,025 00
	June 30, 1864.....	20,000	120 10	24,020 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	330,000	120 15	396,495 00
	June 30, 1864.....	306,000	120 16	367,689 60
	June 30, 1864.....	144,000	120 17	173,044 80
	March 3, 1865, 1868.....	150,000	120 18	180,270 00
	March 3, 1865, 1868.....	50,000	120 19	60,095 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	250,000	120 25	300,625 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	250,000	120 30	300,750 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	250,000	120 31	300,775 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	250,000	120 32	300,600 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	100,000	120 33	120,330 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	250,000	120 35	300,875 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	50,000	120 38	71,024 30
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	50,000	120 30	60,110 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	50,000	120 22	60,110 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	50,000	120 24	60,120 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	25,000	120 22	30,055 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	25,000	120 28	30,170 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	25,000	120 35	30,067 50
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	50,000	120 24	60,120 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	25,000	120 30	30,075 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	25,000	120 35	30,087 50
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	35,000	120 32	42,112 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	38,000	120 38	45,744 40
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	5,000	120 38	6,019 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	50,000	120 35	60,175 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	5,000	120 37	6,018 50
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	8,000	120 38	9,639 40
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	100,000	120 28	120,280 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	20,000	120 00	24,000 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	10,000	119 85	11,985 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	50,000	119 90	59,950 00
July 21, 1863..	March 3, 1865, consols.....	20,000	119 95	23,990 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	44,000	120 00	52,800 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	50,000	120 02	60,010 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	50,000	120 01	60,005 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	2,000	120 03	2,400 60
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	16,000	119 96	19,193 60
	February 25, 1862.....	19,400	120 00	23,280 00
	February 25, 1862.....	600	120 00	720 00
	June 30, 1864.....	40,000	120 00	48,000 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	20,000	120 00	24,000 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	30,000	120 00	36,000 00
	March 3, 1865, 1868.....	110,000	120 00	132,000 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	300,000	120 00	360,000 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	50,000	120 00	60,000 00
	June 30, 1864.....	330,000	120 00	396,000 00
	June 30, 1864.....	15,000	120 01	18,001 50
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	25,000	119 97	29,992 50
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	25,000	119 98	29,995 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	1,000	120 03	1,200 30
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	25,000	119 99	29,997 50
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	50,000	120 02	60,010 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	40,000	120 02	48,008 00
	March 3, 1864.....	5,000	119 90	5,995 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	80,000	120 00	96,000 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	5,000	120 00	6,000 00
	March 3, 1865, 1868.....	15,000	120 00	18,000 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	5,000	120 00	6,000 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	25,000	119 90	29,975 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	5,500	119 95	6,597 25
	June 30, 1864.....	5,500	119 95	6,597 25
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	25,000	119 95	29,987 50
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	50,000	119 95	59,975 00
	February 25, 1862.....	5,000	119 83	5,996 50
	June 30, 1864.....	10,000	119 83	11,983 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	75,000	119 83	89,947 50
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	25,000	119 83	29,982 50

PURCHASE OF BONDS FOR THE SINKING FUND.

Special purchases of bonds, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Description.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount paid.
July 21, 1869— Cont'd.	March 3, 1865, 1868	\$40,000	\$119 93	\$47,973 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867	40,000	119 93	47,972 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867	65,000	119 93	77,954 50
	March 3, 1865, 1867	5,000	119 95	5,997 50
	March 3, 1865, consols	10,000	119 99	11,999 00
	February 25, 1862	70,900	120 03	85,101 27
	June 30, 1864	61,000	120 03	74,056 51
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.	64,000	120 03	76,819 29
	March 3, 1865, consols	287,000	120 03	344,486 10
	March 3, 1865, 1867	130,000	120 03	156,039 00
	March 3, 1865, 1868	6,000	120 03	7,201 80
	June 30, 1864	340,400	120 03	408,582 12
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.	201,000	120 03	241,260 30
	February 25, 1862	360,000	120 11	432,396 00
	March 3, 1864	180,000	120 11	982,858 50
July 28, 1869..	June 30, 1864	44,000	120 11	
	June 30, 1864	128,000	120 11	153,740 80
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.	72,000	120 11	86,479 20
	March 3, 1865, consols	75,000	120 11	90,082 50
	March 3, 1865, 1867	200,000	120 11	240,220 00
	March 3, 1865, 1868	500,000	120 11	600,550 00
	March 3, 1865, consols	1,220,000	120 23	1,466,806 00
	February 25, 1862	75,000	120 11	90,082 00
	February 25, 1862	100,000	120 19	120,190 00
	June 30, 1864	25,000	120 15	30,037 50
	June 30, 1864	10,000	120 16	12,016 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.	10,000	121 05	12,105 00
	February 25, 1862	17,000	121 13	20,592 10
	March 3, 1865, consols	50,000	121 59	60,795 00
	March 3, 1865, consols	50,000	121 64	60,820 00
	March 3, 1865, consols	50,000	121 67	60,835 00
	March 3, 1865, consols	50,000	121 69	60,845 00
	March 3, 1865, consols	50,000	121 71	60,855 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.	60,000	121 43	72,558 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.	30,000	121 62	36,486 00
	June 30, 1864	45,000	121 61	54,724 50
	March 3, 1864	25,000	121 60	30,400 00
	March 3, 1865, consols	90,000	121 58	109,422 00
	February 25, 1862	3,500	121 49	4,252 15
	February 25, 1862	8,000	121 49	9,719 20
	June 30, 1864	40,000	121 69	48,676 00
	March 3, 1865, consols	10,000	121 65	12,165 00
	March 3, 1865, consols	50,000	121 70	60,850 00
	February 25, 1862	465,000	121 46	564,789 00
	June 30, 1864	275,000	121 46	334,015 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.	50,000	121 46	60,730 00
	March 3, 1865, consols	100,000	121 46	121,460 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867	90,000	121 71	109,539 00
	March 3, 1865, 1868	20,000	121 71	24,342 00
	March 3, 1864	80,000	121 71	219,747 40
	June 30, 1864	100,550		
	June 30, 1864	25,000	121 61	30,402 50
	March 3, 1865, consols	5,550	121 54	6,745 47
	March 3, 1865, consols	25,000	121 67	30,417 59
	June 30, 1864	7,600	121 53	9,226 28
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.	27,800	121 65	33,818 70
	February 25, 1862	12,000	121 66	14,599 24
	June 30, 1864	50,000	121 66	60,830 00
	June 30, 1864	1,000	121 66	1,216 60
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.	2,000	121 66	2,433 20
	March 3, 1865, 1867	7,000	121 66	8,516 30
	March 3, 1865, consols	12,000	121 66	14,599 20
	March 3, 1865, 1868	6,000	121 66	7,299 60
	June 30, 1864	23,000	120 65	31,421 00
	March 3, 1864	3,000		
Aug. 11, 1869..	June 30, 1864	50,000	120 89	60,445 00
	June 30, 1864	50,000	120 99	60,495 00
	March 3, 1865, 1868	8,000	120 90	9,672 00
	June 30, 1864	50,000	121 00	60,500 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867	5,000	121 00	6,050 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.	16,000	121 00	19,360 00
	March 3, 1865, consols	100,000	121 00	121,000 00
	March 3, 1865, consols	100,000	121 10	121,100 00
	June 30, 1864	9,000	120 90	10,881 00
	March 3, 1865, consols	7,000	121 00	8,470 00
	March 3, 1865, consols	20,000	121 15	24,230 00
	June 30, 1864	50,000	121 20	60,600 00
	February 25, 1862	41,000	120 87	49,556 70
	March 3, 1865, consols	31,500	120 87	38,074 05
	March 3, 1865, 1868	2,950	121 00	3,569 50
	June 30, 1864	2,300	121 25	2,788 75
	February 25, 1862	35,000	120 86	42,336 00

PURCHASE OF BONDS FOR THE SINKING FUND.

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Special purchases of bonds, &c.—Continued.

Data.	Description.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount paid.
Aug. 11, 1862	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	\$30,000	\$190 96	\$36,268 00
Cont'd.	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	10,000	121 09	12,109 00
	March 3, 1865, 1868.....	120,000	121 19	145,428 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	65,000	121 19	78,773 50
	February 25, 1862.....	1,000	121 00	1,210 00
	June 30, 1864.....	1,000	121 00	1,210 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	1,000	121 00	1,210 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	10,000	121 00	12,111 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	1,000	121 00	1,211 10
	March 3, 1865, 1868.....	6,000	121 00	7,266 60
	March 3, 1865, 1868.....	30,500	121 09	36,932 45
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	5,000	121 05	6,052 50
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	5,000	121 25	6,062 50
	February 25, 1862.....	10,000	120 99	12,099 00
	February 25, 1862.....	10,000	121 15	12,115 00
	June 30, 1864.....	5,000	121 15	6,057 50
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	5,000	121 15	6,057 50
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	10,000	121 00	12,100 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	114,500	121 18	138,751 10
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	170,000	121 07	205,819 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	200,000	121 07	242,140 00
	March 3, 1865, 1868.....	10,000	121 07	12,107 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	100,000	121 12	121,120 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	100,000	121 18	121,180 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	100,000	121 21	121,210 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	14,000	121 20	16,968 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	5,000	121 19	6,059 50
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	7,000	121 19	8,483 30
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	13,000	121 19	15,754 70
	February 25, 1862.....	11,000	121 19	13,330 90
	June 30, 1864.....	14,000	121 19	16,966 60
	February 25, 1862.....	36,000	121 21	43,637 40
	June 30, 1864.....	30,000	121 21	36,364 50
	June 30, 1864.....	10,000	121 24	12,124 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	16,200	121 29	19,648 98
	March 3, 1865, 1868.....	50	121 29	60 64
	June 30, 1864.....	60,000	121 92	72,732 00
	June 30, 1864.....	60,000	121 93	72,738 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	50,000	118 56	59,280 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	20,000	118 69	23,738 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	30,000	118 69	35,607 00
	February 25, 1862.....	40,000	118 50	47,400 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	10,000	118 50	11,850 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	30,000	118 50	35,550 00
	June 30, 1864.....	20,000	118 50	23,700 00
	June 30, 1864.....	30,000	118 50	35,550 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	50,000	118 70	59,350 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	50,000	119 20	59,600 00
	March 3, 1865, 1868.....	15,000	118 30	17,745 00
	March 3, 1865, 1868.....	10,000	118 52	11,852 00
	March 3, 1865.....	50,000	119 00	59,500 00
	February 25, 1862.....	18,000	118 11	21,259 80
	June 30, 1864.....	5,000	118 11	5,905 50
	June 30, 1864.....	6,000	118 11	7,086 60
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	71,000	118 30	83,993 00
	February 25, 1862.....	11,000	118 86	13,074 60
	June 30, 1864.....	7,500	118 86	8,914 50
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	15,000	118 70	17,805 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	30,000	118 70	35,610 00
	June 30, 1864.....	4,500	117 95	5,307 75
	June 30, 1864.....	1,500	117 95	1,769 25
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	8,000	117 95	9,436 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	1,000	117 95	1,179 50
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	25,000	118 31	29,577 50
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	25,000	118 44	29,610 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	25,000	118 56	29,640 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	25,000	118 69	29,672 50
	February 25, 1862.....	10,000	118 35	11,835 00
	June 30, 1864.....	10,000	118 50	11,850 00
	June 30, 1864.....	10,000	118 55	11,855 00
	March 3, 1864.....	25,000	118 60	29,650 00
	June 30, 1864.....	30,400	118 24	35,944 96
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	29,500	118 24	34,880 80
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	55,000	118 24	65,032 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	6,000	119 00	7,140 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	20,000	119 00	23,800 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	15,000	119 00	17,850 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	9,000	119 00	10,710 00
	February 25, 1862.....	5,000	118 65	5,932 50
	June 30, 1864.....	10,000	118 65	11,865 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	10,000	118 65	11,865 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	10,000	118 70	11,870 00

PURCHASE OF BONDS FOR THE SINKING FUND.

Special purchases of bonds, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Description.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount paid.
Aug. 18, 1869— Cont'd.	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	\$30,000	\$118 70	\$35,740 00
	March 3, 1865, 1868.....	5,000	118 70	5,935 00
	March 3, 1865.....	10,000	118 40	11,840 00
	February 25, 1862.....	3,800	118 40	4,496 20
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	8,000	118 75	9,500 00
	March 3, 1865, 1868.....	1,000	118 75	1,187 50
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	150,000	118 87	178,305 00
Aug. 19, 1869.	March 3, 1865, consols.....	50,000	118 95	59,475 00
	February 25, 1862.....	35,000	119 35	41,772 50
	June 30, 1864.....	3,500	119 35	4,177 25
	February 25, 1862.....	8,000	119 38	9,550 40
	February 25, 1862.....	325,000	119 40	388,050 00
	March 3, 1864.....	230,000	} 119 40	568,106 20
	June 30, 1864.....	212,300		
	February 25, 1862.....	1,000	119 20	1,192 00
	March 3, 1865.....	5,500	119 35	6,564 25
	June 30, 1864.....	15,000	119 40	17,910 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	27,500	119 40	32,835 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	5,000	119 45	5,972 50
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	1,700	119 60	2,033 20
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	300	} 119 60	356 80
	March 3, 1865, 1868.....	500		
	February 25, 1862.....	23,500	119 30	28,035 50
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	20,000	119 30	23,860 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	45,000	119 31	53,689 50
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	43,000	119 42	51,350 60
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	11,000	119 42	13,136 20
	March 3, 1865, 1868.....	15,000	119 42	17,913 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	4,000	119 42	4,776 80
	February 25, 1862.....	5,500	119 42	6,568 10
	February 25, 1862.....	500	119 42	597 10
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	75,000	119 55	89,662 50
Aug. 25, 1869.	March 3, 1865, consols.....	100,000	119 55	119,550 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	100,000	119 40	119,400 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	100,000	119 41	119,410 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	100,000	119 42	119,430 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	100,000	119 43	119,430 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	100,000	119 44	119,440 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	100,000	119 45	119,450 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	85,000	119 40	101,490 00
	February 25, 1862.....	155,000	119 45	185,147 50
	June 30, 1864.....	110,000	119 50	131,450 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	50,000	119 60	59,800 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	100,000	119 65	119,650 00
	February 25, 1862.....	35,000	119 43	41,800 50
	June 30, 1864.....	50,000	119 45	59,725 00
	June 30, 1864.....	70,000	119 47	83,639 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	50,300	119 55	60,133 65
	February 25, 1862.....	10,000	119 50	11,950 00
	February 25, 1862.....	10,000	119 65	11,965 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	89,000	119 50	106,355 00
	February 25, 1862.....	25,000	119 61	29,902 50
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	25,000	119 65	29,912 50
	March 3, 1865.....	23,000	119 68	27,536 40
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	6,950	119 68	8,317 76
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	18,000	119 68	21,542 40
	February 25, 1862.....	1,250	119 50	1,493 75
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	2,500	119 50	2,987 50
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	10,000	119 50	11,950 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	10,000	119 51	11,951 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	10,000	119 52	11,952 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	10,000	119 53	11,953 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	10,000	119 54	11,954 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	25,000	119 55	29,887 50
	June 30, 1864.....	10,000	119 60	11,960 00
Sept. 1, 1869..	March 3, 1865, consols.....	10,000	120 03	12,003 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	10,000	120 08	12,008 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	62,000	120 10	74,462 00
	February 25, 1862.....	183,500	120 10	220,383 50
	June 30, 1864.....	515,500	120 10	619,115 50
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	289,000	120 10	347,089 00
	June 30, 1864.....	125,000	120 10	150,125 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	25,000	120 10	30,025 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	143,000	120 10	171,743 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	107,000	120 10	128,507 00
	March 3, 1865, 1868.....	19,000	120 10	22,819 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	300,000	120 10	360,300 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	111,000	120 10	133,311 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	25,000	120 10	30,025 00
	February 25, 1862.....	75,000	120 10	90,075 00
Sept. 8, 1869..	February 25, 1862.....	480,000	117 80	565,440 00

PURCHASE OF BONDS FOR THE SINKING FUND.

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Special purchases of bonds, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Description.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount paid.
Sept. 8, 1863— Cont'd.	June 30, 1864.....	\$218,000	\$117 80	\$256,804 00
	June 30, 1864.....	98,000	117 80	115,444 00
	March 3, 1863, M. and N.....	38,000	117 80	44,784 00
	March 3, 1863.....	87,000	117 80	102,486 00
	March 3, 1863, consols.....	37,000	117 80	43,586 00
	March 3, 1863, consols.....	734,000	117 80	864,652 00
	March 3, 1863, 1867.....	262,000	117 80	306,636 00
	March 3, 1863, 1868.....	46,000	117 80	54,188 00
	March 3, 1863, 1867.....	300,000	118 30	354,900 00
	March 3, 1863, consols.....	200,000	118 30	236,600 00
Sept. 15, 1869.	March 3, 1863, consols.....	10,000	118 30	11,830 00
	June 30, 1864.....	10,000	118 34	11,834 00
	March 3, 1863, M. and N.....	160,000	118 30	189,280 00
	March 3, 1863, consols.....	42,000	118 20	49,644 00
	March 3, 1863, 1867.....	19,500	118 30	230,068 50
	March 3, 1863, 1867.....	5,500	118 30	6,506 50
	March 3, 1863, 1868.....	10,000	118 20	11,830 00
	February 25, 1863.....	32,000	118 20	37,824 00
	June 30, 1864.....	56,000	118 20	66,192 00
	March 3, 1863, consols.....	10,000	118 25	11,825 00
	March 3, 1863, consols.....	15,000	118 32	17,778 00
	March 3, 1863, consols.....	2,700	118 29	3,193 83
	March 3, 1863, 1867.....	2,150	118 29	2,543 23
	February 25, 1863.....	50,000	118 31	59,155 00
	June 30, 1861.....	25,000	118 68	29,670 00
	March 3, 1863, consols.....	50,000	118 45	59,225 00
	June 30, 1864.....	10,000	118 67	11,867 00
	June 30, 1864.....	10,000	118 42	11,842 00
	March 3, 1863, consols.....	6,530	118 54	7,764 37
	March 3, 1863, 1867.....	10,000	118 54	11,854 00
	March 3, 1863, consols.....	10,000	118 66	11,866 00
	February 25, 1863.....	20,000	118 44	23,688 00
	March 3, 1863, 1868.....	25,000	118 42	29,605 00
	March 3, 1863, 1867.....	40,000	118 56	47,424 00
	March 3, 1863, 1867.....	50,000	118 57	59,285 00
	March 3, 1863, consols.....	50,000	118 42	59,210 00
	March 3, 1863, consols.....	50,000	118 37	59,185 00
	March 3, 1863, M. and N.....	700	118 73	831 11
	February 25, 1862.....	100	118 73	118 73
	March 3, 1863, 1867.....	4,250	118 73	5,046 02
	March 3, 1863, M. and N.....	5,000	118 73	5,936 50
	March 3, 1863, consols.....	250	118 73	296 82
	March 3, 1863, consols.....	20,000	118 64	23,738 00
	March 3, 1863, consols.....	25,000	118 56	29,640 00
	March 3, 1863, 1868.....	13,000	118 74	15,436 20
	March 3, 1863, consols.....	25,000	118 74	29,685 00
	March 3, 1863, 1867.....	30,000	118 51	35,553 00
	March 3, 1863, 1867.....	20,000	118 55	23,710 00
	February 25, 1862.....	136,000	118 75	161,500 00
	June 30, 1864.....	34,000	118 75	40,375 00
	June 30, 1864.....	14,650	118 75	17,396 87
	March 3, 1863, M. and N.....	15,800	118 75	18,525 00
	March 3, 1863, consols.....	62,500	118 75	74,218 75
	March 3, 1863, consols.....	312,550	118 75	371,153 12
Sept. 22, 1869.	June 30, 1864.....	80,000	116 87	93,496 00
	March 3, 1863, M. and N.....	120,000	116 87	140,244 00
	June 30, 1864.....	50,000	116 87	58,435 00
	March 3, 1863, consols.....	150,000	116 87	175,305 00
	March 3, 1863, 1867.....	220,000	116 87	257,114 00
	March 3, 1863, 1867.....	30,000	116 87	35,061 00
	March 3, 1863, 1868.....	25,000	116 87	29,217 50
	March 3, 1863, consols.....	325,000	116 87	379,827 50
	March 3, 1863, consols.....	100,000	116 94	116,940 00
	March 3, 1863, M. and N.....	110,000	116 94	128,634 00
	March 3, 1863, consols.....	150,000	116 84	175,260 00
	March 3, 1863, consols.....	150,000	116 99	175,485 00
	February 25, 1862.....	11,000	116 87	12,853 70
	June 30, 1864.....	45,150	116 87	52,766 80
	June 30, 1864.....	7,000	116 87	8,180 90
	March 3, 1863.....	2,000	116 87	2,337 40
	March 3, 1863, consols.....	169,200	116 87	198,445 26
	March 3, 1863, consols.....	47,450	116 87	55,454 81
	March 3, 1863, consols.....	20,000	116 93	23,386 00
	March 3, 1863, consols.....	50,000	116 75	58,375 00
	March 3, 1863, consols.....	105,000	116 87	122,713 50
	March 3, 1863, consols.....	8,000	117 00	9,360 00
	March 3, 1863, 1867.....	3,800	116 69½	4,431 75
	March 3, 1863.....	800	116 63½	933 00
	March 3, 1863, M. and N.....	400	116 63½	466 50
	March 3, 1863, 1868.....	3,000	117 00	3,510 00
	March 3, 1864.....	10,000	117 00	11,700 00

Special purchases of bonds, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Description.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount paid.
Sept. 22, 1869— Cont'd.	March 3, 1865	\$3,600	\$117 00	\$4,212 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867	3,000	117 00	3,510 00
	March 3, 1865, consols	3,000	116 17	3,485 10
	March 3, 1865, 1867	17,000	116 17	19,748 90
	March 3, 1865, 1868	50,000	117 82	58,910 00
	February 25, 1862	10,000	116 94	11,694 00
	February 25, 1862	10,000	117 07	11,707 00
	February 25, 1862	10,000	117 22	11,722 00
	February 25, 1862	10,000	117 32	11,732 00
	February 25, 1862	10,000	117 57	11,757 00
	February 25, 1862	10,000	117 82	11,782 00
	February 25, 1862	10,000	118 07	11,807 00
	June 30, 1864	10,000	116 90	11,690 00
	June 30, 1864	3,500	116 90	4,091 50
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.	700	116 90	818 30
	March 3, 1865, 1867	4,300	116 70	5,018 10
	March 3, 1865, consols	50,000	117 23	58,615 00
	March 3, 1865, consols	25,000	117 48	29,370 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867	15,000	117 48	17,622 00
	February 25, 1862	10,000	117 32	11,732 00
	February 25, 1862	13,000	117 49	15,273 70
	March 3, 1865, consols	20,000	117 99	23,598 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867	30,000	117 80	35,340 00
	March 3, 1865, consols	18,000	117 50	21,150 00
Sept. 25, 1869	March 3, 1865, consols	16,000	117 50	18,800 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867	20,000	118 00	23,600 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.	5,000	117 73	5,886 50
	March 3, 1865, consols	2,000	117 73	2,354 60
	March 3, 1865, 1867	10,000	117 98	11,798 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867	25,000	117 98	29,485 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867	25,000	118 06	29,515 00
	March 3, 1865, consols	867,500	118 07	1,024,257 25
	March 3, 1865, consols	200,000	118 07	236,140 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867	711,600	118 05	840,186 13
	March 3, 1865, 1867	50,000	117 25	58,625 00
	June 30, 1864	80,000	118 07	94,456 00
	March 3, 1865, consols	30,000	117 05	35,115 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867	5,000	117 75	5,887 50
	March 3, 1865, consols	15,000	117 90	17,685 00
	February 25, 1862	4,250	117 55	4,995 87
	February 25, 1862	2,000	117 80	2,356 00
	June 30, 1864	2,500	117 80	2,945 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.	1,500	117 80	1,767 00
	March 3, 1865, consols	4,500	117 38	5,282 10
	March 3, 1865, consols	1,200	117 38	1,408 56
	March 3, 1865, 1867	9,750	117 38	11,444 55
	March 3, 1865, 1867	1,500	117 38	1,760 70
	March 3, 1865, 1868	2,500	117 38	2,934 50
	March 3, 1865, 1868	40,000	117 50	47,000 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867	60,000	117 50	70,500 00
	February 25, 1862	500	117 95	589 75
	June 30, 1864	5,000	117 95	5,897 50
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.	59,000	117 95	69,590 50
	February 25, 1862	30,000	117 91	35,373 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.	30,000	117 92	35,376 00
	February 25, 1862	46,200	118 03	54,529 86
	June 30, 1864	8,000	118 04	9,443 20
	March 3, 1865, 1867	200,000	118 00	236,000 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867	25,000	118 05	29,512 50
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.	50,000	116 59	58,295 00
	February 25, 1862	10,000	117 92	11,792 00
Sept. 29, 1869.	March 3, 1865, 1867	5,000	118 00	5,900 00
	June 30, 1864	500,000	115 00	575,000 00
	March 3, 1865, consols	10,000	115 55	11,555 00
	March 3, 1865, consols	30,000	115 80	34,740 00
	March 3, 1865, consols	20,000	116 20	23,240 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867	50,000	115 53	57,765 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867	50,000	115 79	57,995 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867	50,000	116 03	58,015 00
	March 3, 1865, 1868	4,000	116 03	4,641 20
	March 3, 1865, consols	2,000	116 03	2,320 60
	March 3, 1865, 1868	1,500	116 03	1,740 45
	March 3, 1865, 1867	1,000	116 03	1,160 30
	March 3, 1865, 1867	120,000	115 25	138,300 00
	February 25, 1862	2,500	115 27	2,881 75
	March 3, 1865	4,150	115 27	4,783 70
	March 3, 1865, consols	101,800	115 27	117,344 86
	March 3, 1865, consols	111,550	115 22	128,662 56
	March 3, 1865, 1867	5,000	115 98	5,799 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867	35,000	115 98	40,593 00
	March 3, 1865, consols	25,000	115 83	28,962 50

PURCHASE OF BONDS FOR THE SINKING FUND.

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Special purchases of bonds, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Description.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount paid.
Sept. 29, 1869— Cont'd.	March 3, 1865, consols.....	\$25,000	\$115 75	\$28,937 50
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	35,000	116 00	40,600 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	25,000	116 03	29,007 50
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	22,500	116 25	26,156 25
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	25,000	115 50	28,875 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	10,000	116 00	11,600 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	25,000	116 00	29,000 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	50,000	116 00	58,000 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	50,000	116 22	58,110 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	10,000	116 00	11,600 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	5,000	116 20	5,810 00
	February 25, 1862.....	34,100	116 00	39,556 06
	March 3, 1864.....	400	116 00 }	7,946 00
	June 30, 1864.....	6,450	116 00 }	
	March 3, 1865.....	2,100	116 00	2,436 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	36,500	116 00	42,340 00
	March 3, 1865, 1866.....	5,000	116 00	5,800 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	915,450	116 00	1,061,922 00
	February 25, 1862.....	10,000	116 00	11,800 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	100,000	116 24	116,240 00
	June 30, 1864.....	100,000	116 24	116,240 00
	March 3, 1865.....	5,000	115 73	5,786 50
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	3,500	116 10	4,063 50
	February 25, 1862.....	10,000	116 03	11,603 00
	February 25, 1862.....	10,000	116 05	11,605 00
	February 25, 1862.....	10,000	116 05	11,605 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	10,000	116 15	11,615 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	9,000	116 25	10,462 50
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	16,700	116 05	19,380 35
	March 3, 1865.....	2,300	116 05	2,553 10
	March 3, 1865, 1868.....	1,000	116 05	1,160 50
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	40,000	116 20	46,480 00
	February 25, 1862.....	203,600	116 25	236,685 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	30,000	116 25	34,875 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	33,000	116 25	38,362 50
Oct. 6, 1869..	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	750,000	115 95	869,625 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	150,000	115 95	173,925 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	5,000	115 95	5,797 50
	March 3, 1865, 1868.....	15,000	115 95	17,392 50
	June 30, 1864.....	14,000	115 95	16,233 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	20,000	115 95	23,190 00
	February 25, 1862.....	17,000	115 95	19,711 50
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	100,000	116 15	116,150 00
	June 30, 1864.....	100,000	116 15	116,150 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	100,000	116 15	116,150 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	10,000	116 03	11,603 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	10,000	115 96	11,596 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	25,000	115 86	28,965 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	25,000	115 96	28,990 00
	February 25, 1862.....	30,000	115 92	34,776 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	11,700	116 17	13,591 29
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	41,000	116 17	47,629 70
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	5,000	115 99	5,799 50
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	89,100	115 74	103,124 34
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	100	115 74	115 74
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	15,200	115 74	17,592 48
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	1,000	115 74	1,157 40
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	75,000	115 90	86,925 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	10,000	115 68	11,568 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	10,000	115 68	11,568 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	20,000	115 92	23,184 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	37,400	115 92	43,354 08
	March 3, 1865, 1868.....	2,000	115 92	2,318 40
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	1,000	115 55	1,155 50
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	3,500	116 05	4,061 75
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	9,000	115 93	10,433 70
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	20,000	115 87	23,174 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	25,000	115 79	28,947 50
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	17,000	115 79	19,684 30
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	80,000	115 80	92,640 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	50,000	116 19	58,050 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	25,000	115 92	28,980 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	30,000	115 92	34,776 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	5,000	115 74	5,787 00
	February 25, 1862.....	36,000	115 74	41,666 40
Oct. 13, 1869..	March 3, 1865, consols.....	10,000	116 00	11,600 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	250,000	115 87	289,675 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	17,000	116 00	19,720 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	425,000	115 99	492,957 50
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	175,000	115 99	202,982 50

Special purchases of bonds, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Description.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount paid.
Oct. 13, 1869— Cont'd.	March 3, 1865, consols.....	\$1,000	\$115 99	\$1,159 90
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	1,500	115 99	1,739 85
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	3,000	115 99	3,479 70
	March 3, 1865, 1868.....	3,500	115 99	4,039 65
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	3,000	115 95	3,478 50
	June 30, 1864.....	300	116 00	348 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	10,000	115 89	11,589 00
	June 30, 1864.....	10,000	115 98	11,598 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	17,000	115 98	19,716 60
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	100,000	115 84	115,840 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	100,000	115 87	115,870 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	150,000	115 90	173,850 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	150,000	115 95	173,925 00
	February 25, 1862.....	1,000	115 90	1,159 00
	June 30, 1864.....	1,000	115 90	1,159 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	5,100	115 90	5,799 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	5,100	115 98	5,799 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	10,100	115 98	11,713 98
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	1,500	116 00	1,740 00
	June 30, 1864.....	90,000	115 90	103,650 00
	February 25, 1862.....	6,000	115 90	6,954 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	1,000	115 90	1,159 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	5,000	115 90	5,795 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	3,000	115 90	3,477 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	50,000	115 98	57,990 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	50,000	115 98	57,990 00
	February 25, 1862.....	17,000	116 00	19,780 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	3,000	116 00	3,480 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	5,000	116 00	5,800 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	8,500	116 00	9,860 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	20,000	115 99	23,198 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	87,500	115 99	101,491 25
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	5,000	115 88	5,794 00
	June 30, 1864.....	54,000	115 98	62,575 20
	February 25, 1862.....	30,000	115 88	34,764 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	30,000	115 99	34,797 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	170,000	115 99	197,183 00
Oct. 20, 1869..	February 25, 1862.....	50,000	115 69	57,845 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	150,000	115 69	173,535 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	150,000	115 69	173,580 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	250,000	115 70	289,250 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	101,000	115 71	116,867 10
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	10,000	115 70	11,570 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	100,000	115 70	115,700 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	6,000	115 71	6,948 60
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	60,000	115 71	69,426 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	800,000	115 71	925,680 00
	June 30, 1864.....	123,000	115 71	142,323 30
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	30,000	115 71	34,713 00
	March 3, 1865, 1868.....	90,000	115 71	103,249 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	150,000	115 71	173,565 00
Oct. 27, 1869..	February 25, 1862.....	6,000	114 58	6,874 80
	March 3, 1864.....	1,000	114 58	1,145 80
	June 30, 1864.....	1,000	114 58	1,145 80
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	5,000	114 58	5,729 00
	June 30, 1864.....	37,000	114 58	42,394 60
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	250,000	114 58	286,450 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	700,000	114 58	802,060 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	1,000,000	114 68	1,146,800 00
	March 3, 1865, 1868.....	2,500	112 60	2,815 00
	June 30, 1864.....	19,700	112 60	22,182 20
Nov. 3, 1869..	March 3, 1865.....	400	112 60	450 40
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	650	112 60	731 90
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	2,500	112 60	2,815 00
	February 25, 1862.....	10,000	112 63	11,263 00
	June 30, 1864.....	14,000	112 65	15,771 00
	February 25, 1862.....	70,000	112 69	78,993 00
	June 30, 1864.....	1,000	112 74	1,127 40
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	27,000	112 70	30,429 00
	June 30, 1864.....	5,000	112 70	5,635 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	60,000	112 73	67,650 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	57,450	112 76	64,760 62
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	64,500	113 12	72,968 40
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	100,000	112 99	112,990 00
	March 3, 1865.....	64,550	113 12	73,018 96
	June 30, 1864.....	15,000	112 84	16,926 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	15,000	112 83	16,924 50
	June 30, 1864.....	60,000	112 83	67,680 00
	June 30, 1864.....	100,000	112 83	112,830 00
	June 30, 1864.....	10,000	112 95	11,295 00
	February 25, 1862.....	39,000	112 74	43,968 60

Special purchases of bonds, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Description.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount paid.
Nov. 3, 1869— Cont'd.	June 30, 1864	\$10,000	\$112 74	\$11,274 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.	35,500	112 84	40,058 20
	March 3, 1865, 1867.	350	112 84	394 94
	March 3, 1865, consols.	1,000,000	112 84	1,128,400 00
	June 30, 1864	10,000	112 99	11,299 00
	February 25, 1862	13,000	112 99	14,698 70
	June 30, 1864	5,000	112 99	5,649 50
	March 3, 1865	8,000	112 99	9,039 20
	March 3, 1865, consols.	37,000	112 99	41,806 30
	March 3, 1865, 1867.	3,800	112 80	4,290 20
	March 3, 1865, consols.	100,000	112 99	112,990 00
	June 30, 1864	34,100	113 09	38,563 69
	June 30, 1864	5,000	113 09	5,654 50
	February 25, 1862	90,000	112 99	102,596 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.	2,000	112 95	2,259 00
	March 3, 1865, 1868	500	112 69	563 45
	March 3, 1865, 1867.	100	112 69	112 69
	March 3, 1865, 1867.	20,000	112 99	22,598 00
Nov. 4, 1869.	June 30, 1864	13,000	113 07	14,699 10
	June 30, 1864	2,000	113 07	2,261 80
	March 3, 1865, 1867.	54,950	112 69	61,923 15
	June 30, 1864	5,000	112 90	5,645 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.	5,000	112 70	5,635 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.	25,000	112 80	28,200 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.	30,000	112 90	33,870 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.	7,000	112 79	7,895 30
	March 3, 1865, 1867.	3,000	112 70	3,381 00
	March 3, 1865, 1868	10,000	112 90	11,290 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.	5,000	112 80	5,640 00
	June 30, 1864	5,000	112 90	5,645 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.	33,000	112 80	37,224 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.	4,500	112 80	5,076 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.	35,000	112 80	39,480 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.	10,000	112 80	11,280 00
	March 3, 1865, 1868	500	112 80	564 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.	7,000	112 80	7,896 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.	100,000	113 00	113,000 00
	February 25, 1862	3,000	112 80	3,384 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.	10,000	112 90	11,290 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.	27,000	112 82	30,153 40
	March 3, 1865, consols.	100,000	113 00	113,000 00
	March 3, 1865, 1868	10,000	112 89	11,289 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.	30,000	112 89	33,870 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.	20,000	112 99	22,598 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.	75,000	112 84	84,630 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.	3,000	113 09	3,392 70
	March 3, 1865, consols.	5,000	112 76	5,636 00
	March 3, 1865, 1868	20,500	112 85	23,134 25
	March 3, 1865, consols.	450	113 09	508 90
	March 3, 1865, consols.	50,000	112 87	56,435 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.	50,000	112 99	56,495 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.	23,500	112 83	26,515 05
Nov. 10, 1869.	February 25, 1862	75,000	113 05	84,787 50
	March 3, 1865, consols.	50,000	113 05	56,525 00
	February 25, 1862	605,000	112 95	685,347 50
	June 30, 1864	10,000	112 95	11,295 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.	25,000	112 95	28,237 50
	March 3, 1865, 1867.	675,000	112 95	762,412 50
	June 30, 1864	8,000	112 95	9,036 00
	March 3, 1865, 1868	135,000	112 95	152,482 50
	March 3, 1865, consols.	390,000	112 95	440,505 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.	132,000	112 95	147,684 00
Nov. 17, 1869.	February 25, 1862	94,000	112 73	107,052 80
	June 30, 1864	23,000	112 70	25,794 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.	30,000	112 70	33,810 00
	March 3, 1865, 1868	60,000	112 79	67,674 00
	March 3, 1865, 1868	10,000	112 65	11,285 00
	February 25, 1862	15,000	112 98	16,947 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.	27,000	112 98	30,504 00
	March 3, 1865, 1868	2,000	112 98	2,259 00
	February 25, 1862	22,000	112 75	24,805 00
	March 3, 1865	6,000	112 75	6,765 00
	June 30, 1864	6,000	112 75	6,765 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.	15,000	112 99	16,948 10
	March 3, 1865, 1867.	109,000	112 99	123,806 30
	March 3, 1865, consols.	37,000	112 99	41,806 30
	June 30, 1864	25,000	112 87	28,217 50
	March 3, 1865	5,000	112 98	5,649 00
	February 25, 1862	53,600	112 99	60,562 64
	March 3, 1865	21,000	112 99	23,727 90
	June 30, 1864	35,500	112 99	40,111 45
	March 3, 1865, 1868	8,000	112 99	9,039 20

Special purchases of bonds, &c.—Continued.

Data.	Description.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount paid.
Nov. 17, 1869— Cont'd.	February 25, 1862.....	\$145,000	\$118 75	\$163,487 50
	February 25, 1862.....	5,000	112 75	5,537 50
	June 30, 1864.....	132,000	112 75	137,555 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	35,000	112 75	37,207 50
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	213,000	112 75	240,157 50
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	55,000	112 75	62,012 50
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	110,000	112 75	124,025 00
	March 3, 1865, 1869.....	200,000	112 75	225,500 00
	June 30, 1864.....	117,000	112 75	131,917 50
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	50,000	112 80	56,450 00
	February 25, 1869.....	416,900	112 80	470,680 10
	June 30, 1864.....	110,000	113 00	124,300 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	165,000	113 12½	186,556 25
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	97,850	113 00	31,470 50
Nov. 5, 1869...	March 3, 1865, consols.....	100,000	115 62½	115,625 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	30,150	113 12½	34,107 19
	February 25, 1869.....	50,000	112 50	56,250 00
	June 30, 1864.....	10,000	112 50	11,250 00
Nov. 24, 1869...	March 3, 1865, consols.....	20,000	112 55	22,510 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	20,000	112 59	22,518 00
	February 25, 1869.....	444,000	112 75	500,610 00
	February 25, 1869.....	2,000	112 75	2,255 00
	June 30, 1864.....	49,000	112 75	55,247 50
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	86,000	112 75	96,965 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	180,000	112 75	202,950 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	194,000	112 75	139,810 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	94,000	112 75	105,985 00
	March 3, 1865, 1868.....	14,000	112 75	15,785 00
	March 3, 1865, 1869.....	7,000	112 75	7,892 50
	February 25, 1869.....	94,050	112 76	97,118 78
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	2,000	112 61	2,259 20
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	1,000	112 61	1,126 10
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	500	112 61	565 05
	February 25, 1869.....	90,000	112 69	92,538 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	15,000	112 69	16,905 50
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	12,000	112 69	13,522 80
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	10,000	112 69	11,269 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	10,000	112 69	11,269 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	10,000	112 60	11,260 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	10,000	112 68	11,268 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	90,000	112 68	92,536 00
	March 3, 1865, 1868.....	15,000	112 55	16,882 50
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	86,150	112 55	96,961 82
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	120,050	112 55	135,116 87
	March 3, 1865, 1868.....	78,500	112 55	88,351 75
	June 30, 1864.....	200,000	112 55	225,100 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	90,000	112 71	92,542 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	5,650	112 70	6,367 55
	June 30, 1864.....	100	112 70	112 70
	June 30, 1864.....	10,000	112 75	11,275 00
	February 25, 1869.....	60,000	112 60	67,560 00
	June 30, 1864.....	10,000	112 60	11,260 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	130,000	112 60	146,380 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	25,000	112 70	28,175 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	5,000	112 60	5,630 00
	June 30, 1864.....	5,000	112 85	5,642 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	45,000	112 90	50,805 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	50,000	112 87	56,435 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	50,000	112 90	56,450 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	50,000	112 92	56,460 00
	February 25, 1869.....	17,550	112 76	19,788 38
	June 30, 1864.....	20,000	112 76	22,552 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	30,000	112 63	33,249 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	25,000	112 78	28,195 00
	June 30, 1864.....	80,000	112 86	82,578 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	100,000	112 84	112,840 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	5,800	112 95	6,531 10
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	581,650	112 95	656,973 67
Dec. 1, 1869...	June 30, 1864.....	14,000	110 30	15,448 00
	June 30, 1864.....	10,000	110 14	11,014 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	15,200	110 40	16,780 80
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	100,000	110 39	110,390 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	40,000	110 18	44,072 00
	February 25, 1869.....	90,000	110 17	92,034 00
	June 30, 1864.....	90,000	110 17	99,153 00
	March 3, 1865, 1868.....	30,000	110 16	33,048 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	40,000	110 15	44,080 00
	March 3, 1865, 1868.....	12,000	110 18	13,221 60
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	268,000	110 38	295,218 40
	June 30, 1864.....	7,000	110 38	7,796 60
	June 30, 1864.....	500	110 34	551 70
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	4,400	110 39	4,857 16

PURCHASE OF BONDS FOR THE SINKING FUND.

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Special purchases of bonds, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Description.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount paid.
Dec. 1, 1868—	March 3, 1865, consols.....	\$14,300	\$110 34	\$15,778 62
Cont'd.	February 25, 1862.....	47,450	110 25	52,313 62
	June 30, 1864.....	52,000	110 30	57,356 00
	February 25, 1862.....	10,000	110 27	11,027 00
	June 30, 1864.....	200	110 27	2,425 94
	March 3, 1864.....	2,000	110 27	
	March 3, 1865, 1866.....	22,000	110 27	24,259 40
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	22,100	110 27	24,369 67
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	20,000	110 31	22,062 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	8,000	110 40	8,832 00
	February 25, 1862.....	26,500	110 39	29,253 35
	June 30, 1864.....	10,000	110 39	11,039 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	10,500	110 39	11,590 95
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	25,000	110 19	27,547 50
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	25,000	110 24	27,560 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	25,000	110 29	27,572 50
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	25,000	110 34	27,585 00
	February 25, 1862.....	194,000	110 40	214,176 00
	June 30, 1864.....	33,000	110 40	36,432 00
	June 30, 1864.....	280,000	110 40	309,120 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	14,000	110 40	15,456 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	275,000	110 40	303,600 00
	February 25, 1862.....	139,750	110 40	154,284 00
	June 30, 1864.....	46,500	110 40	51,336 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	21,600	110 40	23,846 40
	February 25, 1862.....	39,500	112 35	44,378 25
Dec. 6, 1869...	March 3, 1865, consols.....	32,700	112 35	36,738 45
	June 30, 1864.....	8,000	112 35	8,968 00
	June 30, 1864.....	1,250	112 35	1,404 37
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	14,000	112 35	15,729 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	500	112 35	561 75
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	1,000	112 35	1,123 50
	March 3, 1865, 1868.....	1,000	112 35	1,123 50
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	2,050	112 35	2,303 17
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	10,000	112 39	11,239 00
	February 25, 1862.....	67,100	112 35	97,856 85
	June 30, 1864.....	46,500	112 36	52,247 40
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	56,000	112 37	62,927 20
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	4,500	112 45	5,060 25
	June 30, 1864.....	5,500	112 16	6,168 80
	February 25, 1862.....	1,600	112 16	1,794 56
	February 25, 1862.....	3,500	112 23	3,928 05
	June 30, 1864.....	1,000	112 23	1,122 30
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	6,100	112 00	6,832 00
	June 30, 1864.....	50,000	112 25	56,125 00
	June 30, 1864.....	25,000	112 25	56,125 00
	March 3, 1864, M. and N.....	25,000	112 25	56,125 00
	February 25, 1862.....	50,000	112 45	56,225 00
	February 25, 1862.....	12,000	112 45	13,494 00
	February 25, 1862.....	152,800	112 40	171,747 20
	June 30, 1864.....	60,000	112 40	67,440 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	137,950	112 43	155,097 18
	March 3, 1865, 1868.....	8,000	112 43	8,994 40
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	141,250	112 43	158,207 37
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	20,000	112 44	22,488 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	20,000	112 38	22,476 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	9,500	112 22	10,660 90
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	9,600	112 22	10,773 12
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	850	112 22	953 67
	February 25, 1862.....	669,000	112 45	752,290 50
	June 30, 1865.....	14,000	112 45	15,743 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	3,000	112 45	3,373 50
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	44,000	112 45	49,478 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	130,000	112 45	146,185 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	62,000	112 45	69,719 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	34,250	112 45	38,514 12
Dec. 15, 1869...	February 25, 1862.....	5,000	111 57	5,578 50
	June 30, 1864.....	10,000	111 57	11,157 00
	June 30, 1864.....	10,000	111 57	11,157 00
	March 3, 1865.....	20,000	111 59	22,318 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	15,000	111 64	16,746 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	50,000	111 62	55,810 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	5,000	111 96	5,599 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	10,000	111 73	11,173 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	5,000	111 59	5,579 50
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	50,000	111 99	55,995 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	10,000	112 19	11,219 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	50,000	112 19	56,095 00
	June 30, 1864.....	6,000	112 19	6,731 40
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	20,000	112 19	22,438 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	50,000	111 96	55,980 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	50,000	112 14	56,070 00

Special purchases of bonds, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Description.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount paid.
Dec. 15, 1869— Cont'd.	March 3, 1865, consols.....	\$50,000	\$112 03	\$56,015 00
	February 25, 1862.....	13,900	112 30	15,585 80
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	5,000	111 91½	5,585 75
	February 25, 1862.....	68,000	111 97	76,139 60
	June 30, 1864.....	61,000	111 97	68,301 70
	March 3, 1865.....	14,000	111 97	15,675 80
	February 25, 1862.....	7,000	111 97	7,837 90
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	80,000	111 97	89,576 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	220,000	111 97	246,334 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	150,000	112 06	168,135 00
	June 30, 1864.....	50,000	111 97	55,965 00
	June 30, 1864.....	50,000	111 99	55,995 00
	June 30, 1864.....	50,000	112 19	56,095 00
	February 25, 1862.....	10,600	111 75	11,175 00
	February 25, 1862.....	10,000	111 85	11,185 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	10,000	112 00	11,200 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	10,000	112 05	11,205 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	3,200	112 15	3,588 80
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	1,700	112 15	1,906 55
	February 25, 1862.....	1,000	112 10	1,121 00
	February 25, 1862.....	10,000	111 77	11,177 00
	June 30, 1864.....	600	111 70	670 30
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	1,000	111 70	1,117 00
	March 3, 1865, 1868.....	500	111 82	559 10
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	7,750	111 82	8,666 05
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	10,000	111 82	11,182 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	20,000	111 84	22,362 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	20,000	111 85	22,370 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	20,000	111 90	22,380 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	20,000	111 93	22,386 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	100,000	111 88	111,880 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	100,000	111 89	111,890 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	100,000	111 90	111,900 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	96,000	112 09	100,881 00
	February 25, 1862.....	10,000	111 85	11,185 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	3,000	112 12	3,363 60
	February 25, 1862.....	14,000	112 20	15,708 00
	February 25, 1862.....	5,850	111 50	6,522 75
	June 30, 1864.....	1,000	111 50	1,115 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	2,000	111 50	2,230 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	1,500	111 50	1,672 50
	February 25, 1862.....	11,000	112 00	12,320 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	6,000	112 00	6,720 00
	June 30, 1864.....	3,000	112 00	3,360 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	20,000	112 12	22,424 00
	June 30, 1864.....	5,000	112 16	5,608 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	5,000	112 16	5,608 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	10,000	112 16	11,216 00
	February 25, 1862.....	2,000	112 17	2,243 40
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	10,000	112 17	11,217 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	10,000	112 17	11,217 00
	February 25, 1862.....	52,000	112 17	58,328 40
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	48,000	112 17	53,841 60
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	25,000	112 14	28,035 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	25,000	112 16	28,040 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	2,000	110 78	2,215 60
	June 30, 1864.....	23,000	110 78	25,479 40
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	20,000	110 88	22,176 00
	June 30, 1864.....	10,000	110 82	11,082 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	10,000	110 89	11,089 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	7,000	110 81	7,756 70
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	20,000	110 85	22,170 00
	February 25, 1862.....	30,000	110 75	33,225 00
	June 30, 1864.....	5,000	110 80	5,540 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	12,000	110 80	13,296 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	1,500	110 80	1,662 00
	June 30, 1864.....	56,000	110 75	62,080 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	10,400	110 80	11,523 20
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	6,100	110 76	6,756 36
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	20,000	110 77	22,154 00
	February 25, 1862.....	6,000	110 79	6,647 40
	June 30, 1864.....	5,000	110 79	5,539 50
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	7,000	110 79	7,755 30
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	15,000	110 89	16,633 50
	June 30, 1864.....	11,000	110 89	12,197 90
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	5,400	110 89	5,988 06
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	23,550	110 89	26,114 59
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	2,750	110 89	3,049 47
	March 3, 1865, 1868.....	500	110 89	554 45
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	25,000	110 79	27,697 50
	February 25, 1862.....	1,000	110 49	1,104 90
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	1,000	110 74	1,107 40
Dec. 22, 1869 ..	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	1,000	110 74	1,107 40

Special purchases of bonds, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Description.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount paid.
Dec. 22, 1892—	March 3, 1865, 1867	\$3,000	\$110 74	\$3,322 20
Cont'd.	February 25, 1892	10,000	110 88	11,068 00
	June 30, 1864	10,000	110 89	11,069 00
	June 30, 1864	80,000	110 90	88,720 00
	March 3, 1865, consols	150,000	110 91	166,365 00
	February 25, 1892	66,600	110 71	73,732 86
	March 3, 1865, consols	50,000	110 84	55,430 00
	March 3, 1865, consols	40,400	110 93	44,815 72
	March 3, 1865, consols	50,000	110 86	55,430 00
	March 3, 1865, consols	50,000	110 87	55,435 00
	March 3, 1865, consols	50,000	110 88	55,440 00
	March 3, 1865, consols	50,000	110 89	55,445 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.	2,000	110 86	2,217 20
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.	7,700	110 86	8,536 22
	June 30, 1864	2,150	110 86	2,383 49
	March 3, 1865, consols	2,850	110 86	3,270 37
	March 3, 1865, 1867	5,200	110 86	5,764 72
	March 3, 1865, consols	10,000	110 87	11,087 00
	March 3, 1865, consols	70,000	110 49	77,343 00
	February 25, 1892	13,000	110 79	14,402 70
	March 3, 1865, consols	10,000	110 79	11,079 00
	June 30, 1864	15,000	110 79	16,618 50
	February 25, 1892	15,000	110 83	16,624 50
	March 3, 1865, consols	83,850	110 83	92,930 95
	March 3, 1865, 1867	10,650	110 83	11,803 39
	March 3, 1865, 1867	20,300	110 83	22,498 49
	March 3, 1865, consols	53,000	110 83	58,739 90
	March 3, 1865, consols	300,000	110 87	332,610 00
	June 30, 1864	8,000	110 49	8,524 50
	June 30, 1864	25,000	110 58	27,645 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.	12,500	110 63	13,828 75
	June 30, 1864	100,000	110 80	110,800 00
	February 25, 1892	125,000	110 60	138,250 00
	June 30, 1864	50,000	110 60	55,300 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.	10,000	110 60	11,060 00
	March 3, 1865, consols	50,000	110 90	55,450 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.	3,000	110 90	3,327 00
	February 25, 1892	5,500	110 92	6,100 60
	June 30, 1864	2,000	110 92	2,218 40
	March 3, 1865	11,500	110 91	12,754 65
	March 3, 1865, 1867	300	110 91	332 73
	March 3, 1865, consols	16,000	110 15	17,624 00
	June 30, 1864	2,000	110 83	2,216 60
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.	15,200	110 63	16,846 16
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.	13,500	111 18	15,009 30
	March 3, 1865, consols	25,000	111 15	27,787 50
	February 25, 1892	2,000	110 99	2,219 80
	June 30, 1864	9,500	110 99	10,544 05
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.	3,500	111 09	3,888 15
	March 3, 1865, consols	2,100	110 99	3,440 69
	March 3, 1865, consols	8,000	110 99	8,779 20
	March 3, 1865, 1867	450	110 99	499 45
	March 3, 1865, consols	48,000	110 98	53,270 40
	March 3, 1865, consols	20,000	110 96	22,196 00
	June 30, 1864	10,000	110 79	11,079 00
	June 30, 1864	1,500	110 79	1,661 85
	March 3, 1865, 1868	2,000	110 79	2,215 80
	March 3, 1865, 1867	2,350	110 79	2,603 56
	March 3, 1865, 1867	7,500	110 79	8,309 25
	March 3, 1865, consols	1,300	110 79	1,440 27
	March 3, 1865, consols	2,350	110 79	2,603 56
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.	3,000	110 79	3,323 70
	February 25, 1892	4,000	111 09	4,443 60
	June 30, 1864	17,000	111 09	18,885 30
	March 3, 1865, consols	5,000	111 09	5,554 50
	March 3, 1865, 1867	7,000	111 09	7,776 30
	March 3, 1865, 1867	3,000	111 09	3,332 70
	February 25, 1892	25,000	110 80	27,700 00
	June 30, 1864	15,000	110 80	16,620 00
	March 3, 1865, consols	40,000	110 99	44,396 00
	June 30, 1864	300	110 64	291 28
	March 3, 1865, consols	750	110 64	829 80
	March 3, 1865, 1867	1,900	110 64	2,102 16
	March 3, 1865, 1867	100	110 64	110 64
	March 3, 1865, consols	13,500	110 78	14,955 30
	March 3, 1865, consols	83,550	110 94	92,690 37
	March 3, 1865, consols	100,000	110 99	110,990 00
	June 30, 1864	50,000	110 89	55,445 00
	June 30, 1864	25,000	110 97	27,742 50
	March 3, 1865, consols	50,000	110 98	55,490 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.	10,000	110 82	11,062 00
	March 3, 1865, consols	5,000	110 82	5,541 00

Special purchases of bonds, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Description.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount paid.
Dec. 29, 1869— Cont'd.	June 30, 1864	\$3,000	\$110 89	\$3,336 70
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.	1,000	110 89	1,108 99
	March 3, 1865, consols	12,000	110 89	13,306 80
	March 3, 1865, consols	10,000	110 86	11,086 00
	March 3, 1865, consols	10,000	111 05	11,105 00
	March 3, 1865, consols	10,000	111 13	11,113 00
	March 3, 1865, consols	8,500	111 25	9,456 25
	June 30, 1864	10,000	111 00	11,100 00
	March 3, 1865, consols	15,500	111 19	17,234 45
	June 30, 1864	1,400	111 18	1,556 52
	March 3, 1865, consols	1,500	111 24	1,668 60
	March 3, 1865, consols	23,000	110 99	25,537 70
	March 3, 1865, consols	30,000	110 90	33,180 00
	June 30, 1864	10,000	110 70	11,070 00
	March 3, 1865, consols	20,000	110 88	22,176 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867	20,000	111 00	22,200 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.	25,000	111 84	27,710 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867	8,500	111 25	9,456 25
	February 25, 1862	6,000	110 85	6,637 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.	105,000	110 85	116,497 50
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.	10,000	110 85	11,085 00
	June 30, 1864	2,000	110 85	2,215 00
	June 30, 1864	30,000	110 85	33,285 00
	March 3, 1865, consols	4,000	110 85	4,436 00
	March 3, 1865, consols	100,000	110 85	110,550 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867	43,000	110 85	47,708 50
	March 3, 1865, consols	200,000	111 15	222,300 00
	March 3, 1865, consols	20,000	110 99	21,077 20
	March 3, 1865, consols	2,000	110 90	2,215 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867	15,000	110 90	16,635 00
	June 30, 1864	5,000	110 85	5,547 50
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.	20,000	111 80	22,340 00
	March 3, 1865, consols	10,000	111 10	11,110 00
	March 3, 1865, consols	10,000	111 80	11,120 00
	March 3, 1865, consols	8,500	111 25	9,456 25
	February 25, 1862	25,000	111 04	27,760 00
	February 25, 1862	20,000	111 09	22,218 00
	March 3, 1865, consols	40,000	111 24	44,496 00
	February 25, 1862	53,750	110 98	59,651 75
	June 30, 1864	10,500	110 98	11,632 90
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.	27,000	110 98	29,964 60
	March 3, 1865, consols	46,000	110 98	50,870 40
	March 3, 1865, 1867	12,950	110 98	14,371 91
	February 25, 1862	18,000	110 98	19,977 64
	June 30, 1864	73,000	111 08	81,088 40
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.	34,000	111 08	37,767 30
	March 3, 1865, consols	26,000	111 18	28,906 80
	March 3, 1865, 1867	13,000	111 18	14,453 40
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.	86,550	111 25	96,286 27
	March 3, 1865, consols	5,000	110 80	5,540 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867	2,000	110 80	2,216 00
	February 25, 1862	20,000	111 00	22,200 00
	June 30, 1864	15,000	111 06	16,682 00
	March 3, 1865, consols	25,000	111 19	27,780 00
	March 3, 1865, consols	25,000	111 10	27,775 00
	February 25, 1862	1,000	110 97	1,109 70
	June 30, 1864	2,000	110 97	2,219 40
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.	1,000	110 97	1,109 70
	March 3, 1865, 1867	1,500	110 97	1,664 55
	March 3, 1865, 1868	2,000	110 97	2,219 40
	March 3, 1867, 1867	2,000	110 97	2,219 40
Jan. 5, 1870 ...	February 25, 1862	16,000	119 27	17,963 20
	February 25, 1862	2,000	119 27	2,343 40
	June 30, 1864	42,000	119 27	47,153 40
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.	19,000	119 27	21,331 30
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.	37,000	119 27	41,539 90
	March 3, 1865, consols	280,000	119 27	314,356 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867	104,000	119 27	116,760 80
	March 3, 1865, 1867	25,000	119 68	28,170 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867	25,000	119 67	28,167 50
	March 3, 1865, 1867	10,000	119 66	11,966 00
	March 3, 1865, consols	10,000	119 49	11,949 00
	February 25, 1862	26,000	119 18	29,166 80
	June 30, 1864	16,000	119 18	17,948 80
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.	2,000	119 18	2,343 60
	June 30, 1864	80,000	119 18	89,744 00
	June 30, 1864	10,000	119 50	11,950 00
	March 3, 1865, consols	50,000	119 18	56,090 00
	March 3, 1865, consols	10,000	119 80	11,920 00
	March 3, 1865, consols	16,000	119 80	17,952 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867	7,450	119 94	8,361 82
	March 3, 1865, consols	50,000	119 34	56,170 00

Special purchases of bonds, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Description.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount paid.
Jan. 5, 1870	March 3, 1865, consols.....	\$50,000	\$112 49	\$56,245 00
Cont'd.	June 30, 1864.....	50,000	112 34	56,170 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	50,000	112 34	56,170 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	25,000	112 36	28,090 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	25,000	112 41	28,102 50
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	25,000	112 55	28,137 50
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	25,000	112 65	28,162 50
	February 25, 1862.....	150	112 00	168 00
	June 30, 1864.....	500	112 00	560 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	500	112 00	560 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	6,150	112 00	6,898 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	900	112 00	924 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	1,500	112 00	1,680 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	4,500	112 00	5,040 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	10,000	112 15	11,215 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	1,500	112 05	1,680 75
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	10,000	112 25	11,225 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	9,000	112 25	10,102 50
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	9,400	112 25	10,551 50
	February 25, 1862.....	25,000	112 30	28,075 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	4,000	112 30	4,492 00
	February 25, 1862.....	19,200	112 29	21,559 68
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	5,000	112 29	5,614 50
	June 30, 1864.....	3,700	112 29	4,154 73
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	2,350	112 29	2,638 81
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	20,000	112 37	22,474 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	100	112 29	112 29
	February 25, 1862.....	100,000	112 29	112,290 00
	February 25, 1862.....	15,500	112 39	17,420 45
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	2,700	112 39	3,034 53
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	5,000	112 33	5,616 50
	June 30, 1864.....	14,000	112 40	15,736 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	8,000	112 40	8,992 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	900	112 30	1,010 70
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	10,000	112 34	11,234 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	100,000	112 67	112,670 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	29,800	112 70	33,584 60
	June 30, 1864.....	15,000	111 93	16,789 50
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	5,000	111 96	5,598 00
	June 30, 1864.....	500	111 75	558 75
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	50	111 75	55 87
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	500	111 75	558 75
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	800	111 75	894 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	12,000	111 90	13,428 00
	June 30, 1864.....	1,300	112 30	1,459 90
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	1,500	112 30	1,684 50
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	500	115 30	561 50
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	21,200	112 30	23,807 60
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	10,500	112 30	11,791 50
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	2,000	112 30	2,246 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	10,000	112 40	11,240 00
	June 30, 1864.....	15,000	111 97	16,795 50
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	5,000	111 97	5,598 50
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	25,000	112 25	28,087 50
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	15,000	112 42	16,863 00
	June 30, 1864.....	60,000	112 08	67,248 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	50,000	112 28	56,140 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	50,000	112 35	56,175 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	50,000	112 42	56,210 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	50,000	112 27	56,135 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	5,000	112 28	5,614 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	6,000	112 28	6,736 80
	February 25, 1862.....	15,500	112 28	17,403 40
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	2,050	112 28	2,301 74
	June 30, 1864.....	24,500	112 38	27,533 10
	June 30, 1864.....	20,000	112 56	22,512 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	20,000	112 68	22,536 00
Jan. 19, 1870	February 25, 1862.....	108,550	114 07	123,822 98
	June 30, 1864.....	8,500	114 07	9,695 95
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	22,000	114 07	25,085 40
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	26,050	114 07	29,715 23
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	160,000	114 07	182,512 00
	June 30, 1861.....	52,000	114 07	59,316 40
	February 25, 1862.....	2,400	114 07	2,737 68
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	60,000	114 07	68,400 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	310,500	114 07	353,699 35
	June 30, 1864.....	25,000	113 98	28,495 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	100,000	113 99	113,990 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	100,000	114 00	114,090 00
	June 30, 1864.....	25,000	113 97	28,492 50
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	10,000	114 10	11,410 00
	June 30, 1864.....	10,000	114 05	11,405 00

PURCHASE OF BONDS FOR THE SINKING FUND.

Special purchases of bonds, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Description.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount.
Dec. 29, 1869—	June 30, 1864.....	\$3,000	\$110 89	
Cont'd.	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	1,000	110 89	
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	12,000	110 89	
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	10,000	110 96	
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	10,000	111 05	
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	10,000	111 13	
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	8,500	111 25	
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	10,000	111 00	
	June 30, 1864.....	15,500	111 19	
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	1,400	111 18	
	June 30, 1864.....	1,500	111 24	
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	23,000	110 99	
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	20,000	110 90	
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	10,000	110 70	
	June 30, 1864.....	20,000	110 88	
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	20,000	111 00	
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	23,000	110 84	
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	8,500	111 25	
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	6,000	110 95	
	February 25, 1862.....	105,000	110 90	
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	10,000	110 90	
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	2,000	110 90	
	June 30, 1864.....	30,000	110 90	
	June 30, 1864.....	4,000	110 90	
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	100,000	110 90	
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	43,000	110 90	
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	200,000	110 90	
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	28,000	110 90	
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	2,000	110 90	
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	15,000	110 90	
	June 30, 1864.....	5,000	110 90	
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	20,000	110 90	
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	10,000	110 90	
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	10,000	110 90	
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	8,500	110 90	
	February 25, 1862.....	25,000	110 90	
	February 25, 1862.....	20,000	110 90	
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	40,000	110 90	
	February 25, 1862.....	53,750	110 90	
	June 30, 1864.....	10,500	110 90	
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	27,000	110 90	
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	48,000	110 90	
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	12,950	110 90	
	February 25, 1862.....	18,000	110 90	
	June 30, 1864.....	70,000	110 90	
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	34,000	110 90	
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	26,000	110 90	
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	13,000	110 90	
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	86,000	110 90	
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	4,000	110 90	
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	2,000	110 90	
	February 25, 1862.....	12,000	110 90	
	June 30, 1864.....	90,000	110 90	
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	25,000	110 90	
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	1,000	110 90	
	February 25, 1862.....	1,000	110 90	
	June 30, 1864.....	1,000	110 90	
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	1,000	110 90	
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	1,000	110 90	
	March 3, 1865, 1868.....	1,000	110 90	
	March 3, 1867, 1867.....	1,000	110 90	
	February 25, 1862.....	1,000	110 90	
	February 25, 1862.....	1,000	110 90	
	June 30, 1864.....	1,000	110 90	
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	1,000	110 90	
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	1,000	110 90	
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	1,000	110 90	
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	1,000	110 90	
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	1,000	110 90	
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	1,000	110 90	
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	1,000	110 90	
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	1,000	110 90	
	February 25, 1862.....	1,000	110 90	
	June 30, 1864.....	1,000	110 90	
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	1,000	110 90	
	June 30, 1864.....	1,000	110 90	
	June 30, 1864.....	1,000	110 90	
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	1,000	110 90	
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	1,000	110 90	
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	1,000	110 90	
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	1,000	110 90	
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	1,000	110 90	

an. 5, 1870 ...

PLEASE

INKING FUND.

19

	0
	40
	33
	10
	40
	125 00
	220 87
	253 00
	286 75
	647 00
	58,110 00
	10,057 50
	33,525 00
	269,988 00
	240,262 50
	16,759 50
	22,346 00
	223 46
	13,910 38
	167 59
	1,117 30
	1,340 64
	1,459 36
	30,954 75
	5,587 00
	279 25
	11,739 20
	17,072 00
	5,335 00
	32,001 00
	10,667 00
	2,133 40
	2,135 00
	26,712 50
	2,127 60
	3,723 30
	21,340 00
	21,300 00
	10,664 00
	16,012 50
	5,337 50
	4,265 20
	4,265 20
	10,659 00
	5,339 50
	1,601 25
	21,316 00
	10,656 00
	18,120 30
	3,199 50
	10,670 00
	16,009 50
	21,360 00
	7,158 95
	3,953 45
	53 43
	53 43
	213 70
	53 42
	908 22
	95,220 82
	59,746 40
	115,598 61
	109,890 70
	106 69
	37,341 50
	53,345 00
	64,014 00
	203,934 58
	10,585 00
	5,402 43
	529 65
	1,222 22
	105 93
	105 93
	105 93
	105 93
	105 98

PURCHASE OF BONDS FOR THE SINKING FUND.

Special purchases of bonds, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Description.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount paid.
Jan. 19, 1870— Cont'd.	February 25, 1862	\$1,000	\$114 10	\$1,141 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.	39,000	114 10	44,499 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.	50,000	114 10	57,050 00
	June 30, 1864	20,000	114 10	22,980 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.	8,800	114 05	10,036 40
	March 3, 1865, 1867	2,350	114 05	2,680 17
	June 30, 1864	5,650	114 05	6,443 25
	February 25, 1862	1,000	114 09	1,140 90
	February 25, 1862	114,000	114 09	1,300,662 60
	March 3, 1865, consols.	6,000	114 01	6,840 60
	March 3, 1865, 1868	7,000	114 12	7,988 40
	March 3, 1865, consols.	424,450	114 12	484,382 34
	March 3, 1865, 1867	18,000	114 12	20,541 60
	June 30, 1864	29,900	114 11	34,118 99
	June 30, 1864	10,000	114 10	11,410 00
	February 25, 1862	700	114 01	798 07
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.	3,290	114 04	3,649 28
	March 3, 1865, consols.	18,250	114 06	20,815 95
	March 3, 1865, 1867	9,100	114 09	10,362 19
	March 3, 1865, 1868	2,000	114 08	2,281 60
	February 25, 1862	12,500	114 12	14,265 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.	25,000	114 09	28,522 50
	March 3, 1865, consols.	1,800	114 09	2,067 71
	March 3, 1865, 1867	10,000	114 09	11,409 00
	February 25, 1862	700	114 09	798 63
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.	2,000	114 09	2,281 60
	June 30, 1864	5,000	114 09	5,704 50
	June 30, 1864	10,000	114 09	11,409 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.	500	113 78	569 90
	March 3, 1865, consols.	20,000	114 10	22,820 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.	10,000	114 02	11,402 80
	March 3, 1865, consols.	25,000	113 89	28,472 50
	March 3, 1865, consols.	4,500	114 12	5,135 40
	March 3, 1865, consols.	5,000	114 12	5,706 00
	February 25, 1862	51,500	114 05	58,735 75
	March 3, 1865, consols.	21,000	114 10	23,961 00
	June 30, 1864	5,000	114 11	5,703 50
	March 3, 1865, consols.	61,650	114 07	70,817 35
	February 25, 1862	48,100	114 82	55,226 42
	June 30, 1864	30,000	114 82	34,446 00
	June 30, 1864	5,000	114 82	5,741 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867	2,000	114 82	2,296 40
	March 3, 1865, consols.	11,000	114 82	12,630 20
	March 3, 1865, consols.	2,000	114 82	2,296 40
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.	4,500	114 82	5,166 90
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.	24,900	114 82	28,590 18
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.	10,000	114 82	11,482 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.	5,000	114 42	5,721 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.	2,500	114 42	2,860 50
	March 3, 1865, consols.	45,000	114 74	51,633 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.	2,000	114 74	2,294 20
	March 3, 1865, 1867	5,000	114 74	5,737 00
	March 3, 1865, 1868	19,000	114 74	21,800 60
	March 3, 1865, consols.	1,000	114 74	1,147 40
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.	15,250	114 12	17,404 06
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.	20,000	114 69	22,936 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.	2,650	114 69	3,039 28
	June 30, 1864	4,350	114 69	4,989 01
	June 30, 1864	12,000	114 80	13,776 00
	June 30, 1864	3,000	114 70	3,441 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.	13,100	114 70	15,025 70
	March 3, 1865, consols.	126,600	114 70	145,210 20
	March 3, 1865, 1867	49,450	114 70	56,719 15
	June 30, 1864	70,000	114 70	80,290 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.	90,000	114 70	103,230 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.	46,150	114 70	52,934 05
	February 25, 1862	17,500	114 74	20,079 50
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.	10,000	114 78	11,478 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.	10,000	114 79	11,479 00
	June 30, 1864	18,000	114 74	20,653 20
	June 30, 1864	20,000	114 81	22,962 00
	June 30, 1864	20,000	114 85	23,970 00
	February 25, 1862	5,000	114 49	5,734 50
	February 25, 1862	22,000	114 49	25,187 80
	June 30, 1864	70,000	114 49	80,143 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.	110,000	114 59	126,049 01
	March 3, 1865, 1867	50,000	114 75	57,375 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.	70,000	114 70	80,290 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.	10,000	114 80	11,480 00
	June 30, 1864	25,000	114 74	28,685 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.	62,000	114 54	71,014 80
Jan. 11, 1870 ..	March 3, 1865, M. and N.	1,000	114 74	1,147 40

PURCHASE OF BONDS FOR THE SINKING FUND.

19

Special purchases of bonds, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Description.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount paid.
Jan. 11, 1870—	June 30, 1864.....	\$12,000	\$114 54	\$13,744 80
Cont'd.	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	25,000	114 79	28,697 50
	February 25, 1862.....	5,000	114 56	5,728 00
	June 30, 1864.....	8,000	114 56	9,164 80
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	5,000	114 78	5,739 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	18,000	114 78	20,660 40
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	1,000	114 78	1,147 80
	March 3, 1865, 1868.....	3,000	114 78	3,443 40
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	2,350	114 78	2,697 33
	February 25, 1862.....	4,560	114 78	5,165 10
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	8,000	114 78	9,182 40
Feb. 11, 1870..	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	50,000	112 65	56,325 00
Feb. 24, 1870..	February 25, 1862.....	78,050	111 75	87,220 87
	June 30, 1864.....	39,600	111 75	44,253 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	10,100	111 75	11,286 75
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	240,400	111 75	268,647 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	52,000	111 75	58,110 00
	March 3, 1865, 1868.....	9,000	111 75	10,057 50
	June 30, 1864.....	30,000	111 75	33,525 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	241,600	111 75	269,966 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	215,000	111 75	240,262 50
	February 25, 1862.....	15,000	111 73	16,759 50
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	20,000	111 73	22,346 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	200	111 73	223 46
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	12,450	111 73	13,910 38
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	150	111 73	167 59
	March 3, 1865, 1868.....	1,000	111 73	1,117 30
	February 25, 1862.....	1,200	111 72	1,340 64
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	1,300	111 72	1,452 36
	June 30, 1864.....	27,700	111 75	30,954 75
	February 25, 1862.....	5,000	111 74	5,587 00
	June 30, 1864.....	250	111 70	279 25
Mar. 10, 1870..	February 25, 1862.....	11,000	106 72	11,739 20
	June 30, 1864.....	16,000	106 70	17,072 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	5,000	106 67	5,335 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	30,000	106 67	32,001 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	10,000	106 67	10,667 00
	June 30, 1864.....	2,000	106 67	2,133 40
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	2,000	106 67	2,135 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	25,000	106 85	26,712 50
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	2,000	106 86	2,197 60
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	3,500	106 86	3,733 30
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	20,000	106 70	21,340 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	20,000	106 50	21,300 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	10,000	106 64	10,664 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	15,000	106 75	16,012 50
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	5,000	106 75	5,337 50
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	4,000	106 66	4,265 20
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	4,000	106 63	4,265 20
	June 30, 1864.....	10,000	106 59	10,659 00
	June 30, 1864.....	5,000	106 65	5,332 50
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	1,500	106 75	1,601 25
	February 25, 1862.....	20,000	106 58	21,316 00
	February 25, 1862.....	10,000	106 56	10,656 00
	February 25, 1862.....	17,000	106 59	18,120 30
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	3,000	106 65	3,199 50
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	10,000	106 70	10,670 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	15,000	106 73	16,009 50
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	20,000	106 80	21,360 00
	February 25, 1862.....	6,700	106 85	7,158 95
	June 30, 1864.....	3,700	106 85	3,953 45
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	50	106 85	53 43
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	50	106 85	53 43
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	200	106 85	213 70
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	50	106 85	53 42
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	850	106 85	906 22
	February 25, 1862.....	89,250	106 69	95,280 82
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	56,000	106 69	59,746 40
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	108,350	106 69	115,598 61
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	103,000	106 69	109,890 70
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	100	106 69	106 69
	June 30, 1864.....	35,000	106 69	37,341 50
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	50,000	106 69	53,345 00
	June 30, 1864.....	60,000	106 69	64,014 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	190,700	106 94	203,934 58
Mar. 24, 1870..	February 25, 1862.....	10,000	105 85	10,585 00
	February 25, 1862.....	5,100	103 93	5,409 43
	June 30, 1864.....	500	105 93	529 65
	June 30, 1864.....	1,000	105 93	1,059 30
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	500	105 93	529 65
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	3,000	105 93	3,177 90
	June 30, 1864.....	1,500	105 98	1,589 70

Special purchases of bonds, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Description.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount paid.
Mar. 24, 1870— Cont'd.	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	\$1,200	\$105 98	\$1,271 76
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	1,500	105 98	1,589 70
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	15,000	105 98	15,897 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	16,000	105 98	16,956 80
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	100	106 94	106 94
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	1,250	106 94	1,336 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	2,000	106 94	2,134 80
	February 25, 1869.....	10,000	105 78	10,578 00
	February 25, 1869.....	10,000	105 83	10,589 00
	February 25, 1869.....	10,000	105 85	10,585 00
	February 25, 1869.....	1,000	106 30	1,069 00
	February 25, 1869.....	650	106 30	690 30
	June 30, 1864.....	100	106 30	106 30
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	500	106 30	531 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	2,750	106 30	2,920 50
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	9,650	105 96	10,225 14
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	10,000	105 99	10,599 00
	February 25, 1869.....	150	106 05	159 07
	June 30, 1864.....	12,000	105 97	12,716 40
	June 30, 1864.....	18,500	106 07	19,622 95
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	3,000	106 05	3,181 50
	February 25, 1869.....	5,000	105 95	5,297 50
	June 30, 1864.....	10,000	106 23	10,623 00
	February 25, 1869.....	49,000	106 29	44,641 80
	February 25, 1869.....	103,000	105 74	108,912 30
	June 30, 1864.....	29,000	105 79	30,679 10
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	49,500	105 83	52,365 85
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	25,000	105 94	26,485 00
	June 30, 1864.....	28,000	106 06	29,696 80
	February 25, 1869.....	7,350	105 90	7,783 65
	February 25, 1869.....	25,000	106 09	26,522 50
	February 25, 1869.....	28,500	106 11	30,241 35
	June 30, 1864.....	20,300	105 97	21,511 91
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	6,000	106 25	6,375 00
	February 25, 1869.....	26,300	106 10	27,904 30
	June 30, 1864.....	30,000	106 09	31,827 00
	June 30, 1864.....	5,000	106 09	5,304 50
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	2,100	106 29	2,232 09
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	11,000	106 94	11,666 40
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	4,000	106 94	4,249 60
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	54,000	106 19	57,342 60
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	196,000	106 19	208,132 40
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	19,000	106 08	20,155 30
	February 25, 1869.....	2,000	106 08	2,121 60
	February 25, 1869.....	30,000	106 08	31,694 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	25,000	106 08	26,520 00
	June 30, 1864.....	50,000	106 08	53,040 00
	February 25, 1869.....	20,000	106 19	21,238 00
Total amount.....		73,825,550	.....	83,446,639 16

RECAPITULATION.

February 25, 1869.....	\$9,068,353
March 3, 1864, 5-20s.....	596,400
June 30, 1864.....	9,805,050
March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	5,403,300
March 3, 1865, consols.....	29,725,250
March 3, 1865, 1867.....	17,194,200
March 3, 1865, 1868.....	2,036,000
Total.....	73,825,550

PURCHASE OF BONDS FOR THE SINKING FUND.

21

Purchase of bonds for the sinking fund, from July 1, 1869, to March 16, 1870, inclusive.

Date.	Description.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount paid.
July 1, 1869.	February 23, 1869.....	\$40,000	\$115 48	\$46,192 00
	June 30, 1869.....	20,000	115 49	23,098 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	50,000	115 62	57,810 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	100,000	115 60	115,800 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	100,000	115 65	115,850 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	100,000	115 68	115,860 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	27,000	115 90	31,293 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	35,000	115 62½	40,468 75
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	25,000	115 63	28,957 50
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	50,000	115 83	57,915 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	100,000	115 85	115,850 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	125,000	115 85	144,812 50
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	100,000	115 87	115,870 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	28,000	115 90	32,458 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	100,000	115 65	115,850 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	250,000	120 17	300,425 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	250,000	120 16	300,450 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	250,000	120 19	300,475 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	40,000	120 20	48,080 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	180,000	120 20	192,380 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	50,000	120 20	60,100 00
July 29, 1869.	February 23, 1869.....	90,000	119 67	107,863 00
	February 23, 1869.....	200,000	120 17	240,140 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	20,000	120 08	24,016 00
	March 3, 1864, M. and N.....	35,000	120 09	60,045 00
	June 30, 1864.....	15,000	120 09	47,530 35
	March 3, 1865, 1869.....	39,500	120 33	85,306 50
	February 23, 1869.....	71,000	120 32	240,440 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	200,000	120 21	120,910 00
	February 23, 1869.....	100,000	120 33	57,758 40
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	48,000	120 23	46,264 60
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	38,500	120 22	3,606 60
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	3,000	120 25	90,187 50
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	75,000	120 25	30,062 50
	June 30, 1864.....	25,000	120 25	12,025 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	10,000	120 25	6,012 50
	March 3, 1865, 1869.....	5,000	120 25	30,062 50
	June 30, 1864.....	25,000	119 73	11,973 00
Aug. 12, 1869.	February 23, 1869.....	10,000	119 67	11,967 00
	February 23, 1869.....	4,000	119 83	4,793 20
	February 23, 1869.....	5,000	119 83	5,991 50
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	5,000	119 83	5,991 50
	June 30, 1864.....	25,000	119 83	29,857 50
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	30,000	119 83	35,949 00
	February 23, 1869.....	125,000	119 80	149,875 00
	March 3, 1864.....	39,000	119 90	59,950 00
	June 30, 1864.....	18,000	119 90	239,800 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	200,000	119 90	239,800 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	336,000	119 90	402,864 00
Aug. 26, 1869.	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	40,000	119 92	47,712 00
	June 30, 1864.....	60,000	119 41	71,646 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	100,000	119 50	119,500 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	10,000	119 70	11,970 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	2,000	119 40	2,368 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	4,000	119 53	4,780 80
	February 23, 1869.....	10,000	119 50	11,950 00
	February 23, 1869.....	10,000	119 60	11,960 00
	March 3, 1865, 1869.....	91,000	119 50	25,095 00
	June 30, 1864.....	25,000	119 50	29,875 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	15,000	119 53	17,929 50
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	25,000	119 62	29,905 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	14,000	119 61	16,749 60
	February 23, 1869.....	6,000	119 67	7,180 20
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	25,000	119 71	29,927 50
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	109,000	119 67	119,670 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	100,000	119 74	119,740 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	50,000	119 60	59,300 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	53,000	119 61	59,805 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	50,000	119 62	59,810 00
	June 30, 1864.....	25,000	119 70	29,925 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	19,000	119 74	14,368 80
Sept. 10, 1869.	February 23, 1869.....	246,000	119 74	294,560 40
	February 23, 1869.....	4,000	118 36	4,734 40
	June 30, 1864.....	29,000	118 36	23,679 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	10,000	118 36	11,836 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	1,500	118 36	1,775 40
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	25,000	118 36	29,590 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	2,000	118 36	2,367 20

PURCHASE OF BONDS FOR THE SINKING FUND.

Purchase of bonds for the sinking fund, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Description.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount paid.
Sept. 10, 1869—	March 3, 1863, 1867.....	\$20,000	\$118 36	\$23,672 00
Cont'd.	March 3, 1863, 1867.....	10,000	117 80	11,790 00
	March 3, 1865, 1869.....	3,500	117 80	4,126 50
	June 30, 1864.....	4,000	117 98	4,719 20
	February 25, 1862.....	1,500	117 43	1,761 50
	June 30, 1864.....	5,000	117 43	5,871 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	3,000	117 42	3,528 60
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	5,000	117 42	5,871 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	8,000	117 59	9,407 20
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	1,000	117 59	1,234 60
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	14,000	117 59	16,468 60
	March 3, 1865, 1869.....	2,450	117 59	2,880 85
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	50	118 29	58 95
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	10,600	117 99	12,507 08
	June 30, 1864.....	50,000	117 99	58,995 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	36,500	117 99	42,866 25
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	1,400	117 99	1,651 26
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	800	117 99	955 98
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	19,800	117 99	23,109 72
	June 30, 1864.....	100,000	118 30	118,300 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	100,000	118 35	118,350 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	50,000	118 31	59,150 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	20,000	117 76	23,552 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	15,000	117 76	17,664 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	40,000	117 79	47,558 00
	June 30, 1864.....	25,200	117 80	29,710 80
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	3,200	118 50	3,772 00
	February 25, 1862.....	1,500	118 50	1,777 50
	June 30, 1864.....	1,500	118 50	1,592 50
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	1,550	118 50	1,836 75
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	2,500	118 50	2,968 50
	June 30, 1864.....	33,500	118 99	39,861 65
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	6,000	118 99	7,139 40
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	35,000	118 99	41,644 50
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	5,000	118 99	5,949 50
	March 3, 1865, 1869.....	5,000	118 99	5,949 50
Sept. 11, 1869.	February 25, 1862.....	1,000	118 25	1,182 50
	June 30, 1864.....	1,000	118 41	1,184 10
	June 30, 1864.....	2,000	118 41	2,368 20
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	15,000	118 41	17,761 50
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	1,000	118 41	1,184 10
	February 25, 1862.....	5,000	118 41	5,920 50
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	4,000	118 41	4,736 40
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	4,000	118 41	4,710 60
	March 3, 1865, 1869.....	2,000	118 41	2,368 20
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	100,000	118 78	118,780 00
	February 25, 1862.....	5,000	118 43	5,891 50
	February 25, 1862.....	50,000	118 54	59,270 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	55,900	118 90	66,465 10
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	20,000	118 75	23,750 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	20,000	118 85	23,770 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	5,800	118 85	6,855 60
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	20,000	118 87	23,774 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	11,000	118 90	13,079 00
Sept. 23, 1869.	June 30, 1864.....	25,000	115 89	28,973 50
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	4,000	116 04	4,641 60
	June 30, 1864.....	13,000	116 14	15,098 20
	June 30, 1864.....	25,000	116 14	29,035 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	20,000	116 64	23,328 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	30,000	116 83	34,959 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	20,000	116 40	23,280 00
	February 25, 1862.....	500	116 50	589 50
	June 30, 1864.....	30,000	116 50	34,950 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	1,000	116 50	1,165 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	50,000	116 45	58,225 00
	March 3, 1865, 1869.....	2,500	116 50	2,912 50
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	20,000	116 00	23,200 00
	June 30, 1864.....	5,000	116 50	5,825 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	20,000	116 04	23,208 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	20,000	116 06	23,219 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	20,000	116 10	23,220 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	20,000	116 12	23,224 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	5,000	116 47	5,823 50
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	5,000	116 23	5,811 50
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	3,000	116 73	3,501 90
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	10,000	116 35	11,635 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	20,000	116 25	23,250 00
	February 25, 1862.....	117,000	116 73	136,574 10
	June 30, 1864.....	162,000	116 73	189,109 60
	June 30, 1864.....	192,000	116 73	224,410 60
	March 3, 1865, 1869.....	71,000	116 73	82,878 30

Purchase of bonds for the sinking fund, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Description.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount paid.
Sept. 23, 1889— Cont'd.	March 3, 1863, consols.	\$99,000	\$116 73	\$115,593 70
	June 30, 1864	10,000	116 60	11,660 00
	March 3, 1863, M. and N.	50,000	116 60	58,300 00
Oct. 7, 1889.	March 3, 1863, 1867	25,000	115 89	28,973 50
	March 3, 1863, 1867	50,000	116 05	58,025 00
	March 3, 1863, consols.	63,000	115 88	69,528 00
	June 30, 1864	28,000	116 00	32,480 00
	February 25, 1882	7,000	116 00	8,120 00
	March 3, 1863, consols.	10,000	116 00	11,600 00
	June 30, 1864	5,000	116 00	5,800 00
	March 3, 1863, consols.	50,000	116 00	58,000 00
	March 3, 1863, 1867	22,000	116 07	25,535 40
	March 3, 1863, consols.	11,000	116 07	12,767 70
	March 3, 1863, 1868	25,000	116 07	29,017 50
	March 3, 1863, 1867	20,000	116 06	23,212 00
	March 3, 1863, 1867	5,000	115 99	5,799 50
	March 3, 1863, consols.	10,000	115 80	11,580 00
	March 3, 1863, consols.	10,000	115 83	11,585 00
	March 3, 1863, consols.	10,000	115 85	11,595 00
	March 3, 1863, 1867	450,000	115 99	521,955 00
	March 3, 1863, consols.	50,000	115 99	57,995 00
	March 3, 1863, 1867	100,000	116 06	116,050 00
	February 25, 1882	5,000	116 00	5,800 00
	March 3, 1863, M. and N.	2,000	116 00	2,320 00
	March 3, 1863, consols.	20,000	116 05	23,210 00
	June 30, 1864	25,000	115 99	28,997 50
Oct. 21, 1889.	March 3, 1863, consols.	1,000,000	115 20	1,152,000 00
Oct. 7, 1889.	March 3, 1863, consols.	18,300	116 07	21,240 81
	March 3, 1863, 1868	34,000	116 07	39,463 80
	March 3, 1863, 1867	49,200	116 09	57,116 28
	March 3, 1863, consols.	5,000	116 09	5,804 50
	March 3, 1863, 1867	47,000	116 09	54,562 30
Nov. 4, 1889.	March 3, 1863, consols.	10,000	112 50	11,250 00
	March 3, 1863, consols.	10,000	112 60	11,260 00
	March 3, 1863, consols.	10,000	112 59	11,259 00
	March 3, 1863, 1867	7,500	112 59	8,444 25
	March 3, 1863, consols.	250	112 59	281 47
	March 3, 1863, 1868	2,000	112 59	2,251 80
	June 30, 1864	5,000	112 52	5,626 00
	March 3, 1863, 1868	10,000	112 69	11,269 00
	March 3, 1863, 1867	200	112 69	225 38
	June 30, 1864	110,000	112 69	123,957 00
	February 25, 1882	190,000	112 69	214,111 00
	March 3, 1863, M. and N.	2,000	112 69	2,253 80
	March 3, 1863, consols.	56,000	112 69	63,106 40
	March 3, 1863, consols.	190,000	112 69	214,111 00
	March 3, 1863, 1867	397,050	112 69	447,435 64
	March 3, 1863, 1868	40,000	112 98	45,192 00
	June 30, 1864	10,000	112 91	11,291 00
	March 3, 1863, 1867	100,000	112 89	112,890 00
	March 3, 1863, 1867	100,000	112 99	112,990 00
	June 30, 1864	2,000	112 62	2,252 40
	March 3, 1863	12,000	112 62	13,514 40
	March 3, 1863, consols.	31,000	112 95	35,014 50
	March 3, 1863, 1867	3,000	112 95	3,388 50
	June 30, 1864	20,000	112 70	22,540 00
	June 30, 1864	15,000	112 75	16,912 50
	June 30, 1864	1,100	112 62	1,238 22
	March 3, 1863, 1867	51,000	112 90	57,579 00
	March 3, 1863, consols.	10,000	112 90	11,290 00
	March 3, 1863, consols.	10,000	112 69	11,269 00
	March 3, 1863, consols.	10,000	112 73	11,273 00
	March 3, 1863, 1867	200,000	112 90	225,800 00
	March 3, 1863, 1867	5,500	113 00	6,215 00
	February 25, 1882	26,000	113 00	29,380 00
	March 3, 1863, 1867	13,000	113 00	14,690 00
	February 25, 1882	7,300	113 00	8,249 00
Nov. 5, 1889.	March 3, 1863, consols.	333,100	112 90	376,069 90
	February 25, 1882	110,000	113 00	124,300 00
	March 3, 1864, M. and N.	15,000	113 12½	16,968 75
	June 30, 1864	70,000	113 12½	79,187 50
	March 3, 1863, M. and N.	2,150	113 00	2,429 50
	March 3, 1863, M. and N.	4,150	113 12½	4,694 68
Dec. 2, 1889.	March 3, 1863, consols.	3,000	110 94	3,307 20
	February 25, 1882	10,000	110 30	11,030 00
	February 25, 1882	10,000	110 30	11,030 00
	March 3, 1863, 1868	2,000	110 20	2,204 00
	March 3, 1863, 1867	3,500	110 20	3,857 00
	March 3, 1863, consols.	11,000	110 29	12,131 90
	March 3, 1863, 1868	27,500	110 24	30,316 00
	June 30, 1864	50,000	110 30	55,150 00

Purchase of bonds for the sinking fund, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Description.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount paid.
Dec. 2, 1869— Cont'd.	March 3, 1865, consols.....	\$25,000	\$110 16	\$27,540 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	13,300	110 34	14,675 22
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	70,000	110 25	77,175 00
	June 30, 1864.....	30,000	110 26	33,076 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	44,000	110 24	48,505 60
	February 25, 1862.....	13,000	110 22	14,326 60
	June 30, 1864.....	51,000	110 22	56,212 20
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	28,000	110 22	30,861 60
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	18,000	110 22	19,839 60
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	3,000	110 22	3,306 60
	June 30, 1864.....	25,000	110 22	27,565 00
	February 25, 1862.....	1,000	110 29	1,102 90
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	1,000	110 29	1,102 90
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	30,000	110 12	33,036 00
	February 25, 1862.....	30,250	110 12	33,311 31
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	16,050	110 16	17,680 68
	June 30, 1864.....	10,000	110 20	11,020 00
	June 30, 1864.....	30,000	110 30	33,093 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	50,000	110 29	55,145 00
	June 30, 1864.....	16,000	110 22	17,636 80
	February 25, 1862.....	10,000	110 14	11,014 00
	June 30, 1864.....	10,000	110 14	11,014 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	15,000	110 24	16,536 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	25,000	110 28	27,570 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	25,000	110 29	27,572 50
	June 30, 1864.....	27,100	110 29	29,888 58
	June 30, 1864.....	200,000	110 34	220,680 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	61,300	110 34	67,638 42
	March 3, 1865, 1868.....	5,000	110 34	5,517 00
	February 25, 1862.....	80,000	111 80	89,440 00
	June 30, 1864.....	140,000	111 80	156,520 00
	February 25, 1862.....	16,500	111 75	18,438 75
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	7,000	111 75	7,822 50
	June 30, 1864.....	8,000	111 75	8,940 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	16,000	111 75	17,880 00
	June 30, 1864.....	29,000	111 75	32,407 50
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	5,300	111 75	5,922 75
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	2,000	111 76	2,235 20
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	111,000	111 84	124,142 40
	February 25, 1862.....	53,000	111 87	59,291 10
	March 3, 1864.....	1,000	111 87	1,118 70
	June 30, 1864.....	43,000	111 87	48,104 10
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	4,000	111 87	4,474 80
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	64,000	111 87	71,586 80
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	104,000	111 87	116,344 80
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	316,200	111 87	353,732 94
Dec. 30, 1869..	June 30, 1864.....	125,000	111 07	138,837 50
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	35,000	111 12	38,892 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	432,000	111 12	480,036 40
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	10,000	110 87	11,087 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	20,000	111 02	22,204 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	30,000	110 78	33,256 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	20,000	110 91	22,182 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	10,000	110 97	11,097 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	30,000	110 92	33,276 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	3,000	110 97	3,329 10
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	25,000	110 96	27,740 00
	June 30, 1864.....	25,000	110 84	27,710 00
	June 30, 1864.....	125,000	111 00	138,750 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	2,000	110 93	2,218 60
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	10,000	110 89	11,089 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	10,000	110 92	11,092 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	10,000	110 94	11,094 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	6,000	111 06	6,663 60
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	4,000	111 06	4,442 40
	June 30, 1864.....	2,000	111 09	2,221 80
	June 30, 1864.....	23,000	111 09	25,550 70
	February 25, 1862.....	10,000	110 89	11,089 00
	June 30, 1864.....	2,000	110 89	2,217 60
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	1,000	110 89	1,108 90
	February 25, 1862.....	15,000	110 99	16,648 50
	June 30, 1864.....	1,000	111 09	1,110 90
	June 30, 1864.....	24,000	111 09	26,661 60
Jan. 13, 1870..	March 3, 1865, consols.....	60,000	113 99	68,394 00
	February 25, 1862.....	500	114 04	570 20
	June 30, 1864.....	26,000	114 04	29,650 40
	June 30, 1864.....	150	114 04	171 06
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	36,500	114 04	41,624 60
	February 25, 1862.....	39,500	113 96	45,014 20
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	5,000	113 96	5,698 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867.....	2,000	113 96	2,279 20
	March 3, 1865, consols.....	3,500	113 96	3,988 60

Purchase of bonds for the sinking fund, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Description.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount paid.
Jan. 13, 1870— Cont'd.	March 3, 1865, M. and N.	\$10,000	\$113 98	\$11,396 00
	June 30, 1864	5,500	113 98	6,267 80
	February 25, 1862	15,000	114 00	17,100 00
	June 30, 1864	3,000	114 00	3,420 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.	11,500	114 00	13,110 00
	June 30, 1864	21,000	114 00	23,940 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.	10,000	114 00	11,400 00
	February 25, 1862	25,000	114 14	28,535 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.	50	113 99	56 99
	February 25, 1862	9,000	114 11	10,269 80
	March 3, 1865, consols.	4,400	114 11	5,020 84
	March 3, 1865, consols.	50,000	114 11	57,055 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.	17,300	114 11	19,741 03
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.	50,000	114 11	57,055 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.	50,000	114 11	57,070 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.	10,000	114 07	11,407 00
	June 30, 1864	10,000	114 11	11,411 00
	June 30, 1864	10,000	114 12	11,412 00
	June 30, 1864	6,000	114 06	6,843 60
	June 30, 1864	4,000	114 05	4,562 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867	5,000	114 12	5,706 00
	February 25, 1862	200,000	114 17	228,340 00
	June 30, 1864	33,100	114 17	37,790 37
	March 3, 1865, consols.	50,000	114 17	57,065 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867	50,000	114 17	57,065 00
	February 25, 1862	27,000	114 08	30,801 00
	June 30, 1864	3,000	114 08	3,422 40
	March 3, 1865, consols.	21,000	114 08	23,956 80
	March 3, 1865, 1867	17,000	114 08	19,393 60
	March 3, 1865, consols.	36,000	114 13	41,086 80
	March 3, 1865, 1867	6,000	114 12	6,847 60
	March 3, 1865, consols.	25,000	114 12	28,525 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.	25,000	114 12	28,530 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.	2,600	114 00	3,192 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867	7,200	114 00	8,208 00
Jan. 11, 1870..	March 3, 1865, consols.	20,000	114 07	22,824 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.	20,000	114 07	22,814 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.	10,000	114 42	11,442 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867	10,000	114 42	11,442 00
	March 3, 1865, 1868	5,000	114 42	5,721 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.	150	114 49	171 73
	March 3, 1865, consols.	6,600	114 49	7,765 38
	March 3, 1865, 1868	1,000	114 49	1,144 90
	March 3, 1865, 1867	13,050	114 49	14,940 94
	March 3, 1865, 1867	1,000	114 00	1,146 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.	101,700	114 70	116,649 90
	March 3, 1865, consols.	60,000	114 49	68,694 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.	200,000	114 49	228,980 00
	March 3, 1865, 1868	3,000	114 49	3,434 70
Jan. 27, 1870..	February 25, 1862	3,000	114 80	3,426 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867	1,550	114 30	1,771 65
	March 3, 1865, consols.	4,300	114 30	4,914 90
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.	1,000	114 13	1,141 30
	February 25, 1862	1,630	114 13	1,863 14
	March 3, 1865, consols.	5,000	114 23	5,711 50
	March 3, 1865, consols.	25,000	114 14	28,535 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.	3,000	114 14	3,424 20
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.	1,000	114 27	1,149 70
	June 30, 1864	3,000	114 27	3,426 18
	February 25, 1862	5,000	114 27	5,713 50
	March 3, 1865, consols.	9,000	114 24	10,281 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.	1,000	114 24	1,149 40
	March 3, 1865, consols.	10,000	114 23	11,493 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.	1,000	114 28	1,149 80
	June 30, 1864	10,000	114 28	11,498 00
	March 3, 1865, consols.	500	114 24	568 48
	March 3, 1865, consols.	3,300	114 24	3,769 92
	March 3, 1865, 1867	308	114 24	343 72
	March 3, 1865, 1867	7,480	114 24	8,510 88
	March 3, 1865, 1868	3,080	114 24	3,497 20
	February 25, 1862	4,500	114 24	5,171 50
	February 25, 1862	2,780	114 24	3,141 60
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.	500	114 24	564 72
	June 30, 1864	1,500	114 24	1,713 60
	June 30, 1864	700	114 24	799 68
	February 25, 1862	2,000	114 23	2,284 00
	June 30, 1864	300	114 23	342 60
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.	300	114 23	342 60
	March 3, 1865, consols.	10,000	114 10	11,410 00
	February 25, 1862	22,000	114 23	25,130 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N.	2,000	114 27	2,285 40
	March 3, 1865, 1867	6,000	114 23	6,853 80

Purchase of bonds for the sinking fund, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Description.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount paid.
Jan. 27, 1870— Cont'd.	February 25, 1862	\$50,000	\$114 30	\$57,150 00
	February 25, 1862	164,200	114 30	187,680 00
	June 30, 1864	36,500	114 30	41,719 50
	June 30, 1864	75,000	114 30	85,725 00
	March 3, 1865, consols	88,000	114 30	100,584 00
Feb. 10, 1870..	March 3, 1865, M. and N	12,750	114 30	14,573 25
	February 25, 1862	106,450	112 65	119,915 92½
	June 30, 1864	16,000	112 65	18,084 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N	154,250	112 65	176,015 62½
	March 3, 1865, consols	298,100	112 65	333,556 65
Feb. 24, 1870..	June 30, 1864	135,700	112 65	152,666 05
	March 3, 1865, M. and N	251,000	112 65	282,751 50
	March 3, 1865, consols	12,000	112 65	13,518 00
	February 25, 1862	26,500	112 65	29,829 25
	March 3, 1865, consols	165,000	111 55	184,057 50
Mar. 2, 1870..	March 3, 1865, consols	12,150	111 55	13,553 25
	March 3, 1865, 1867	7,850	111 55	8,756 08
	June 30, 1864	15,000	111 55	16,732 50
	March 3, 1865, M. and N	150,000	111 55	167,325 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N	66,000	111 08	73,708 80
Mar. 9, 1870..	February 25, 1862	24,000	111 08	26,803 20
	June 30, 1864	11,750	111 70	13,194 75
	February 25, 1862	40,000	111 08	44,672 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N	34,000	111 08	37,971 20
	March 3, 1865, consols	426,450	114 30	487,432 25
Mar. 16, 1870..	June 30, 1864	23,700	111 08	26,468 16
	February 25, 1862	7,500	111 43	8,357 25
	June 30, 1864	160,000	111 59	178,544 00
	March 3, 1865, consols	18,000	111 59	20,086 20
	March 3, 1865, consols	100,000	111 59	111,590 00
Mar. 23, 1870..	March 3, 1865, M. and N	22,000	111 49	24,527 60
	March 3, 1865, consols	16,200	111 49	18,061 38
	March 3, 1865, consols	10,000	111 49	11,149 00
	March 3, 1865, consols	50,000	111 49	55,745 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867	1,600	111 49	1,783 84
Mar. 30, 1870..	March 3, 1865, 1867	10,000	111 49	11,149 00
	March 3, 1865, 1868	1,500	111 49	1,672 25
	March 3, 1865, 1868	3,500	111 49	3,902 15
	February 25, 1862	2,500	111 49	2,787 25
	February 25, 1862	750	111 49	836 17
Mar. 30, 1870..	June 30, 1864	5,000	111 49	5,574 50
	June 30, 1864	25,000	111 49	27,872 50
	June 30, 1864	14,000	111 49	15,608 60
	March 3, 1865, M. and N	1,500	111 49	1,672 25
	March 3, 1865, M. and N	1,500	111 49	1,672 25
Mar. 30, 1870..	February 25, 1862	26,000	110 08	28,776 80
	March 3, 1865, M. and N	7,000	110 08	7,747 60
	March 3, 1865, consols	32,000	110 08	35,417 60
	March 3, 1865, consols	9,000	110 08	9,961 20
	March 3, 1865, consols	7,000	110 57	7,739 90
Mar. 30, 1870..	March 3, 1865, consols	8,000	110 57	8,845 60
	March 3, 1865, 1867	7,000	110 57	7,739 90
	June 30, 1864	1,000	110 57	1,105 70
	March 3, 1865, M. and N	1,000	110 57	1,105 70
	March 3, 1865, consols	15,000	110 75	16,612 50
Mar. 30, 1870..	March 3, 1865, consols	6,500	110 75	7,196 75
	February 25, 1862	25,000	110 64	27,660 00
	February 25, 1862	82,000	110 75	90,815 00
	June 30, 1864	31,000	110 75	34,338 50
	March 3, 1865, M. and N	40,000	110 75	44,300 00
Mar. 30, 1870..	March 3, 1865, consols	86,000	110 75	95,945 00
	March 3, 1866, 1867	202,000	110 75	223,715 00
	March 3, 1865, 1867	100,000	110 75	110,750 00
	March 3, 1865, consols	314,500	110 75	348,363 75
	February 25, 1862	1,050	106 80	1,119 30
Mar. 30, 1870..	June 30, 1864	100	106 80	106 60
	March 3, 1865, M. and N	400	106 80	426 40
	March 3, 1865, consols	8,000	106 80	8,528 00
	March 3, 1865, consols	3,600	106 80	3,837 60
	March 3, 1865, consols	752,850	106 75	803,667 37
Mar. 30, 1870..	March 3, 1865, consols	86,000	106 75	91,805 00
	March 3, 1865, M. and N	96,000	106 75	102,480 00
	June 30, 1864	21,000	106 75	22,417 50
	June 30, 1864	20,000	106 75	21,350 00
	February 25, 1862	11,000	106 75	11,742 50
Total		20,606,500	.....	23,529,800 98

Purchase of bonds for the sinking fund, &c.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

February 25, 1863.....	\$2, 681, 400
March 3, 1864, 5-90s.....	83, 000
June 30, 1864.....	2, 931, 900
March 3, 1865, M. and N.....	1, 994, 650
March 3, 1865, consols.....	8, 270, 450
March 3, 1865, 1867.....	4, 660, 600
March 3, 1865, 1868.....	314, 500
Total.....	<u>20, 806, 500</u>

LETTER-CARRIER SYSTEM.

LETTER

FROM

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of March 21, 1870, relative to the letter-carrier system of the United States.

APRIL 4, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads and ordered to be printed.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., March 31, 1870.

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 21st instant, requesting certain information respecting the letter-carrier system of the United States, I have the honor to report that the particulars called for in the first, second, and third paragraphs of said resolution, viz: the names of all cities and towns where the letter-carrier system has been established; the annual cost thereof at each of the several places where established, and the entire annual cost of the system to the government, were stated in the last annual report of this department, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1869, (pages 24 and 114,) to which I beg leave, respectfully, to refer for the desired information.

In reply to the fourth, fifth, and sixth paragraphs of said resolution, I have the honor to state:

1. That the entire expense of the system at each office, including salaries of letter-carriers and incidental expenses for letter-boxes, carriers' satchels, blank-books, and blank-forms, is paid out of the revenues of the office.

2. There are no "savings" to the department from this service, as yet, the system having been in operation but a few years.

The total expense for year ended June 30, 1869, was... \$1,183,915 31
The total postage on local matter was..... 666,167 42

Excess of expense.....	517,747 89
Deduct increase of box rents for the year, as shown by table marked A.....	114,018 19

Leaves the sum of.....	403,729 70
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as the net cost of the system for the year 1869, in excess of the postages on local matter and increased box rents.

3. The accompanying table marked A shows an increase of box

rents for the last fiscal year of \$114,018 19. The expense for the other items, "carriers' sacks," "salaries," &c., is included in the total expenses for the year, as above stated.

Since the 30th of June, 1869, the free-delivery system has been established in Dayton, Ohio; Indianapolis, Indiana; Richmond, Virginia; and San Francisco, California.

The table inclosed herewith, marked B, shows the entire cost of this service at each of those offices from the commencement thereof, to December 31, 1869.

In conclusion, I have to observe that, as postmasters render their accounts quarterly, I am unable to furnish a statement of the cost of the free-delivery system for the current quarter.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A—Comparative statement of the receipts from box rents at the following-named post offices, for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1863, and June 30, 1869.

	1863.	1869.	Excess of 1869.
Albany, New York		\$2,929 00	\$2,929 00
Allegheny, Pennsylvania		425 50	425 50
Baltimore, Maryland	\$1,540 43	7,148 11	5,607 68
Boston, Massachusetts	11,690 00	30,953 75	19,263 75
Brooklyn, New York	324 70	1,930 60	1,605 90
Buffalo, New York	1,785 45	2,485 64	700 19
Cambridgeport, Massachusetts		222 00	222 00
Charlestown, Massachusetts		232 00	232 00
Cincinnati, Ohio	5,370 50	16,838 75	11,468 25
Cleveland, Ohio	1,494 00	2,091 50	597 50
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania		1,422 75	1,422 75
Hartford, Connecticut		2,706 50	2,706 50
Jersey City, New Jersey		806 00	806 00
Lancaster, Pennsylvania		290 50	290 50
Lawrence, Massachusetts		913 90	913 90
Louisville, Kentucky	1,439 25	2,610 00	1,170 75
Lowell, Massachusetts		2,551 00	2,551 00
Manchester, New Hampshire		413 44	413 44
Newark, New Jersey		1,149 50	1,149 50
New Bedford, Massachusetts		1,515 84	1,515 84
New Haven, Connecticut		2,686 00	2,686 00
New York, New York	33,948 00	61,595 00	27,647 00
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	5,954 59	10,549 00	4,594 41
Pittsburg, Pennsylvania	599 08	6,335 61	5,736 53
Portland, Maine		3,136 75	3,136 75
Providence, Rhode Island	1,449 00	7,917 65	6,468 65
Reading, Pennsylvania		871 00	871 00
Rochester, New York	1,389 12	3,454 25	2,065 13
Roxbury, Massachusetts		521 00	521 00
Salem, Massachusetts		1,073 80	1,050 03
Syracuse, New York	23,77	1,603 00	1,603 00
Trenton, New Jersey		1,250 75	1,250 75
Troy, New York		72 67	72 67
Utica, New York		6,098 94	4,389 05
Washington, District of Columbia	1,709 89	260 00	260 00
Williamsburg, New York		351 00	351 00
Wilmington, Delaware		2,384 50	2,384 50
Worcester, Massachusetts			
Saint Louis, Missouri	6,626 41	6,167 00	459 41
			Excess of 1863

LETTER-CARRIER SYSTEM.

3

Comparative statement of the receipts from box rents at the following-named post offices, for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1864, and June 30, 1869.

	1864.	1869.	Excess of 1869.
Cambridge, Massachusetts.....		\$82 00	\$82 00
Chicago, Illinois.....	\$12,407 22	10,432 50	-----
Detroit, Michigan.....	2,084 96	2,790 00	705 04
Lynn, Massachusetts.....		513 50	513 50
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.....	2,340 05	1,852 40	-----
Toledo, Ohio.....	83 99	1,361 50	1,277 51
			Excess of 1864.
Chicago, Illinois.....	12,407 22	10,432 50	1,974 72
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.....	2,340 05	1,852 40	487 65

Comparative statement, as above, for fiscal years ending June 30, 1865, and June 30, 1869.

	1865.	1869.	Excess of 1869.
Memphis, Tennessee.....	\$4,309 75	\$906 50	\$3,403 25
Nashville, Tennessee.....	5,652 50	2,538 00	3,114 50

Comparative statement, as above, for fiscal years ending June 30, 1866, and June 30, 1869.

	1866.	1869.	Excess of 1866.
Erie, Pennsylvania.....	\$803 75	\$604 00	\$199 75

Comparative statement of the receipts from box rents at the following-named post offices, for the two quarters ending June 30, 1869, and the two quarters ending December 31, 1869.

	Two quarters end'g June 30, 1869.	Two quarters ending Dec. 31, 1869.	
Dayton, Ohio.....	\$1,274 00	\$757 50	Excess of first. \$517 50
Indianapolis, Indiana.....	1,539 00	1,682 50	Excess of sec'd. 143 50
Richmond, Virginia.....	2,309 50	1,543 75	Excess of first. 765 75

Comparative statement of the receipts from box rents at the post office San Francisco, California, for the two months ending October 31, 1869, and for the two months ending December 31, 1869.

	Two months, Oct. 31, 1869.	Two months, Dec. 31, 1869.	Excess of first.
San Francisco, California.....	\$3,593 08	\$3,591 16	\$1 92

Box rents for 1869..... \$123,657 47
Box rents for 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866..... 9,639 22

Total excess of box rents in favor of 1869..... 114,018 19

B.—*Statement showing amount paid letter-carriers, including incidental expenses, from the establishment of free delivery up to December 31, 1869, at the following offices:*

Dayton, Ohio, from July 1, 1869, to December 31, 1869.....	\$3, 634 00
Indianapolis, Indiana, from July 1, 1869, to December 31, 1869	5, 684 00
Richmond, Virginia, from July 1, 1869, to December 31, 1869.....	4, 884 64
San Francisco, California, from November 15, 1869, to December 31, 1869..	2, 444 78
Total	<u><u>16, 647 42</u></u>

○

INTEREST DUE ON BONDS, PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of March 28, relative to the interest due upon the bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Company.

APRIL 4, 1870.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of the Secretary, April 1, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a resolution adopted by the House of Representatives on the 28th day of March last, in the following words:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be respectfully requested to inform this House whether the Pacific Railroad Company, or any of its branches, have paid into the treasury the interest due upon the bonds issued to them by the government to aid in the construction of said road and branches, as required by their charter; if so, the amount each has paid, and the amount still remaining due from each; and whether any steps have been taken, if so, what, to collect said interest.

The inclosed "debt statement" for the first day of April, instant, shows the amount of interest paid by the United States upon bonds issued to the several railroad companies specified in the statement, the interest repaid by each company, and the amount then due from each company to the United States.

The only step taken by this department for the collection of said interest has been to withhold "one-half of the compensation for services rendered for the government by said companies," agreeably to the fifth section of chapter 216 of the statutes of 1864.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,

Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

INTEREST DUE ON PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

BONDS ISSUED TO THE PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Interest payable in lawful money. Authorized by acts of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864; bearing interest at six per cent., payable thirty years from date; interest payable January 1 and July 1.

Character of issue.	Amount outstanding.	Interest accrued not paid.	Interest paid by United States.	Interest re-paid by transportation of mails, &c.	Balance of interest paid by United States.
Bonds, (Union Pacific Company)	\$27,075,000 00	\$406,125 00	\$2,894,087 21	\$1,207,581 50	\$1,686,505 71
Bonds, (Kansas Pacific, late U. P., E. D.)	6,303,000 00	94,545 00	1,023,903 09	675,304 67	348,598 42
Bonds, (Sioux City and Pacific)...	1,628,320 00	94,494 80	145,358 29	369 40	144,988 29
Bonds, (Central Pacific)	25,841,000 00	382,310 00	2,491,286 44	139,913 55	2,351,372 29
Bonds, (Central Branch Union Pacific, assignees of Atchison and Pike's Peak.)	1,600,000 00	94,000 00	253,808 26	7,401 92	246,406 34
Bonds, (Western Pacific)	1,970,000 00	28,423 00	73,221 67	.....	73,221 67
Total issued.....	64,457,320 00	950,827 80	6,881,664 96	2,030,571 04	4,831,093 92

PASSENGERS IN STEAMSHIPS AND OTHER VESSELS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

TRANSMITTING

Report, in compliance with the act of Congress of March 3, 1855, regulating the carriage of passengers in steamships and other vessels.

APRIL 4, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 31, 1870.

SIR: In compliance with the act of Congress of March 3, 1855, regulating the carriage of passengers in steamships and other vessels, I have the honor to communicate herewith statements of the number, age, sex, and occupation of passengers arriving in the United States by sea from foreign countries during the years 1868 and 1869, designating the country in which they were born and the country in which they purposed to reside.

The statements, which are as full and complete as it has been found possible to make them, from a careful compilation of the returns made to this department by collectors of customs, pursuant to the provisions of the act referred to, also furnish the number of passengers bound hither who died before arrival.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
HAMILTON FISH.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Statement of the number and designation of passengers arriving in the United

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.
MAINE.															
<i>District of Bath, E. S. J. Nealley, collector.</i>															
Quarter ended June 30, 1868.	Servants.....	4									1		1		2
<i>District of Portland, L. B. Smith, collector.</i>															
Quarter ended September 30, 1868.	Clerks and merchants.	44													
	Farmers.	43													
	Naval and military officers.	4													
	Builders.	2													
	Not stated.	59	106												
	Shoemaker.	1													
	Tailors.	6													
	Painter.	1													
	Surgeons.	2													
	Mechanics.	15													
	Carpenters.	31													
	Miners.	14													
	Artist.	1													
	Ministers.	3													
	Student.	1													
	Lumberman.	1													
	Mariners.	17													
	Lawyer.	1													
	Coopers.	10													
	Not stated.	1													
	Naval officer.	1													
	Not stated.	2													
	Plasterer.	1													
	Not stated.		3												
	Seaman.	1													
	Not stated.	2													
	School boy.	1													
	Printers.	3													
	Blacksmiths.	3													
	Painters.	2													
	Shoemakers.	4													
	Harness makers.	2													
	Teacher.	1													
	Fireman.	1													
	Editors.	2													
	Engineer.	1													
		284	109					6	3						
<i>District of Portland and Falmouth, I. Washburn, collector.</i>															
Quarter ended June 30, 1869.	Farmers.	189													
	Mechanics.	18													
	Blacksmiths.	18													
	Miners.	27													
	No occupation.	41	144												
	Bookbinder.	1													
	Laborers.	16													
	Salesmen.	16													
	Machinists.	2													
	Mariners.	7													
	Harness makers.	6													
	Butcher.	1													
	Cabinet maker.	1													
	Joiners.	18													

States on shipboard during the years ended December 31, 1868, and 1869.

Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 35 years.	Females from 25 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upward of 40 years of age.	Females upward of 40 years of age.	Age or sex not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Died on the voyage.
									Prince Edward Island.	4	4	4	United States.	4	4	4	
									Br. Provinces.	44	44	44	United States.	44	44	44	
									do.	43	43	43	do.	43	43	43	
									do.	4	4	4	do.	4	4	4	
									do.	2	2	2	do.	2	2	2	
									do.	59	106	165	do.	59	106	165	
									do.	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	
									do.	6	6	6	do.	6	6	6	
									do.	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	
									do.	2	2	2	do.	2	2	2	
									do.	15	15	15	do.	15	15	15	
									do.	31	31	31	do.	31	31	31	
									do.	14	14	14	do.	14	14	14	
									do.	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	
									do.	3	3	3	do.	3	3	3	
									do.	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	
									do.	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	
									do.	17	17	17	do.	17	17	17	
									do.	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	
									do.	10	10	10	Not stated.	10	10	10	
									do.	1	1	1	Br. Provinces.	1	1	1	
									France.	1	1	1	United States.	1	1	1	
									Scotland.	2	2	2	do.	2	2	2	
									England.	1	1	1	Not stated.	1	1	1	
									do.	3	3	3	do.	3	3	3	
									do.	1	1	1	United States.	1	1	1	
									Cuba.	2	2	2	Cuba.	2	2	2	
									Spain.	1	1	1	United States.	1	1	1	
									Not stated.	3	3	3	Not stated.	3	3	3	
									do.	3	3	3	do.	3	3	3	
									do.	2	2	2	do.	2	2	2	
									do.	4	4	4	do.	4	4	4	
									do.	2	2	2	do.	2	2	2	
									do.	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	
									do.	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	
									do.	2	2	2	do.	2	2	2	
									do.	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	
205	106	12								284	109	393		284	109	393	
									N. Dominion.	189	189	189	United States.	189	189	189	
									do.	18	18	18	do.	18	18	18	
									do.	18	18	18	do.	18	18	18	
									do.	27	27	27	do.	27	27	27	
									do.	41	144	185	do.	41	144	185	
									do.	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	
									do.	16	16	16	do.	16	16	16	
									do.	16	16	16	do.	16	16	16	
									do.	2	2	2	do.	2	2	2	
									do.	7	7	7	do.	7	7	7	
									do.	6	6	6	do.	6	6	6	
									do.	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	
									do.	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	
									do.	18	18	18	do.	18	18	18	

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.
MAINE.															
<i>Dist. of Portland and Falmouth—Cont'd.</i>															
Quarter ended June 30, 1869—Cont'd.	Tailors	3													
	Shoemakers	12													
	Barber	1													
	Stone cutters	7													
	Boiler makers	2													
	Coopers	2													
	Lawyer	1													
	Painter	1													
	Engineers	2													
	Miners	74													
	Farmers	47													
	Laborers	76													
	No occupation	42	52												
	Laborers	259													
	Miners	60													
	Farmers	109													
	No occupation	50	91												
	Laborers	95													
	Miners	48													
	No occupation	40	70												
	Farmers	16													
	Weavers	5													
	Miners	14													
	Laborers	173													
	None	25	133												
	Farmers	14													
	Laborers	68													
	None	2													
	Laborers	14													
	None		4												
	Miners	12													
		1, 694	494					127	174						
Quarter ended September 30, 1869.	Coach trimmer	1													
	Merchants	9													
	Farmers	52													
	Tailor	1													
	Agents	31													
	Miners	10													
	Blacksmiths	4													
	None	3	101												
	Mechanics	4													
	Laborers	6													
	Shoemakers	4													
	Ministers	3													
	Coopers	2													
	Painter	1													
	Blinder	1													
	Butchers	3													
	Bakers	3													
	Boiler maker	1													
	Joiners	9													
	Student	1													
	Stone cutters	4													
	Mariners	4													
		157	101					2	17						
Quarter ended December 31, 1869.	None	11	163												
	Farmers	100													
	Mariners	7													
	Shoemakers	9													
	Blacksmiths	4													
	Merchants	8													
	Joiners	15													
	Ministers	2													

Arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Males from 20 and under 30 years of age.	Females from 20 and under 30 years.	Males from 30 and under 40 years.	Females from 30 and under 40 years.	Males upward of 40 years of age.	Females upward of 40 years of age.	Age or sex not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Died on the voyage.
							N. Dominion.	2		2	United States.	2		2	
							do.	12		12	do.	12		12	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	7		7	do.	7		7	
							do.	2		2	do.	2		2	
							do.	2		2	do.	2		2	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	2		2	do.	2		2	
							Germany.	74		74	do.	74		74	
							do.	47		47	do.	47		47	
							do.	76		76	do.	76		76	
							do.	42	52	94	do.	42	52	94	
							Sweden.	299		299	do.	299		299	
							do.	80		80	do.	80		80	
							do.	109		109	do.	109		109	
							do.	50	91	141	do.	50	91	141	
							England.	95		95	do.	95		95	
							do.	48		48	do.	48		48	
							do.	40	70	110	do.	40	70	110	
							do.	16		16	do.	16		16	
							do.	5		5	do.	5		5	
							Ireland.	14		14	do.	14		14	
							do.	173		173	do.	173		173	
							do.	25	133	158	do.	25	133	158	
							do.	14		14	do.	14		14	
							Denmark.	68		68	do.	68		68	
							do.	2		2	do.	2		2	
							Norway.	14		14	do.	14		14	
							do.		4	4	do.		4	4	
							do.	12		12	do.	12		12	
1,339	233	238	68					1,694	494	2,188		1,694	494	2,188	
							N. Dominion.	1		1	United States.	1		1	
							do.	9		9	do.	9		9	
							do.	52		52	do.	52		52	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	31		31	do.	31		31	
							do.	10		10	do.	10		10	
							do.	4		4	do.	4		4	
							do.	3	101	104	do.	3	101	104	
							do.	4		4	do.	4		4	
							do.	6		6	do.	6		6	
							do.	4		4	do.	4		4	
							do.	3		3	do.	3		3	
							do.	2		2	do.	2		2	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	3		3	do.	3		3	
							do.	3		3	do.	3		3	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	9		9	do.	9		9	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	4		4	do.	4		4	
							do.	4		4	do.	4		4	
119	80	36	4					157	101	258		157	101	258	
							N. Dominion.	11	163	174	United States.	11	163	174	
							do.	100		100	do.	100		100	
							do.	7		7	do.	7		7	
							do.	9		9	do.	9		9	
							do.	4		4	do.	4		4	
							do.	8		8	do.	8		8	
							do.	15		15	do.	15		15	
							do.	2		2	do.	2		2	

IMMIGRATION.

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.
MAINE.															
<i>Dist. of Portland and Falmouth—Cont'd.</i>															
Quarter ended Dec. 31, 1869—Cont'd.	Clerks.....	97													
	Miners.....	12													
	Laborers.....	21													
	Tailors.....	6													
	Coopers.....	2													
	Students.....	2													
	Butcher.....	1													
	Laborers.....	118													
	None.....	35	116												
	Mechanics.....	15													
	Farmers.....	21													
	Drapers.....	3													
	Miners.....	3													
	Laborers.....	39													
	None.....	3	3												
	Farmers.....	6													
	Laborers.....	45													
	None.....	30	50												
	Farmers.....	10													
	Draper.....	1													
	Laborers.....	44													
	Farmers.....	5													
	None.....	9	30												
	Miners.....	4													
	Laborers.....	17													
	Artist.....	1													
	None.....	3	4												
	Laborers.....	8													
	None.....	10	5												
		658	371					97	64						
NEW HAMPSHIRE.															
<i>District of Portsmouth, J. B. Upham, collector.</i>															
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1868.	Seamen.....	3								1				1	
		3								1				1	
Quarter ended Dec. 31, 1868.	Engineer.....	1													
	Ship carpenters.....	3										1			
	None.....		1												1
		4	1									1			1
MASSACHUSETTS.															
<i>District of Boston and Charlestown, Thomas Russell, collector.</i>															
Quarter ended June 30, 1868.	Actor.....	1													
	Actress.....		1												
	Architect.....	1													
	Army.....	3													
	Artists.....	5	1												
	Bakers.....	3													
	Barbers.....	5													
	Clerks.....	20													
	Chemist.....	1													
	Clergyman.....	1													
	Curriers.....	2													
	Dentist.....	1													

arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Males from 20 and under 35 years.	Females from 20 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upward of 40 years of age.	Females upward of 40 years of age.	Age or sex not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Died on the voyage.
							N. Dominion.	27		27	United States.	27		27	
							do	12		12	do	12		12	
							do	21		21	do	21		21	
							do	6		6	do	6		6	
							do	2		2	do	2		2	
							do	2		2	do	2		2	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							England	118		118	do	118		118	
							do	36	116	152	do	36	116	152	
							do	15		15	do	15		15	
							do	21		21	do	21		21	
							do	3		3	do	3		3	
							do	3		3	do	3		3	
							Sweden	39		39	do	39		39	
							do	3	3	6	do	3	3	6	
							do	6		6	do			6	
							Germany	45		45	do	45		45	
							do	30	50	80	do	30	50	80	
							do	10		10	do	10		10	
							Ireland	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	44		44	do	44		44	
							do	5		5	do	5		5	
							do	9	30	39	do	9	30	39	
							do	4		4	do	4		4	
							Italy	17		17	do	17		17	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	3	4	7	do	3	4	7	
							Denmark	8		8	do	8		8	
							do	10	5	15	do	10	5	15	
477	250	83	37					658	371	1,029		658	371	1,029	
							D. Canada.	3		3	United States.	3		3	
1								3		2		3		3	
1							United States.	1		1	United States.	1		1	
1		1					Cape Breton.	2		2	do	2		2	
							Nova Scotia.	1		1	do	1		1	
							United States.		1	1	do		1	1	
2		1						4	1	5		4	1	5	
							Australia		1	1	Canada	3	3	6	6
							Azores	52	68	120	Cape Breton.	7	2	9	
							Canada.	5	5	10	Cuba	2	1	3	
							Cape Breton.	24	13	37	England	2	2	4	
							Denmark	1		1	France	1		1	
							England	419	342	761	Ireland	1		1	
							France	3		3	N. Brunswick.	5		5	
							Germany	600	287	887	Newfoundland.		1	1	
							Holland	1		1	Not stated.	37	24	61	
							Ireland	1,185	1,261	2,346	Nova Scotia.	410	199	609	
							Italy	26	6	32	Spain	1		1	
							N. Brunswick.	11	6	17	United States.	3,385	2,518	5,903	

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.
MASSACHUSETTS.															
<i>District of Boston and Charlestown—Cont'd.</i>															
Quarter ended June 30, 1868—Cont'd.	Dressmakers.....	1	2												
	Distiller.....	1													
	Engineers.....	10													
	Farmers.....	246													
	Fishermen.....	23													
	Laborers.....	1,869													
	Lawyer.....	1													
	Manufacturer.....	1													
	Mariner.....	460													
	Masons.....	11													
	Mechanics.....	350													
	Merchants.....	117													
	Millers.....	9													
	Milliners.....		2												
	Miners.....	8													
	Painters.....	3													
	Physicians.....	7													
	Professor.....	1													
	Printers.....	6													
	Pilot.....	1													
	Seamstresses.....		5												
	Shoemakers.....	20													
	Spinners.....		1,006												
	Student.....	1													
	Tailors.....	5													
	Tailoresses.....		5												
	Teachers.....	10													
	Traders.....	14													
	Not stated.....	641	1,729												
		3,854	2,751	182	294	200	213	130	154	440	461	1,080	756	705	321
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1868.	Actors.....	9													
	Actresses.....		1												
	Army.....	5													
	Artists.....	2													
	Bakers.....	4													
	Bankers.....	6													
	Brewer.....	1													
	Brokers.....	4													
	Butchers.....	4													
	Carvers.....	2													
	Clerks.....	40													
	Clergymen.....	19													
	Cook.....		1												
	Curriers.....	4													
	Dentists.....	2													
	Dressmakers.....		9												
	Druggists.....	3													
	Editor.....	1													
	Engineers.....	18													
	Farmers.....	126													
	Fishermen.....	13													
	Judge.....	1													
	Laborers.....	1,857													
	Lawyers.....	9													
	Manufacturers.....	6													
	Mariners.....	294													
	Masons.....	6													
	Mechanics.....	358													
	Merchants.....	156													
	Milliners.....		3												
	Miners.....	18													
	Miller.....	1													
	Musicians.....	3													
	Navy.....	1													

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.
MASSACHUSETTS.															
<i>Dist. of Boston and Charlestown—Cont'd.</i>															
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1868—Cont'd.	Painters	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Physicians	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Printers	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Professors	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Reporter	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Seamstresses	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Shoemakers	13	685	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Spinsters	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Students	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Surgeon	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Tanners	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Tailors	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Tailorresses	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Teachers	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Traders	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Not stated	918	2,601	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		3,967	3,316	264	306	236	246	160	185	376	466	864	758	737	493
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1869.	Army	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Barber	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Clerks	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Clergymen	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cooper	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Dressmaker	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Engineers	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Farmers	34	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Fishermen	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Hatter	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Laborers	694	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Lawyer	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Manufacturer	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mariners	564	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Masons	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mechanics	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Merchants	107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Miller	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Miners	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Milliner	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Painters	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Physicians	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Printers	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Seamstresses	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Shoemakers	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Spinsters	182	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Students	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Surveyor	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Tanner	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Tailor	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Tailorresses	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Traders	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Not stated	240	466	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1,814	637	67	57	67	46	29	30	153	103	523	157	400	105
Quarter ended June 30, 1869.	Actors	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Architect	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Army	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Artists	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bakers	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Banker	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Brewer	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Butchers	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Clerks	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Chemist	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Males from 30 and up der 30 years.	Females from 30 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and un- der 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upward of 40 years of age.	Females upward of 40 years of age.	Age or sex not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Died on the voyage.
24	24	284	179	555	355	53		3,987	3,316	7,303		3,987	3,316	7,303	2
							Africa	1		1	Azores	1			1
							Azores	29	11	33	Canada	4	3	7	
							Bremen	1		1	England	6		6	
							Canada	9	2	4	France	1	2	3	
							Cape Breton	23	1	23	Great Britain	42	11	53	
							Cuba	2		2	N. Brunswick	1		1	
							England	335	107	442	Newfoundl'd	9		9	
							France	9	11	20	Not stated	46	3	49	
							Germany	291	51	342	Nova Scotia	115	13	128	
							Great Britain	99	63	162	Prussia	1		1	
							Ireland	349	204	553	Russia	1		1	
							Italy	47	7	54	Switzerland	1		1	
							N. Brunswick	1	1	2	United States	1,586	605	2,191	
							Newfoundland	14	11	25					
							Norway	3		3					
							Not stated	3		3					
							Nova Scotia	281	54	335					
							Poland	6	2	8					
							Portugal	3		3					
							Prince Ed. Isl'd	1		1					
							Prussia	2		2					
							Russia	1		1					
							Scotland	121	29	150					
							Spain	2		2					
							Sweden	112	50	162					
							Switzerland	14	1	15					
							Turkey	1		1					
							United States	66	27	93					
							Wales	3	5	8					
29	36	146	94	196	58	41		1,814	637	2,451		1,814	637	2,451	1
							Azores	71	3	74	Canada	5		5	6
							Belgium	1	7	8	Cape Breton	7	2	9	
							Brazil	1		1	Cuba	1		1	
							Canada	13	1	14	England	18	7	25	
							Cape Breton	74	32	106	France	1		1	
							Cuba	3		3	Ireland	2		2	
							Denmark	75	20	95	Italy	1	2	3	
							England	1,057	683	1,740	N. Brunswick	1	1	2	
							France	46	21	67	Newfoundl'd	2	2	4	
							Germany	939	430	1,369	Not stated	102	17	119	

* 25 males, 28 females.

† 3 males, 1 female.

Google

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.
MASSACHUSETTS.															
<i>Dist. of Boston and Charlestown—Cont'd.</i>															
Quarter ended June 30, 1869—Cont'd.	Clergymen	12													
	Cook		1												
	Dentists	2													
	Dressmakers		10												
	Dyer	1													
	Engineers	10													
	Editor	1													
	Farmers	437													
	Fishermen	138													
	Laborers	4,405	4												
	Lawyers	3													
	Manufacturers	7													
	Mariners	408													
	Milliners		8												
	Masons	4													
	Mechanics	609													
	Merchants	175													
	Miners	25													
	Miller	1													
	Musicians	3													
	Painters	17													
	Physicians	10													
	Printers	6													
	Seamstresses		35												
	Shoemakers	9													
	Spinners		1,039												
	Spinner	1													
	Students	12													
	Tailor	1													
	Tailorresses		2												
	Teachers	9	7												
	Traders	6													
	Not stated	1,370	3,896												
		7,745	5,002	473	493	397	379	313	289	900	825	1,992	1,210	1,457	608
Quarter ended September 30, 1869.	Actors	6													
	Actress		1												
	Architects	3													
	Artists	8													
	Army	6													
	Bakers	5													
	Bankers	4													
	Barber	1													
	Broker	1													
	Butchers	3													
	Clerks	42													
	Clergymen	94													
	Dentist	1													
	Dressmakers		14												
	Editor	1													
	Engineers	19													
	Farmers	223													
	Fishermen	14													
	Laborers	3,405													
	Lawyers	12													
	Manufacturers	8													
	Mariners	349													
	Masons	5													
	Mechanics	373													
	Merchants	223													
	Miners	35													
	Millers	3													
	Milliners		9												
	Painters	5													
	Physicians	15													
	Printers	6													

arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Males from 30 and under 35 years.	Females from 30 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upward of 40 years of age.	Females upward of 40 years of age.	Age or sex not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Died on the voyage.
							Great Britain.....	314	253	567	Nova Scotia.....	385	222	607	
							Hamburg.....	1		1	Russia.....	1		1	
							Havryl.....		1	1	Scotland.....	4		4	
							Holland.....	67	34	101	Sweden.....	7	5	12	
							Ireland.....	1,908	1,779	3,685	United States.....	7,207	4,743	11,950	
							Italy.....	48	25	73	West Indies.....	1	1	2	
							N. Brunswick.....	13	6	19					
							Newfoundland.....	18	10	28					
							Norway.....	2		2					
							Not stated.....	23	8	31					
							Nova Scotia.....	1,666	862	2,528					
							Portugal.....	64	54	118					
							Pr. Ed. Island.....	66	91	157					
							Prussia.....	2		2					
							Russia.....	7		7					
							Scotland.....	190	125	315					
							Spain.....	4		4					
							Sweden.....	625	266	891					
							Switzerland.....	110	111	221					
							United States.....	330	178	508					
							Wales.....	5	1	6					
							West Indies.....	4	1	5					
7,207	4,743	11,950				37		7,745	5,002	12,747		7,745	5,002	12,747	6
							At sea.....	1		1	Canada.....	20	14	34	2
							Africa.....	7	3	10	Cape Breton.....	12	12	24	
							Austria.....	1	3	4	Cuba.....	9		9	
							Azores.....	98	62	160	England.....	18	11	29	
							Belgium.....	4	7	11	France.....	3		3	
							Canada.....	13	6	19	Germany.....	1		1	
							Cape Breton.....	87	81	168	Greece.....	3		3	
							Cuba.....	8		8	Ireland.....	7	5	12	
							England.....	1,715	1,125	2,840	Italy.....	1	2	3	
							Denmark.....	1		1	Mexico.....	2		2	
							France.....	66	37	103	N. Brunswick.....	5	8	13	
							Germany.....	855	445	1,300	Newfoundland.....	2		2	
							Greece.....	1		1	Not stated.....	7	11	18	
							Great Britain.....	9	8	17	Nova Scotia.....	336	297	633	
							Hamburg.....	4	2	6	Pr. Ed. Island.....	14	16	30	
							Holland.....	40	22	62	United States.....	6,093	5,076	11,169	
							Ireland.....	1,271	1,343	2,614	West Indies.....	5		5	
							Italy.....	41	20	61	Costa Rica.....	1		1	
							Mexico.....	2		2					
							N. Brunswick.....	10	12	22					
							Newfoundland.....	83	145	228					
							Norway.....	1		1					
							Not stated.....	2		2					
							Nova Scotia.....	974	1,164	2,138					
							Poland.....	47	30	77					
							Portugal.....	89	38	127					
							Pr. Ed. Island.....	69	138	207					
							Prussia.....	7	5	12					
							Russia.....	1	1	2					
							Scotland.....	315	248	563					
							Spain.....	9	2	11					

* 19 males, 18 females.

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.
MASSACHUSETTS.															
<i>Dist. of Boston and Charlestown—Capt'd.</i>															
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1869—Cont'd.	Seamstresses		96												
	Shoemakers	16													
	Spinsters		995												
	Students	19													
	Surgeons	1													
	Surveyor														
	Tailors	14													
	Tailoresses		9												
	Teachers	13													
	Traders	12													
	Not stated	1,645	4,368												
		6,537	5,452	558	568	454	450	341	317	670	677	1,417	1,179	1,104	783
 Quarter ended Dec. 31, 1869.	Artist														
	Army	3													
	Bakers	4													
	Barbers	2													
	Brokers	3													
	Butcher	1													
	Chemist	1													
	Clerks	18													
	Clergymen	13													
	Dressmakers		14												
	Editor	1													
	Engineers	8													
	Farmers	102													
	Fishermen	11													
	Laborers	2,132													
	Lawyers	2													
	Manufacturers	4													
	Mariners	171													
	Mechanics	181													
	Merchants	82													
	Miners	8													
	Painter	1													
	Physicians	7													
	Printers	9													
	Seamstresses		21												
	Shoemakers	6													
	Spinsters		571												
	Students	14													
	Surgeons	2													
	Traders	7													
	Tailors	7													
	Weaver	1													
	Tailoresses		6												
	Not stated	1,140	3,040												
	Teachers	2	1												
		3,944	3,653	400	454	339	315	307	294	371	442	829	770	692	506
 <i>Dist. of Edgartown, John Vinson, collector.</i>															
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1868.	Engineer	1												1	
	Mechanics	4												4	
	Planter	1												1	
		6												6	

Arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

[illegible]

* 31 males, 30 females.

† 3 males, 8 females.

Statement of the number and designation of passenger

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.	Males from 30 and under 35 years.	Females from 30 and under 35 years.
MASSACHUSETTS.																	
<i>District of Edgartown—Continued.</i>																	
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1868.	Clerk	1										1					
	Farmer	1															
	Infant		1		1												
		2	1		1							1					
Quarter ended Dec. 31, 1868.	Manufacturer ..	1															
		1															
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1869.	Merchant	1														1	
	Mechanic	1															
		2														1	
Quarter ended Dec. 31, 1869.	Engineers	3															
		3															
<i>District of Gloucester, William A. Pew, collector.</i>																	
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1868.	Cooper	1															
	Children	5	2	4	1	1			1								
	Farmer	1														1	
	Fishermen	12														1	
	Carpenter	1							1								
	Laborers	2														1	
	Seaman	1										1					
	Shoemaker	1										1					
	Merchant	1															
	Servants		10												5		2
		25	12	4	1	1		1	1			6		5	3	2	
Quarter ended Dec. 31, 1868.	Servants		16								8			3			
	Children	5	3	2		2	1	3									
	Farmer	1															
	Cordwainer	1										1					
	Carpenter	2										2					
	Fisherman	3												3			
		12	19	2		2	1	3				8	4	3	3		
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1869.	Fishermen	39								8		10		8			
	Do	3										1					
	Do	3										2		1			
	Children	4	3	1		2	1	1	1		1					1	
	Servants																
		49	5	1		2	1	1	1	8	1	13		9	1		
Quarter ended June 30, 1869.	Fishermen	36								4		6		12			
	Servants		7								2			1		1	
	Children	3	2		1	1	2	1									
		39	9		1	1	2	1		4	2	6	1	12	1		

Arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Males from 30 years and over Females from 30 years and over Males from 30 and under 40 years Females from 30 and under 40 years Males upward of 40 years of age Females upward of 40 years of age Age or sex not stated.				Country to which they belong.			Country in which they mean to reside.			Died on the voyage.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.		
				United States.	1	1	United States.	1		1		
				do.	1	1	do.	1		1		
				do.	1	1	do.		1	1		
					2	1			2	1		
				United States.	1	1	United States.	1		1		
				do.	1	1	do.	1		1		
				Great Britain.	1	1	Great Britain.	1		1		
				do.	1	1	do.	1		1		
					2	2		2		2		
				United States.	3	3	United States.	3		3		
				do.	3	3	do.	3		3		
				England.	1	1	United States.	1		1		
				do.	5	2	do.	5	2	7		
				do.	1	1	do.	1	1	2		
				do.	12	12	do.	12		12		
				do.	1	1	do.	1		1		
				do.	2	2	do.	2		2		
				do.	1	1	do.	1		1		
				do.	1	1	do.	1		1		
				do.	1	1	do.	1		1		
				do.	1	1	do.	1		1		
					10	10		10		10		
					25	12		25	12	37		
				Nova Scotia.		16	United States.		16	16		
				do.	5	3	do.	5	3	8		
				do.	1	1	do.	1	1	2		
				do.	1	1	do.	1	1	2		
				do.	2	2	do.	2	2	4		
				do.	3	3	do.	3	3	6		
					12	19		12	19	31		
				Nova Scotia.	39	39	United States.	39		39		
				Newfoundland.	3	3	do.	3		3		
				Bermuda.	3	3	do.	3		3		
				Nova Scotia.	4	3	do.	4	3	7		
				do.		2	do.		2	2		
					49	5		49	5	54		
				Nova Scotia.	36	36	United States.	36		36		
				do.		7	do.		7	7		
				do.	3	5	do.	3	2	5		
					39	9		39	9	48		

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.
MASSACHUSETTS.															
<i>Dist. of Gloucester—</i>															
<i>Cont'd.</i>															
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1869.	Fishermen	13								4		2		1	
	Cooks	1	6							1	5				
	Servants		6								3		1		
		14	12							5	8	2	1	1	
<i>District of New Bedford, L. Grinnell, collector.</i>															
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1868.	Mariners	13						1		8		1		1	
	Servants		6						1				4		1
		13	6					1	1	8		1	4	1	1
Quarter ended Dec. 31, 1868.	Travelers	2	1					1							
	Servant		1								1				
	Mariners	14				3		1				2		2	
	Seamstresses		30				1		4		6		8		4
		16	32			3	1	2	4		7	2	8	2	4
Quarter ended June 30, 1869.	Mariners	8						1		5		1		1	
	Clerk	1								1					
	Students	2										2			
	Cooper	1										1			
	Merchant	1												1	
	Seamstresses		2												
		13	2					1		6		4	1	1	
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1869.	Servants	2	14			2	1	1	1		1				6
		2	14			2	1	1	1		1				6
Quarter ended Dec. 31, 1869.	Travelers	6	8			1		1			2			2	2
	Domestics		24			2					9		8		1
	Mariners	10										3		2	
		16	32			3		1			11	3	8	4	3
<i>Dist. of Marblehead, W. Standley, collector.</i>															
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1868.	Farmers	12										3		8	
	Carpenters	7										4			2
	Masons	2													
	Turner	1													
	Housemaids		6							1		4			
	Shoefitters		7											3	3
	Tailors	1												1	
	Tailoress		1												
	Children	4	4			4	4								
		26	18			4	4			1	4	7	4	8	5
Quarter ended Dec. 31, 1869.	None	1	1					1	1						
	Carpenter	1													
	Nurse		1												
	Housewives		4											2	
	Seamstresses		2											2	
		2	8					1	1					4	

arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Males from 30 and up at 15 years			Females from 30 and up at 15 years			Males from 35 and un- der 40 years			Females from 35 and un- der 40 years			Males upward of 40 years of age			Females upward of 40 years of age			Age or sex not stated.			Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Died on the voyage.
		3																			Nova Scotia	13		13	United States	13		13	
			1																		do.	1	6	7	do.	1	6	7	
																					do.		6	6	do.		6	6	
		3																				14	12	26		14	12	26	
																					Portugal	13		13	United States	13		13	
																					do.		6	6	do.		6	6	
																						13	6	19		13	6	19	
		1	1																		United States	2	1	3	United States	2	1	3	
																					do.		1	1	do.		1	1	
		3																			do.	14		14	do.	14		14	
			1																		do.		30	30	do.		30	30	
		4	1	1	1	3																16	32	48		16	32	48	
																					Azores	8		8	United States	8		8	
																					Chili	1		1	do.	1		1	
																					United States	2		2	do.	2		2	
																					Newfoundland	1		1	do.	1		1	
																					Nova Scotia	1		1	do.	1		1	
																					do.		1	1	do.		1	1	
																						13	2	15		13	2	15	
																					Nova Scotia	2	14	16	United States	2	14	16	
																						2	14	16		2	14	16	
			2																		United States	6	8	14	United States	6	8	14	
																					Azores		24	24	do.		24	24	
																					do.	10		10	do.	10		10	
		3	2																			16	32	48		16	32	48	
																					Nova Scotia	12		12	United States	12		12	
																					do.	7		7	do.	7		7	
																					do.	2		2	do.	2		2	
																					do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
																					do.		6	6	do.		6	6	
																					do.		7	7	do.		7	7	
																					do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
																					do.	4		4	do.	4		4	
																						26	18	44		26	18	44	
																					Nova Scotia	1	1	2	United States	1	1	2	
																					do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
																					do.		1	1	do.		1	1	
																					do.	4		4	do.		4	4	
																					do.	2		2	do.	2		2	
		2	1																			2	8	10		2	8	10	

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.
MASSACHUSETTS.															
<i>Dist. of Marblehead—Continued.</i>															
Quarter ended June 30, 1869.	Children.....	3	6	1			5	2	1					1	
	Carpenters.....	5										4			
	Housewives.....		2							2					
	Seamstresses.....		2										2		
	Farmer.....	1													
	Painter.....	1													
	Blacksmith.....	1													
	Servant.....		1												
		11	11	1			5	2	1		2	4	2	1	
<i>Wm. Reynolds, collector.</i>															
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1869.	Farmers.....	27	46												
	Carpenters.....														
	Cordwainers.....														
	Sailmakers.....														
	Shop-women.....														
	Housekeepers.....														
	Servants.....														
		27	46												
<i>Dist. of Weymouth.</i>	Shoemakers.....	2													
		2													
RHODE ISLAND.															
<i>Dist. of Bristol and Warren, W. R. Taylor, collector.</i>															
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1868.	Merchant.....	1						1							
	None.....	1													
		2						1							
<i>Dist. of Newport, S. W. Macy, collector.</i>															
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1869.	None.....		2								1				1
			2								1				1
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1868.	Merchant.....	1													
	Student.....	1						1							
		2						1							
<i>Dist. of Providence, C. Anthony, collector.</i>															
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1868.	Clerk.....	1										1			
	Servants.....	1	7								2			3	
		2	7								2	1		3	
Quarter ended Dec. 31, 1868.	Servants.....		3								1			1	
			3								1			1	

rising in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Males from 160 and under 35 years.	Females from 160 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upward of 40 years of age.	Females upward of 40 years of age.	Age or sex not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Died on the voyage.
1	1	1	1	1	1		Nova Scotia ..	3	6	9	United States ..	3	6	9	
							do.....	5	5	5	do.....	5	5	5	
							do.....	2	2	2	do.....	2	2	2	
							do.....	2	2	2	do.....	2	2	2	
							do.....	1	1	1	do.....	1	1	1	
							do.....	1	1	1	do.....	1	1	1	
							do.....	1	1	1	do.....	1	1	1	
							do.....	1	1	1	do.....	1	1	1	
								11	11	22		11	11	22	
							Canada.....	27	46	73	United States ..	27	46	73	
								27	46	73		27	46	73	
							Nova Scotia ..	2	2	2	United States ..	2	2	2	
								2	2	2		2	2	2	
							United States ..	1	1	1	United States ..	1	1	1	
							Cuba.....	1	1	1	do.....	1	1	1	
								2	2	2		2	2	2	
							United States ..	1	1	1	United States ..	1	1	1	
							Bermuda.....	1	1	1	Bermuda.....	1	1	1	
								2	2	2		2	2	2	
							United States ..	1	1	1	United States ..	1	1	1	
							Cuba.....	1	1	1	do.....	1	1	1	
								2	2	2		2	2	2	
							Great Britain ..	1	7	8	United States ..	1	7	8	
							do.....	1	7	8	do.....	1	7	8	
								2	7	9		2	7	9	
							Br. Provinces..	3	3	3	United States ..	3	3	3	
								3	3	3		3	3	3	

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.
RHODE ISLAND.															
<i>Dist. of Providence—Cont'd.</i>															
Quarter ended June 30, 1869.	Mariner.....	1													1
	Carpenter.....	1								1					
	Laborer.....	1								1					
	Millwright.....	4													
		4								2					1
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1869.	Housekeeper.....		1												
	Tanner.....	1	2									1		1	
	Servant.....	1											2		
	Bricklayer.....	1										1			
	Blacksmith.....	1										1			
	Laborer.....	1										1			
	Overseer.....	1										1			
		5	3									5	3		
CONNECTICUT.															
<i>Dist. of Fairfield and Bridgeport, J. S. Harrover, collector.</i>															
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1869.	Photographers.....	2												1	
	Seamstress.....		1								1				
	None.....	4	6		1	1	1	1	2	1			1		
		6	7	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1		1	1	
<i>Dist. of New Haven, J. F. Babcock, collector.</i>															
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1869.	Photographer.....	1													
	Engineer.....	1										1			
	Clerk.....	1										1			
	None.....	2	9		3	1		1		1	1		2		
		5	9		3	1		1		1	1	2	2		
Quarter ended Dec. 31, 1869.	Merchant.....	1													
	Photographer.....	1										1			
	Student.....	1								1					
	Engineer.....	1													
		4								1		1			
Quarter ended June 30, 1869.	Planter.....	1												1	
		1												1	
NEW YORK.															
<i>Dist. and port of New York, H. A. Smythe, collector.</i>															
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1869.	Merchants.....	3,240													
	Mechanics.....	5,286													
	Farmers.....	5,195													
	Laborers.....	13,269													
	Mariners.....	187													
	Lawyers.....	72													
	Miners.....	1,156													
	Clerks.....	396													

arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Males from 10 and under 30 years of age.	Females from 10 and under 30 years of age.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upward of 40 years of age.	Females upward of 40 years of age.	Age or sex not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Died on the voyage.
							Br. Provinces.	1		1	Br. Provinces.	1		1	
							do.	1		1	United States.	1		1	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							Ireland.	1		1	do.	1		1	
								4		4		4		4	
							United States.		1	1	United States.		1	1	
							Br. Provinces.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.		2	2	do.		2	2	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							Denmark.	1		1	do.	1		1	
								5	3	8		5	3	8	
							United States.	2		2	United States.	2		2	
							do.		1	1	do.		1	1	
							Canada.	4	6	10	do.	4	6	10	
								6	7	13		6	7	13	
							United States.	1		1	United States.	1		1	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							West Indies.	1		1	West Indies.	1		1	
							United States.	2	9	11	United States.	2	9	11	
								5	9	14		5	9	14	
							United States.	1		1	United States.	1		1	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							Porto Rico.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							United States.	1		1	do.	1		1	
								4		4		4		4	
							Ireland.	1		1	East Indies.	1		1	
								1		1		1		1	
							England.	2,767	1,883	4,650	United States.	42,705	30,202	72,907	
							Ireland.	1,832	1,823	3,655					
							Scotland.	497	373	870					
							Wales.	31	16	47					
							Great Britain.	9,525	7,191	16,716					
							France.	621	379	1,000					
							Spain.	176	50	226					
							Italy.	197	57	254					

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.
NEW YORK.															
<i>District and port of New York—Cont'd</i>															
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1868—Cont'd.	Physicians	132													
	Clergy	116													
	Butchers	208													
	Bakers	228													
	Artists	139	28												
	Servants	99	1,536												
	None	12,976	28,638												
		42,705	30,202	3558	3448	3477	3152	1663	1408	5170	3747	7387	6046	7273	4016
Quarter ended Dec. 31, 1868.	Merchants	1,890													
	Mechanics	3,226													
	Farmers	2,703													
	Laborers	6,981													
	Mariners	91													
	Miners	921													
	Clerks	287													
	Physicians	95													
	Clergy	72													
	Butchers	103													
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1869.	Bakers	112													
	Artists	95	13												
	Servants	69	1,317												
	None	7,112	16,843												
		23,757	18,173					5125	5004						
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1869.	Merchants	850													
	Mechanics	956													
	Farmers	2,340													
	Laborers	5,920													
	Mariners	58													
	Lawyers	15													
	Miners	618													

arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Males from 30 and under 35 years.	Females from 30 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upward of 40 years of age.	Females upward of 40 years of age.	Age or sex not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Died on the voyage.
461	362	2913	1,574	6413	4190		Germany	17,237	12,930	30,167					
							Russia	52	19	71					
							Prussia	1,925	1,316	3,241					
							Poland	63	24	87					
							Denmark	221	100	321					
							Holland	92	36	128					
							Belgium	10	11	21					
							Norway	134	88	222					
							Sweden	2,359	1,383	3,742					
							B. N. A. Prov.	30	15	45					
							West Indies	78	47	125					
							Cuba	39	4	43					
							S. America	23	5	28					
							China	2	2	4					
							Mexico	5	2	7					
							Switzerland	537	264	801					
							Hungary	1	1	2					
							Austria	43	17	60					
							Turkey	3	3	6					
							Africa	1	1	2					
							Egypt	2	1	3					
							Greece	2	1	3					
							United States	4,200	2,147	6,347					
461	362	2913	1,574	6413	4190			42,705	30,202	72,907		42,705	30,202	72,907	
							England	1,926	1,379	3,305	United States ..	23,757	18,173	41,930	
							Ireland	1,040	1,006	2,046					
							Scotland	231	131	362					
							Wales	21	11	31					
							Great Britain	5,298	5,018	10,316					
							France	401	263	664					
							Spain	111	32	143					
							Italy	127	36	163					
							Germany	10,867	7,963	18,830					
							Russia	30	16	46					
							Prussia	1,680	1,107	2,787					
							Poland	58	17	75					
							Denmark	137	62	199					
							Holland	68	30	98					
							Belgium	3	1	4					
							Sweden and Norway ..	1,235	869	2,104					
							B. N. A. Prov.	33	11	44					
							West Indies	54	30	84					
							Cuba	24	7	31					
							S. America	13	8	21					
							China	3	3	6					
							Mexico	6	1	7					
							Switzerland	342	159	501					
							Hungary	3	3	6					
							Austria	38	16	54					
							Turkey	4	4	8					
							Africa	2	2	4					
							Egypt	1	1	2					
							Greece	1	1	2					
5520	11049	31112	2120					23,757	18,173	41,930		23,757	18,173	41,930	83
							Great Britain	2,185	918	3,103	United States ..	16,650	7,789	24,439	
							Ireland	1,799	1,119	2,918					
							England	2,876	1,226	4,102					
							Scotland	624	217	841					
							Wales	29	8	37					
							Germany	7,191	3,444	10,635					
							Austria	170	104	274					

arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Males from 30 and under 35 years.	Females from 30 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upward of 40 years of age.	Females upward of 40 years of age.	Age or sex not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Died on the voyage.
							Switzerland ..	413	165	578					
							Sweden ..	133	18	151					
							Norway ..	3	1	4					
							France ..	365	165	530					
							Spain ..	101	94	195					
							Portugal ..	2	1	3					
							Italy ..	159	64	223					
							Turkey ..	1		1					
							Greece ..	1		1					
							Denmark ..	99	31	130					
							Holland ..	66	27	93					
							Belgium ..	11	2	13					
							Russia ..	71	47	118					
							Br. N. A. Prov.	45	8	53					
							West Indies ..	5	2	7					
							Cuba ..	252	120	372					
							Mexico ..	2		2					
							South America ..	4		4					
							Australia ..	1	2	3					
							Japan ..	40	6	46					
							Africa ..	2		2					
								16,650	7,789	24,439		16,550	7,789	24,439	45
12,607		5,006	1758	808			Great Britain ..	5,535	3,290	8,825	United States	75,413	46,000	121,413	...
							England ..	11,545	5,577	17,122					
							Scotland ..	2,563	1,367	3,930					
							Wales ..	353	156	509					
							Ireland ..	12,674	9,225	21,899					
							Germany ..	26,201	17,152	43,353					
							Austria ..	543	451	994					
							Switzerland ..	909	547	1,456					
							Sweden ..	10,447	5,804	16,251					
							Norway ..	1,452	773	2,225					
							France ..	675	350	1,025					
							Spain ..	164	108	272					
							Portugal ..	2		2					
							Italy ..	329	111	440					
							Turkey ..	3		3					
							Denmark ..	1,251	671	1,922					
							Holland ..	396	240	636					
							Belgium ..	15	8	23					
							Russia ..	59	22	81					
							Br. N. A. Prov.	51	19	70					
							West Indies ..	55	35	90					
							Cuba ..	137	69	206					
							Mexico ..	31	14	45					
							Africa ..	6	3	9					
							Brazil ..	6	2	8					
							South America ..	5	4	9					
							Australia ..	3	1	4					
							India ..	1	1	2					
54,154	28,691	8002	5195					75,413	46,000	121,413		75,413	46,000	121,413	140
							Great Britain ..	5,381	3,684	9,065	United States	42,016	28,970	70,986	...
							England ..	8,392	5,079	13,471					
							Scotland ..	1,801	1,331	3,132					
							Wales ..	168	139	307					
							Ireland ..	4,848	4,271	9,119					
							Germany ..	15,923	11,060	26,983					
							Austria ..	245	20	455					
							Switzerland ..	311	181	492					
							Sweden ..	2,471	1,606	4,077					

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.
NEW YORK.															
<i>Dist. and port of New York—Cont'd.</i>															
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1869—Cont'd.	Clergy	117													
	Butchers	212													
	Bakers	308													
	Musicians	60													
	Chemists	14													
	Army	27													
	Tailors	370													
	Shoemakers	396													
	Painters	313													
	Smiths	758													
	Carpenters	1,157													
	Masons	788													
	Engineers	173													
	Jewelers	255													
	Dyers	79													
	Brewers	143													
	Printers	67													
	Weavers	660													
	Teachers	49													
	Druggists	17													
	Students	35													
	Artists	53													
	Navy	1													
	Servants	136													
	None	13,265													
		42,016						8493	7995						
Quarter ended Dec. 31, 1869.	Merchants	1,191													
	Mechanics	690													
	Farmers	2,700													
	Laborers	9,327													
	Mariners	74													
	Lawyers	7													
	Miners	578													
	Clerks	278													
	Physicians	37													
	Clergymen	57													
	Butchers	140													
	Bakers	164													
	Druggists	9													
	Chemists	14													
	Army	18													
	Navy	1													
	Tailors	266													
	Shoemakers	227													
	Painters	133													
	Smiths	339													
	Carpenters	731													
	Masons	250													
	Engineers	98													
	Jewelers	60													
	Dyers	12													
	Brewers	62													
	Printers	37													
	Weavers	130													
	Tanners	27													
	Hatters	13													
	Saddlers	46													
	Students	9													
	Musicians	95													
	Artists	35													
	Teachers	16													
	Servants	102													
	None	10,186													
		28,160								6499	7102				

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.
PENNSYLVANIA. <i>Dist. of Philadelphia,</i> <i>James W. Calk, collector.</i> Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1866.	Engineers.....	14										1		1	
	Cooper.....	1													
	Merchants.....	15										3		2	
	Do.....	1													
	Sailor.....	1								1				1	
	Seamen.....	5						1							
	Coopers.....	2													
	Machinists.....	5												1	
	Gentlemen.....	9												2	
	Servants.....		62						1	14			30		6
	Clerks.....	5										1		3	
	Farmers.....	6	2							2		2	1	1	
	Spinsters.....		13		2		1				2		4		2
	Laborers.....	123								34		49		22	
	Shoemaker.....	1												1	
	Farmers.....	4	3			2	1		1	1					
	Spinsters.....		6						1		3		1		
	Mechanics.....	2												1	
	Do.....	5										3		1	
	Do.....	4								1				1	
	Artists.....	2								1					
	Farmers.....	1	1												
	Spinsters.....		13												
	Gardeners.....	1	1											1	
	Iron workers.....	2													
	Blacksmiths.....	3										2			
	Cabman.....	1													
	Spinsters.....		5								3		1		
	Shopman.....	1													
	Clerks.....	2										2			
	Iron worker.....	1										1			
	Brickmaker.....	1												1	
	Seamstresses.....		44							21			13		6
	Servants.....		47							24			12		8
	Laborers.....	5							1			1		1	
	Servants.....	2	2												
	Merchants.....	4										1		3	
	Seaman.....	1													
	Planter.....	1													
	Sculptor.....	1								1					
	U. S. Commis'r.....	1													
	Sec. Leg. U. S. A.....	1													
	Lady.....		1								1				
	Servant.....		1								1				
	Merchant.....	1													
	Seaman.....	1								1					
	Merchant.....	1													
	Gentlemen.....	2												2	
	Engineers.....	2												1	
	Gentleman.....	1													
	Carriers.....	7										4			
	Contractor.....	1										1			
	Laborers.....	4												2	
	Tailors.....	2										1			
	Jeweler.....	1													
	Painter.....	1													
	Laborers.....	44										37		7	
	Do.....	5								2		1			
	Farmer.....	1												1	
	Spinster.....		1										1		
	Laborers.....	11								2		2			
	Miners.....	6								2		2			
	Do.....	2								2		2			
	Druggist.....	1													
	Joiners.....	2										2			
	Weaver.....	1													
	Laborers.....	22										12		4	

arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Males from 30 and under 35 years.	Females from 30 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upward of 40 years of age.	Females upward of 40 years of age.	Age or sex not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Died on the voyage.
4	3	5					United States	14		14	United States	14		14	
1							Barbadoes	1		1	do.	1		1	
4	2	4					United States	15		15	do.	15		15	
1							Italy	1		1	do.	1		1	
	2	1					Nova Scotia	1		1	do.	1		1	
2							United States	5		5	do.	5		5	
1							do.	2		2	do.	2		2	
2	3	2					do.	5		5	do.	5		5	
							do.	9		9	do.	9		9	
1		7					Ireland		62	62	do.		62	62	
							United States	5		5	do.	5		5	
	1	1					Bremen	6		6	do.	6		6	
4	3	18					Ireland		13	13	do.		13	13	
							do.	123		123	do.	123		123	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	4	3	7	do.	4	3	7	
							England		6	6	do.		6	6	
1	1						United States	2		2	do.	2		2	
							England	5		5	do.	5		5	
1							Spain	4		4	do.	4		4	
							do.	2		2	do.	2		2	
							England	1	1	2	do.	1	1	2	
	1	1					Ireland		13	13	do.		13	13	
							England	2		2	do.	1		2	
							United States	2		2	do.	2		2	
							Ireland	3		3	do.	3		3	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							United States		5	5	do.		5	5	
							Ireland	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	2		2	do.	2		2	
							England	1		1	do.	1		1	
							Ireland	1		1	do.	1		1	
	3						do.		44	44	do.		44	44	
							do.		47	47	do.		47	47	
1							United States	5		5	do.	5		5	
							do.	2		2	do.	2		2	
							Cuba	4		4	do.	4		4	
	1						China	1		1	Cuba	4		4	
							Barbadoes	1		1	United States	1		1	
							Italy	1		1	do.	1		1	
							United States	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							France		1	1	do.		1	1	
							Venezuela		1	1	do.		1	1	
							Cuba	1		1	Cuba	1		1	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							Germany	2		2	United States	1		1	
							Cuba	2		2	do.	2		2	
							do.	2		2	do.	2		2	
	1						France	1		1	do.	1		1	
2							England	7		7	do.	7		7	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	4		4	do.	4		4	
							do.	2		2	do.	2		2	
1							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							Ireland	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	44		44	do.	44		44	
							Wales	5		5	do.	5		5	
							United States	1		1	do.	1		1	
							Wales		1	1	do.		1	1	
2	2	3					Germany	11		11	do.	11		11	
							Wales	6		6	do.	6		6	
							Ireland	2		2	do.	2		2	
							France	1		1	do.	1		1	
							Ireland	2		2	France	2		2	
							England	1		1	United States	2		2	
1							do.	22		22	do.	22		22	

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.
PENNSYLVANIA.															
District of Philadelphia—Cont'd.															
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1868—Cont'd.															
	Tailors	7										3		3	
	Spinners		2										2		
	Blacksmith	1										1			
	Tailor	1										1			
	Weavers	2													
	Laborers	3										1			
	Blacksmiths	5								1		3			
	Weavers	2										2			
	Gunmaker	1												1	
	Peddler	1													
	Miners	5													
	Barbers	2												1	
	Clerks	4										2			
	Blacksmiths	4										2			
	Engineer	1												1	
	Brewer	1								1					
	Shoemakers	2										1			
	Do	3										1			
	Gardeners	2													
	Joiners	3										1			
	Spilster		1												
	Joiners	2										2			
	Laborer	1													
	Merchant	1										1			
	Baker	1										1			
	Chairmaker	1												1	
	Butcher	1								1					
	Stonecutter	1								1					
	Printer	1										1			
	Tailors	3													
	Laborers	2										1			
	Miller	1													
	Turner	1										1			
	Carpenter	1													
	Clerk	1													
	Do	1													
	Hotelkeeper	1													
	Bricklayer	1												1	
	Carver	1													
	Confectioner	1										1			
	Printer	1								1					
	Laborers	2						2							
	Farmer	1													
	Peddler	2													
	Spinner	1													
	Butcher		1												1
	Do	1												1	
	Carpenters	2													
	Laborers	3										1		1	
	Carpenter	1													
	Weaver	1												1	
	Plasterer	1													
	Wheelwright	1													
	Machinist	1													
	No occupation														
	Do	31	26	5	1	1	1	3	12		2		1		2
	Do		1										1		
	Do	17	24	5	3	6	4	5	4	1			1		8
	Do	33	63	8	17	8	10	17	24		32		1		
	Do	12	9							1					
	Do		1												
	Do	1	4					1	1		2				
	Do	3	5					3	3		1				
	Do	2							2						
	Do	4	14	2	2	1	3	1			3				
		547	378	20	25	18	20	33	49	58	117	155	73	72	35

arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Males from 30 and under 35 years. Females from 30 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years. Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upward of 40 years of age. Females upward of 40 years of age.	Age or sex not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Died on the voyage.
1	1	1		Germany	7		7	United States.	7		7	
2				England		2	2	do		2	2	
				Wales	1		1	do	1		1	
				Poland	1		1	do	1		1	
				United States	2		2	do	2		2	
				Scotland	2		2	do	2		2	
				Germany	5		5	do	5		5	
				Ireland	2		2	do	2		2	
				England	1		1	do	1		1	
				do	1		1	do	1		1	
				do	5		5	do	5		5	
				do	2		2	do	2		2	
				Germany	4		4	do	4		4	
				England	4		4	do	4		4	
				Scotland	1		1	do	1		1	
				Germany	1		1	do	1		1	
				Ireland	2		2	do	2		2	
				Germany	3		3	do	3		3	
				do	3		3	do	3		3	
				do		1	1	do		1	1	
				England	2		2	do	2		2	
				Russia	1		1	do	1		1	
				Ireland	1		1	do	1		1	
				do	1		1	do	1		1	
				do	1		1	do	1		1	
				do	1		1	do	1		1	
				do	1		1	do	1		1	
				do	3		3	do	3		3	
				United States	2		2	do	2		2	
				Poland	1		1	do	1		1	
				Germany	1		1	do	1		1	
				England	1		1	do	1		1	
				Switzerland	1		1	do	1		1	
				Wales	1		1	do	1		1	
				England	1		1	do	1		1	
				do	1		1	do	1		1	
				Germany	1		1	do	1		1	
				Scotland	1		1	do	1		1	
				Italy	1		1	do	1		1	
				Germany	2		2	do	2		2	
				England	1		1	do	1		1	
				do	2		2	do	2		2	
				Germany	2		2	do	2		2	
				England	1		1	do	1		1	
				do		1	1	do		1	1	
				Sweden	1		1	do		1	1	
				do	2		2	do		2	2	
				Germany	3		3	do		3	3	
				Ireland	1		1	do		1	1	
				England	1		1	do		1	1	
				do	1		1	do		1	1	
				Italy	1		1	do		1	1	
				United States	1		1	do		1	1	
				Sweden		2	2	do		2	2	
				England	31	26	57	do	31	26	57	
				Ireland		1	1	do		1	1	
				Cuba	17	24	41	do	17	24	41	
				Madeira	33	83	116	do	33	83	116	
				Wales	12	9	21	do	12	9	21	
				Scotland	1	1	2	do		1	1	
				Italy	3	5	8	do	3	5	8	
				Germany	3		3	do	2		2	
				do	2		2	do				
				do	4	14	18	do	4	14	18	
63	19	23	5	80	25				547	375	922	

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.
PENNSYLVANIA. District of Philadelphia—Continued. Quarter ended Dec. 31, 1868.	Merchants.....	7												5	
	Do.....	14								1		2		2	
	Engineer.....	1													
	Gentleman.....	1													
	Seaman.....	1								1					
	Carpenter.....	1													
	Merchant.....	1										1			
	Lady.....		1												
	Servant.....		1										1		
	Laborers.....	18								1		9		7	
	Do.....	4												1	
	Spintlers.....		4												
	Mason.....	1										1			
	Iron-workers.....	2										1		1	
	Farmers.....	2										1			
	Do.....	1										1			
	Laborers.....	8										4		2	
	Mechanics.....	9								2		2		1	
	Servant.....		1										1		
	Bookseller.....	1													
	Dressmaker.....		1								1				
	Laborer.....	1						1							
	Mechanic.....	1										1			
	Musician.....	1													
	Purser.....	1												1	
	Mate.....	1												1	
	Firemen.....	3													
	Stewards.....		1												1
	Engineer.....	1												1	
	No occupation.....	8	11		1	2	2	2	1					1	2
	Do.....	8	11	5	2	1	2	2						3	
	Do.....	3	3	1					1		1			1	
	Do.....	1	2		1										
	Do.....	1	2		1										
	Do.....	1	3			1			2						
		102	48	6	5	6	4	3	4	5	2	22	7	24	4
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1869.	Merchant.....	1													
	Do.....	11										2		3	
	Cabinet maker.....	1													
	Seamen.....	4								1					
	Engineers.....	4												1	
	Dentist.....	1												1	
	Student.....	1						1							
	Gentlemen.....	2										1			
	Lawyers.....	2										1		1	
	Manufacturers.....	2												1	
	Merchant.....	1										1			
	Do.....	2										1			
	Student.....	1										1			
	Clerk.....	1										1			
	Merchants.....	2										1		1	
	Engineers.....	9								1				1	
	Planter.....	1													
	Laborers.....	6										2		3	
	Farmers.....	2								1					
	Servants.....		5								2		1		1
	Spinster.....		1												
	Servants.....		3								1				
	Planter.....	1													
	Gentlemen.....	8												2	
	Merchant.....	1												1	
	Actors.....	2	2										1		1
	Servants.....		1										1		
	Gentlemen.....	2												1	
	Merchants.....	7													
	Servants.....		2							1					1

arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Males from 30 and under 35 years.	Females from 30 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upward of 40 years of age.	Females upward of 40 years of age.	Age or sex not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Died on the voyage.
1	1	1	3	5	1		Spain	7		7	United States.	7		7	
1				1	1		United States.	14		14	do.	14		14	
				1	1		do.	1	1	2	do.	1	1	2	
							Sweden	1	1	2	do.	1	1	2	
1							Barbadoes	1	1	2	Barbadoes	1	1	2	
							Gibraltar.	1	1	2	United States	1	1	2	
							Venezuela.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							United States		1	1	do.		1	1	
							do.		1	1	do.		1	1	
							Ireland.	18		18	do.	18		18	
							United States	4		4	do.	4		4	
							Ireland.		4	4	do.		4	4	
							do.		1	1	do.		1	1	
							do.		2	2	do.		2	2	
							United States	2		2	do.	2		2	
							Germany	1	1	2	do.	1	1	2	
							do.	8	8	16	do.	8	8	16	
							England	9		9	do.	9		9	
							Ireland.		1	1	do.		1	1	
							England	1	1	2	do.	1	1	2	
							do.		1	1	do.		1	1	
							Scotland	1		1	do.	1		1	
							United States	1	1	2	do.	1	1	2	
							do.	1	1	2	do.	1	1	2	
							do.	1	1	2	do.	1	1	2	
							do.	3	3	6	do.	3	3	6	
							do.		1	1	do.		1	1	
							Cuba.	1		1	Cuba.	1		1	
							United States	8	11	19	United States.	8	11	19	
							Ireland.	8	11	19	do.	8	11	19	
							England.	3	5	8	do.	3	5	8	
							Germany.	1	2	3	do.	1	2	3	
							Scotland		2	2	do.		2	2	
							Sweden.	1	3	4	do.	1	3	4	
10	6	8	2	18	8			102	43	145		102	43	145	
							Cuba.	1		1	United States.	1		1	
2		1		3			United States.	11		11	do.	11		11	
		1					Germany.	1	1	2	Venezuela	1	1	2	
2				1			United States.	4	4	8	United States	4	4	8	
1				2			do.	4	4	8	do.	4	4	8	
							Cuba.	1	1	2	do.	1	1	2	
							do.	1	1	2	do.	1	1	2	
							Spain	2	2	4	do.	2	2	4	
							do.	2	2	4	do.	2	2	4	
							do.	2	2	4	do.	2	2	4	
							Italy.	1	1	2	do.	1	1	2	
							Spain	1	1	2	do.	1	1	2	
							do.	1	1	2	do.	1	1	2	
							do.	1	1	2	do.	1	1	2	
							Germany.	2	2	4	Germany.	2	2	4	
2		2		3			United States.	9	9	18	United States.	9	9	18	
1							Spain	1	1	2	Spain	1	1	2	
							Ireland.	6	6	12	United States.	6	6	12	
							do.	2	2	4	do.	2	2	4	
							do.		5	5	do.		5	5	
							do.		1	1	do.		1	1	
							United States		3	3	do.		3	3	
							do.	1	1	2	do.	1	1	2	
							do.	8	8	16	do.	8	8	16	
							Cuba.	1	1	2	Cuba.	1	1	2	
							United States.	2	2	4	United States.	2	2	4	
							Wales.		1	1	do.		1	1	
							Cuba.	2	2	4	do.	2	2	4	
							do.	7	7	14	do.	7	7	14	
							do.		2	2	do.		2	2	

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.
PENNSYLVANIA.															
<i>District of Philadelphia—Cont'd.</i>															
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1869—Cont'd.	Engineer	1													
	Doctor	1													
	No occupation ..	4	6			1									
	Do	7	24			3	2			1	8				5
	Do	1	2			1	1								
	Do	1	1			1									1
	Do	11	19	4	6	4	3	3	1						1
	Do	5	2	1		2	1								
		106	68	5	6	12	7	11	1	4	13	11	8	16	10
Quarter ended June 30, 1869.	Merchants	7								1		4		1	
	Mate	1												1	
	Artist	1													
	Engineers	3										2		1	
	Doctor	1												1	
	Engineers	4												1	
	Clerks	2										2			
	Machinist	1													
	Merchants	2										1			
	Doctor	1								1					
	Clerks	7										3		1	
	Captain	1													
	Seamen	9										2		2	
	Merchants	7										1		1	
	Clerks	4												2	
	Nurses		2								1				
	Captain	1													
	Cooper	1								1					
	Nurse		1												
	Soldier	1													
	Servant		1												
	Baker	1								1					
	Servant		1												
	Do		1												
	Seamen	2												1	
	Merchants	2													
	Mechanics	2												1	
	Do	1													
	Merchant	1										1			
	Do	1										1			
	Clerk	1													
	Painter	1												1	
	Druggist	1										1			
	Do	1										1			
	Blacksmith	1												1	
	Sugar boiler	1								1					
	Merchant	1												1	
	Students	5		1		2		1		1					1
	Governesses		2												
	Do		1												
	Superintendent ..	1													
	Planter	1													
	Carpenter	1												1	
	Professor	1													
	Servant		1												
	Seamen	10										3		3	
	Engineer	1												1	
	Merchant	1													
	No occupation ..		2										1		1
	Do	13	8					1				1	1		
	Do	1	2			1	1								
	Do	1													
	Do	1										1			
	Do	28	30	2	7	4	3	3		1	1	2	3	3	3
	Do		1								1				
	Do	5													
		140	53	3	8	7	3	5		6	3	26	5	27	5

arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Males from 30 and under 35 years.	Females from 30 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upward of 40 years of age.	Females upward of 40 years of age.	Age or sex not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Died on the voyage.
1		1					Cuba	1		1	United States	1		1	
	1						do	1		1	do	1		1	
	1	1					do	4	6	10	do	4	6	10	
				1	3		United States	7	94	31	do	7	94	31	
							Germany	1	2	3	Germany	1	2	3	
							Spain	1	1	2	Spain	1	1	2	
	1						Ireland	11	19	30	United States	11	19	30	
					1		Cuba	5	2	7	Cuba	5	2	7	
12	4	14	4	21	15			106	68	174		106	68	174	
				1			Cuba	7		7	United States	7		7	
							United States	1		1	do	1		1	
				1			Poland	1		1	Canada	1		1	
							Cuba	3		3	United States	3		3	
							Matanzas	1		1	do	1		1	
				2			United States	4		4	do	4		4	
1							Cuba	2		2	do	2		2	
				1			United States	1		1	do	1		1	
				1			Venezuela	2		2	do	2		2	
							Turk's Island	1		1	do	1		1	
2		1					United States	7		7	do	7		7	
				1			Nova Scotia	1		1	do	1		1	
3		1		3			do	9		9	do	9		9	
1		1		3			United States	7		7	do	7		7	
				2			China	4		4	China	4		4	
			1				United States	1	2	3	United States	1	2	3	
				1			do	1		1	do	1		1	
							Cuba	1		1	do	1		1	
							Spain	1		1	Spain	1		1	
							France	1		1	France	1		1	
							United States	1		1	United States	1		1	
							Cuba	1		1	do	1		1	
							Venezuela	1		1	do	1		1	
							St. Thomas	1		1	do	1		1	
				1			United States	2		2	do	2		2	
1		1					France	2		2	do	2		2	
							Scotland	2		2	do	2		2	
1							England	1		1	do	1		1	
1							Holland	1		1	do	1		1	
							Germany	1		1	Germany	1		1	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							United States	1		1	United States	1		1	
							Germany	1		1	do	1		1	
							Denmark	1		1	do	1		1	
							Germany	1		1	do	1		1	
							United States	1		1	do	1		1	
							Cuba	1		1	do	1		1	
							United States	5		5	do	5		5	
	1						do		2	2	do		2	2	
	1						Cuba		1	1	do		1	1	
							United States		1	1	do		1	1	
							Cuba	1		1	do		1	1	
							United States	1		1	do		1	1	
							do	1		1	do		1	1	
							Cuba		1	1	do		1	1	
4				1			Germany	10		10	do	10		10	
							Cuba	1		1	Cuba	1		1	
							Spain	1		1	United States	1		1	
							Jamaica		2	2	Jamaica		2	2	
1	2	2		2			Cuba	13	8	21	United States	13	8	21	
	1						Nova Scotia	1	2	3	do	1	2	3	
							Spain	1		1	Spain	1		1	
1	2			3	3	8	United States	28	30	58	United States	28	30	58	
							Venezuela		1	1	do		1	1	
							China	5		5	do	5		5	
17	6	6	5	22	19			140	53	193		140	53	193	

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.
PENNSYLVANIA.															
<i>District of Philadelphia—Cont'd.</i>															
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1869.	Engineers.....	13								1				3	
	Planter.....	1								1					
	Clerk.....	1													
	Grocers.....	2								1					
	Farmer.....	1										1			
	Artist.....	1													
	Apprentice.....	1								1					
	Dentist.....	1								1		1			
	Merchants.....	2												2	
	Planter.....	1												1	
	Servant.....		1												
	Merchants.....	7										2		2	
	Laborer.....	1												1	
	Shoemaker.....	1										1		1	
	Clerk.....	1												1	
	Engineers.....	7								1		4		1	
	Minister.....	1													
	Consul.....	1													
	Servant.....		1										1		
	Milliner.....		1										1		
	Musicians.....	3								1					
	Student.....	1								1					
	Boxman.....	1						1							
	Saddler.....	1										1			
	Merchants.....	2								1		1			
	Nurse.....		1									1			1
	Merchant.....	1													
	Clerk.....	1										1			
	Grocer.....	1													
	Mariner.....	2												1	
	Not known.....	9	5	1	1		1	2	2	3		1		1	1
	do.....		4				2								
	do.....	24	31	5	2	4	3	4	3	3	7	1	2	1	3
	do.....	3	6	1		1	1			1	1			1	1
	do.....	49	79	17	14	22	13	5	9	4	6	1	10	2	2
	do.....	4	1	2		2								1	1
	do.....	3	2					1	1	1		1			
	Supercargo.....	1													
	Farmers.....	7												1	3
	Machinist.....	1													
	Laborers.....	197						1		45		95		25	
	Weavers.....	2										1		1	
	Blacksmith.....	1										1		1	
	Shoemaker.....	1										1		1	
	Peddler.....	1										1			
	Cigarmaker.....	1												1	
	Shoemaker.....	1												1	
	Engineer.....	1										1			
	Carver.....	1													
	Engineer.....	1										1			
	Blacksmith.....	1												1	
	Turner.....	1										1			
	Dyer.....	1												1	
	Spinner.....	1													
	Musician.....	2										1		1	
	Machinist.....	1												1	
	Laborer.....	1													
	Chandler.....	1												1	
	Joiner.....	1													
	Bricklayer.....	1													
	Laborers.....	3										1		1	
	Mason.....	1												1	
	Saddler.....	1										1			
	Miner.....	1												1	
	Painter.....	1													
	Seamstresses.....		74						1		29		25	1	15
	Servants.....	5	137				1		3		44	9	66	1	12

arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Males from 30 and up. der 30 years.	Females from 30 and up. under 35 years.	Males from 35 and up. der 40 years.	Females from 35 and up. under 40 years.	Males upward of 40 years of age.	Females upward of 40 years of age.	Age or sex not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Died on the voyage.
3	1	5	1				United States	13		13	United States	13		13	
1							Barbadoes	1		1	do	1		1	
							United States	1		1	do	1		1	
							Barbadoes	2		2	do	2		2	
1							N. Brunswick	1		1	do	1		1	
							New Grenada	1		1	do	1		1	
							Cuba	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	2		2	do	2		2	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							do		1	1	do		1	1	
2		1		1			United States	7		7	do	7		7	
							Germany	1		1	do	1		1	
							Denmark	1		1	do	1		1	
							Spain	1		1	do	1		1	
							Cuba	7		7	do	7		7	
							United States	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							Italy		1	1	do		1	1	
							do		1	1	do		1	1	
1							do	3		3	do	3		3	
							Cuba	1		1	do	1		1	
							United States	1		1	do	1		1	
							Prussia	1		1	do	1		1	
							Bremen	2		2	do	2		2	
							United States		1	1	do		1	1	
							do	1		1	Greenland	1		1	
							England	1		1	United States	1		1	
							United States	1		1	do	1		1	
1							do	2		2	do	2		2	
1				1			Cuba	9	5	14	Cuba	9	5	14	
				2			Barbadoes		4	4	United States		4	4	
1	2	2	1	1	5	5	United States	24	31	55	do	24	31	55	
					1		England	3	6	9	do	3	6	9	
	3		1	21			Ireland	49	79	128	do	49	79	128	
							Wales	4	1	5	do	4	1	5	
							Scotland	3	2	5	do	3	2	5	
							United States	1		1	do	1		1	
							China	7		7	do	7		7	
							United States	1		1	do	1		1	
5	3		1	19			Ireland	197		197	do	197		197	
							England	2		2	do	2		2	
							Ireland	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							United States	1		1	do	1		1	
							Germany	1		1	do	1		1	
							England	1		1	do	1		1	
							Sweden	1		1	do	1		1	
							Ireland	1		1	do	1		1	
							England	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
1							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							Germany	2		2	do	2		2	
							England	1		1	do	1		1	
							Scotland	1		1	do	1		1	
							England	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
1							Ireland	1		1	do	1		1	
							England	3		3	do	3		3	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
1							Wales	1		1	do	1		1	
							Ireland	1		1	do	1		1	
							do		74	74	do		74	74	
1	4		1	1	6		do	5	137	142	do	5	137	142	

*2 males, 3 females.

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.
PENNSYLVANIA.															
<i>District of Philadel- phia—Cont'd.</i>															
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1869—Cont'd.	Teamsters	3								1		2			
	Watchmaker	1										1			
		391	343	96	17	29	21	14	19	65	87	129	107	55	35
Quarter ended Dec. 31, 1869.	Carpenter	1												1	
	Doctor	1													
	Miner	1													
	Planter	1													
	Gardeners	2													
	Groom	1													
	Civil Engineer	1										1			
	Actor	1										1			
	Harness maker	1										1			
	Merchants	3												1	
	Clerk	1										1			
	Do	1										1			
	Cooper	1										1			
	Reporter	1										1			
	Clerk	1										1			
	Merchant	1										1			
	Engineers	4												3	
	Consul	1													
	Shipmaster	1													
	Mariners	4										1		1	
	Merchant	1										1			
	Shoemakers	2										2			
	Laborers	2										1			
	Miners	5										1		2	
	Cochman	1												1	
	Laborers	2													
	Miners	1												1	
	No occupation	5	2							1					
	Do	1	2									1			
	Do	1	1												
	Do	13	21	7	3	2	7	2	2	2	1				2
	Do	1	2				1								
	Do	1	1	1											
	Do	1	1									1			
	Do	1	1												
	Do	1	2	1	1		1						4		1
	Do	1	9												1
	Do	1	1												1
		65	41	9	5	2	9	2	2	4	2	13	5	12	5
MARYLAND.															
<i>Dist. of Baltimore, E. H. Webster, col- lector.</i>															
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1868.	Apothecary	1													
	Artist	1													
	Bakers	20													
	Barbers	4													
	Basket maker	1													
	Blacksmiths	42													
	Brewers	16													
	Brickmaker	1													
	Butchers	18													
	Cabinet maker	1													
	Carpenters	39													
	Carriage makers	4													
	Cigar makers	11													
	Clergyman	1													
	Clerks	3													
	Do	4													
	Clothier	1													

arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Males from 30 and under 40 years.	Females from 30 and under 40 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upward of 40 years of age.	Females upward of 40 years of age.	Age of sex not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Died on the voyage.
							Ireland.	3		3	United States.	3		3	
							Scotland.	1		1	do.	1		1	
34	9	9	4	38	41	5*		391	343	734		391	343	734	
							Spain.	1		1	United States.	1		1	
							United States.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							Scotland.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							England.	2		2	do.	2		2	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							United States.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							Ireland.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							England.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							United States.	3		3	do.	3		3	
							Cuba.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							Spain.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							England.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							Barbadoes.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							Namun.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							United States.	4		4	do.	4		4	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	4		4	do.	4		4	
							Brazil.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							England.	2		2	do.	2		2	
							do.	2		2	do.	2		2	
							do.	5		5	do.	5		5	
							Ireland.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	2		2	do.	2		2	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							United States.	5		5	do.	5		5	
							Cuba.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							Scotland.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							England.	13	21	34	do.	13	21	34	
							Spain.	1	2	3	do.	1	2	3	
							Germany.	1	1	2	do.	1	1	2	
							Italy.	1	1	2	do.	1	1	2	
							Ireland.	1	9	10	do.	1	9	10	
							Germany.	2	2	4	do.	2	2	4	
4	4	7	5	8	4	4		65	41	106		65	41	106	
							Germany.	1		1	United States.	1		1	
							England.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							Germany.	20		20	do.	20		20	
							do.	4		4	do.	4		4	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	42		42	do.	42		42	
							do.	16		16	do.	16		16	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	18		18	do.	18		18	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	39		39	do.	39		39	
							do.	4		4	do.	4		4	
							do.	11		11	do.	11		11	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							Porto Rico.	3		3	do.	3		3	
							Germany.	4		4	do.	4		4	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	

* 2 males, 3 females.

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.
MARYLAND.															
<i>Dist. of Baltimore—</i>															
<i>Continued.</i>															
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1868—Cont'd.	Coachmakers . . .	3													
	Confectioners . . .	2													
	Coopers . . .	5													
	Cutler . . .	1													
	Dyer . . .	1													
	Farmer . . .	1													
	Do. . .	536	7												
	Farrier . . .	1													
	Filecutter . . .	1													
	Furrier . . .	1													
	Gardeners . . .	6													
	Hatter . . .	1													
	Hotel keeper . . .	1													
	Joiners . . .	62													
	Laborers . . .	2													
	Do. . .	46													
	Do. . .	2													
	Do. . .	186	3												
	Lithographer . . .	1													
	Locksmiths . . .	8													
	Machinists . . .	2													
	Masons . . .	33													
	Mechanics . . .	1													
	Merchants . . .	50	1												
	Millers . . .	14													
	Millwright . . .	1													
	Miner . . .	1													
	Musicians . . .	4													
	Peddler . . .	1													
	Physicians . . .	3													
	Potters . . .	3													
	Printer . . .	1													
	Ropemaker . . .	1													
	Saddlers . . .	5													
	Seamen . . .	4													
	Seamstresses . . .			2											
	Servant . . .			1											
	Do. . .			30											
	Do. . .	12	24												
	Shepherds . . .	30													
	Shoemakers . . .	61													
	Silkweaver . . .	1													
	Soapmaker . . .	1													
	Stone cutters . . .	2													
	Student . . .	1													
	Spinners . . .	4													
	Tailors . . .	39													
	Tanners . . .	3													
	Tinker . . .	1													
	Tinners . . .	10													
	Tobacconist . . .	1													
	Turners . . .	3													
	Wagoners . . .	3													
	Watchmakers . . .	6													
	Weavers . . .	28													
	Wheelwright . . .	1													
	Not stated . . .	1,051	1,950												
	Age and sex . . .		10												
		2,419	2,018					687	692						
Quarter ended Dec. 31, 1868.	Apothecary . . .	1													
	Bakers . . .	9													
	Barbers . . .	2													
	Blacksmiths . . .	13													
	Brewer . . .	1													
	Butchers . . .	8													

arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Males from 30 and under 35 years.	Females from 30 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upward of 40 years of age.	Females upward of 40 years of age.	Age or sex not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Died on the voyage.
							Germany	3		3	United States.	3		3	
							do.	2		2	do.	2		2	
							do.	5		5	do.	5		5	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							Liberia	1		1	do.	1		1	
							Germany	536	7	543	do.	536	7	543	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	6		6	do.	6		6	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							Barbadoes	1		1	do.	1		1	
							Germany	62		62	do.	62		62	
							England	2		2	do.	2		2	
							Ireland	46		46	do.	46		46	
							Liberia	2		2	do.	2		2	
							Germany	186	3	189	do.	186	3	189	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	8		8	do.	8		8	
							do.	2		2	do.	2		2	
							do.	33		33	do.	33		33	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	50	1	51	do.	50	1	51	
							do.	14		14	do.	14		14	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	3		3	do.	3		3	
							do.	3		3	do.	3		3	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	5		5	do.	5		5	
							do.	4		4	do.	4		4	
							do.		2	2	do.		9	9	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							England				do.		30	30	
							Ireland	12	30	30	do.	12	30	30	
							Germany	30	24	36	do.	30	24	36	
							do.	61		61	do.	61		61	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	2		2	do.	2		2	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	4		4	do.	4		4	
							England	39		39	do.	39		39	
							Germany	3		3	do.	3		3	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	10		10	do.	10		10	
							do.	3		3	do.	3		3	
							do.	3		3	do.	3		3	
							do.	6		6	do.	6		6	
							do.	28		28	do.	28		28	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	1,051	1,950	3,001	do.	1,051	1,950	3,001	
							Liberia			10	do.			10	
								2,419	2,018	4,447		2,419	2,018	4,447	19
							Germany	1		1	United States.	1		1	
							do.	9		9	do.	9		9	
							do.	2		2	do.	2		2	
							do.	13		13	do.	13		13	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	8		8	do.	8		8	

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.
MARYLAND.															
<i>Dist. of Baltimore—Continued.</i>															
Quarter ended Dec. 31, 1898—Cont'd.															
	Carpenters.....	13													
	Cigar makers.....	9													
	Coach makers.....	3													
	Confectioner.....	1													
	Coopers.....	3													
	Coppersmith.....	1													
	Dressmaker.....		1												
	Dyers.....	2													
	Engineer.....	1													
	Farmers.....	255													
	Gardener.....	1													
	Glider.....	1													
	Glass maker.....	1													
	Glasier.....	1													
	Goldsmith.....	1													
	Joiner.....	1													
	Do.....	14													
	Laborers.....	6													
	Do.....	26													
	Do.....	15													
	Do.....	21													
	Do.....	1													
	Do.....	1													
	Do.....	32													
	Locksmiths.....	3													
	Masons.....	6													
	Merchant.....	1													
	Do.....	1													
	Do.....	14													
	Millers.....	5													
	Musicians.....	3													
	Needle maker.....	1													
	Physician.....	1													
	Saddlers.....	3													
	Seaman.....	1													
	Servants.....		12												
	Do.....	2													
	Soap-boiler.....	1	2												
	Spinner.....	1													
	Stone cutters.....	2													
	Tailors.....	17													
	Teachers.....	3													
	Turner.....	1													
	Upholsterer.....	1													
	Weavers.....	8													
	No occupation.....	1													
	Do.....	16	11												
	Do.....	1	6												
	Do.....	7	7												
	Do.....	244	635												
		803	682					204	204	186					
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1899.															
	Bakers.....	3													
	Blacksmiths.....	9													
	Brewer.....	1													
	Carpenters.....	3													
	Chimney sweep.....	1													
	Cigar makers.....	2													
	Clerk.....	1													
	Cooper.....	1													
	Do.....	2													
	Dyers.....	3													
	Engineers.....	2													
	Farmer.....	1													
	Do.....	70													
	Gardeners.....	2													

arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

	Males from 30 and under 35 years.		Females from 30 and under 35 years.		Males from 35 and under 40 years.		Females from 35 and under 40 years.		Males upward of 40 years of age.		Females upward of 40 years of age.		Age or sex not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Died on the voyage.
														Germany	13		13	United States	13		13	
														do	9		9	do	9		9	
														do	3		3	do	3		3	
														do	1		1	do	1		1	
														do	3		3	do	3		3	
														do	1		1	do	1		1	
														do	2		2	do	2		2	
														do	1		1	do	1		1	
														do	255		255	do	255		255	
														do	1		1	do	1		1	
														do	1		1	do	1		1	
														do	1		1	do	1		1	
														do	1		1	do	1		1	
														do	1		1	do	1		1	
														do	1		1	do	1		1	
														Russia	1		1	do	1		1	
														Germany	14		14	do	14		14	
														England	6		6	do	6		6	
														Ireland	26		26	do	26		26	
														Norway	15		15	do	15		15	
														Sweden	21		21	do	21		21	
														Poland	1		1	do	1		1	
														Italy	1		1	do	1		1	
														Germany	39		39	do	39		39	
														do	3		3	do	3		3	
														do	6		6	do	6		6	
														England	1		1	do	1		1	
														Cuba	1		1	do	1		1	
														Germany	14		14	do	14		14	
														do	5		5	do	5		5	
														do	3		3	do	3		3	
														do	1		1	do	1		1	
														do	1		1	do	1		1	
														do	3		3	do	3		3	
														do	1		1	do	1		1	
														Ireland	12		12	do	12		12	
														Germany	2		2	do	2		2	
														do	1		1	do	1		1	
														Ireland	1		1	do	1		1	
														Germany	2		2	do	2		2	
														do	17		17	do	17		17	
														do	3		3	do	3		3	
														do	1		1	do	1		1	
														do	1		1	do	1		1	
														do	8		8	do	8		8	
														England	1		1	do	1		1	
														Ireland	16		16	do	16		16	
														Norway	11		11	do	11		11	
														Sweden	7		7	do	7		7	
														Germany	7		7	do	7		7	
														Germany	244	635	879	do	244	635	879	
															803	682	1,485		803	682	1,485	7
479	364	120	110																			
														Germany	3		3	United States	3		3	
														do	9		9	do	9		9	
														do	1		1	do	1		1	
														do	3		3	do	3		3	
														do	1		1	do	1		1	
														do	2		2	do	2		2	
														Italy	1		1	do	1		1	
														Cuba	1		1	do	1		1	
														Germany	9		9	do	9		9	
														do	3		3	do	3		3	
														Cuba	9		9	do	9		9	
														England	1		1	do	1		1	
														Germany	70		70	do	70		70	
														do	2		2	do	2		2	

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.
MARYLAND.															
<i>Dist. of Baltimore—</i>															
<i>Cont'd.</i>															
Quarter ended Mar. 30, 1869—Cont'd.	Glazier	1													
	Joiners	7													
	Laborers	20													
	Lacemaker	1													
	Masons	4													
	Matchmaker	1													
	Merchants	3													
	Do	4													
	Do	13													
	Millers	4													
	Musician	1													
	Painter	1													
	Paper maker	1													
	Saddler	1													
	Seamen	2													
	Seamstress		1												
	Servant		1												
	Do		10												
	Shoemakers	4													
	Soldier	1													
	Stonecutters	5													
	Tailors	7													
	Tinker	1													
	Turner	1													
	Weavers	4													
	No occupation		1												
	Do	1													
	Do	2	6												
	Do	74	214												
	Do		3												
		265	234												
Quarter ended June 30, 1869.	Apothecary	1													
	Architect	1													
	Bakers	29													
	Barber	1													
	Basket maker	1													
	Blacksmiths	44													
	Brewers	5													
	Butchers	11													
	Carpenters	40	1												
	Cigar makers	3													
	Clerk	1													
	Do	2													
	Do	2													
	Coachmakers	7													
	Coachmen	3													
	Confectioner	1													
	Coopers	4													
	Cutler	1													
	Dyer	1													
	Engineers	3													
	Do	6													
	Farmers	1,044	2												
	Furriers	3													
	Gardeners	19													
	Glazier	1													
	Goldsmith	1													
	Grain merchant	1													
	Gunsmith	1													
	Hotel keepers	2													
	Hunter	1													
	Instrum'tm't'r	1													
	Joiners	35													
	Laborers	198													
	Lithographer	1													

arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Males from 30 and under 35 years.	Females from 30 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upward of 40 years of age.	Females upward of 40 years of age.	Age or sex not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Died on the voyage.
							Germany	1		1	United States	1		1	
							do.	7		7	do.	7		7	
							do.	20		20	do.	20		20	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	4		4	do.	4		4	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							France	3		3	do.	3		3	
							Cuba	4		4	do.	4		4	
							Germany	13		13	do.	13		13	
							do.	4		4	do.	4		4	
							Cuba	1		1	do.	1		1	
							Germany	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	2		2	do.	2		2	
							do.		1	1	do.		1	1	
							Br. Guiana		1	1	do.		1	1	
							Germany		10	10	do.		10	10	
							do.	4		4	do.	4		4	
							England	1		1	do.	1		1	
							Germany	5		5	do.	5		5	
							do.	7		7	do.	7		7	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	4		4	do.	4		4	
							England		1	1	do.		1	1	
							France	1		1	do.	1		1	
							Cuba	2	6	8	do.	2	6	8	
							Germany	74	214	288	do.	74	214	288	
							Cuba			3	do.			3	
								265	234	502		265	234	502	6
							Germany	1		1	United States	1		1	
							England	1		1	do.	1		1	
							Germany	29		29	do.	29		29	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	44		44	do.	44		44	
							do.	5		5	do.	5		5	
							do.	11		11	do.	11		11	
							do.	40	1	41	do.	40	1	41	
							do.	3		3	do.	3		3	
							England	1		1	do.	1		1	
							Cuba	2		2	do.	2		2	
							Germany	2		2	do.	2		2	
							do.	7		7	do.	7		7	
							do.	3		3	do.	3		3	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	4		4	do.	4		4	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	3		3	do.	3		3	
							Cuba	6		6	do.	6		6	
							Germany	1,044	2	1,046	do.	1,044	2	1,046	
							do.	3		3	do.	3		3	
							do.	19		19	do.	19		19	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	2		2	do.	2		2	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	35		35	do.	35		35	
							do.	128		128	do.	128		128	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.
MARYLAND.															
<i>Dist. of Baltimore—</i>															
<i>Cont'd.</i>															
Quarter ended June 30, 1869—Cont'd.	Locksmith.....	1													
	Masons.....	38													
	Merchants.....	69													
	Do.....	2													
	Do.....	1													
	Do.....	4													
	Millers.....	13													
	Miners.....	8													
	Musicians.....	2													
	Painters.....	4													
	Physicians.....	2													
	Potter.....	1													
	Saddlers.....	6													
	Seamen.....	9													
	Seamstresses.....		3												
	Servants.....		8												
	Do.....		1												
	Shepherds.....	3													
	Shoemakers.....	36													
	Students.....	2													
	Tailors.....	42													
	Tanners.....	5													
	Teachers.....	3													
	Do.....		1												
	Tilemaker.....	1													
	Tinners.....	2													
	Weavers.....	25													
	Clergyman.....	1													
	No occupation.....		1												
	Do.....	6	3												
	Do.....	4	6												
	Do.....	1,007	1,978												
	Refugees.....	40	15												
		2,746	2,021					732	697						
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1869.	Apothecary.....	1													
	Butchers.....	19													
	Bakers.....	39													
	Bricklayers.....	39													
	Brewers.....	20													
	Bookbinder.....	1													
	Barber.....	1													
	Carpenters.....	38													
	Combmaker.....	1													
	Clerks.....	9													
	Do.....	1													
	Do.....	1													
	Do.....	2													
	Coachmaker.....	1													
	Confectioner.....	1													
	Cooper.....	1													
	Dyer.....	1													
	Engineers.....	6													
	Do.....	4													
	Do.....	1													
	Farmers.....	927													
	Do.....	1													
	Gunsmiths.....	2													
	Gardeners.....	9													
	Joiners.....	59													
	Lawyers.....	4													
	Do.....	1													
	Landlords.....	20													
	Laborers.....	169													
	Merchants.....	243													
	Do.....	12													

arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Males from 30 and under 35 years.	Females from 30 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upward of 40 years of age.	Females upward of 40 years of age.	Age or sex not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Died on the voyage.
							Germany	1		1	United States.	1		1	
							do	38		38	do	38		38	
							do	69		69	do	69		69	
							England	2		2	do	2		2	
							Russia.	1		1	do	1		1	
							Cuba	4		4	do	4		4	
							Germany	13		13	do	13		13	
							do	8		8	do	8		8	
							do	2		2	do	2		2	
							do	4		4	do	4		4	
							England	2		2	do	2		2	
							Germany	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	6		6	do	6		6	
							do	9		9	do	9		9	
							do		3	3	do		3	3	
							do		8	8	do		8	8	
							Br. W. Indies		1	1	do		1	1	
							Germany	3		3	do	3		3	
							do	36		36	do	36		36	
							do	2		2	do	2		2	
							do	42		42	do	42		42	
							do	5		5	do	5		5	
							do	3		3	do	3		3	
							Canada		1	1	do		1	1	
							Germany	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	2		2	do	2		2	
							do	25		25	do	25		25	
							Cuba	1		1	do	1		1	
							Russia.		1	1	do		1	1	
							Cuba	6		6	do	6		6	
							Br. W. Indies	4		10	do	4		10	
							Germany	1,018	1,990	3,008	do	1,018	1,990	3,008	
							Cuba	40	15	55	do	40	15	55	
161	1051	386	273	1				2,746	2,021	4,768		2,746	2,021	4,768	11
							Germany	1		1	United States.	1		1	
							do	19		19	do	19		19	
							do	39		39	do	39		39	
							do	39		39	do	39		39	
							do	20		20	do	20		20	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	38		38	do	38		38	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	9		9	do	9		9	
							England	1		1	do	1		1	
							Cuba	1		1	do	1		1	
							Nova Scotia	2		2	do	2		2	
							Germany	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	6		6	do	6		6	
							Cuba	4		4	do	4		4	
							Canada	1		1	do	1		1	
							Germany	927		927	do	927		927	
							Cuba	1		1	do	1		1	
							Germany	2		2	do	2		2	
							do	8		9	do	8		9	
							do	89		89	do	89		89	
							do	4		4	do	4		4	
							Cuba	1		1	do	1		1	
							Germany	20		20	do	20		20	
							do	169		169	do	169		169	
							do	243		243	do	243		243	
							Cuba	12		12	do	12		12	

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 30 years.	Females from 20 and under 30 years.	Males from 30 and under 35 years.	Females from 30 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males from 40 and under 45 years.	Females from 40 and under 45 years.	Males from 45 and under 50 years.	Females from 45 and under 50 years.
MARYLAND.																					
<i>Dist. of Baltimore—</i>																					
<i>Cont'd.</i>																					
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1869—Cont'd.	Merchant	1																			
	Do	3																			
	Miners	8																			
	Manufacturers	3																			
	Millers	37																			
	Mechanics	3																			
	Masons	8																			
	Milliners		4																		
	Musicians	6																			
	Potters	4																			
	Parsons	4																			
	Do	2																			
	Do	1																			
	Painters	5																			
	Physicians	9																			
	Shepherds	23																			
	Servants		53																		
	Tailors	7																			
	Do	1																			
	Stone-cutters	5																			
	Saddlers	6																			
	Cigar-makers	10																			
	Smiths	78																			
	Shoemakers	85																			
	Students	6																			
	Do	4																			
	Tailors	72																			
	Turners	5																			
	Turners	4																			
	Tinners	14																			
	Tanners	4																			
	Teachers	21																			
	Weavers	8																			
	Watchmakers	5																			
	Wheelwrights	2																			
	Editors	2																			
	No occupation	565	1,668																		
		2,679	1,725																		
Quarter ended Dec. 31, 1869.	Bakers	8																			
	Butchers	16																			
	Barber	1																			
	Bookbinders	3																			
	Brewers	15																			
	Carpenters	4																			
	Clerks	5																			
	Clergymen	2																			
	Coopers	4																			
	Dyers	2																			
	Druggist	1																			
	Engineers	4																			
	File-makers	2																			
	Farmers	263																			
	Gardeners	6																			
	Goldsmiths	2																			
	Hatters	2																			
	Jewelers	2																			
	Joiners	20																			
	Landlord	1																			
	Image-maker	1																			
	Locksmiths	4																			
	Laborers	149																			
	Masons	94																			
	Merchants	37																			
	Millers	5																			
	Miner	1																			
	Musicians	2																			

arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Males from 30 and under 35 years.	Females from 30 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upward of 40 years of age.	Females upward of 40 years of age.	Age or sex not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Died on the voyage.
							Canada.	1		1	United States	1		1	
							Porto Rico.	3		3	do.	3		3	
							Germany	8		8	do.	8		8	
							do.	3		3	do.	3		3	
							do.	37		37	do.	37		37	
							do.	3		3	do.	3		3	
							do.	8		8	do.	8		8	
							do.		4	4	do.		4	4	
							do.	6		6	do.	6		6	
							do.	4		4	do.	4		4	
							do.	4		4	do.	4		4	
							do.	4		4	do.	4		4	
							Demarara	2		2	do.	2		2	
							Scotland	1		1	do.	1		1	
							Germany	5		5	do.	5		5	
							do.	9		9	do.	9		9	
							do.	23		23	do.	23		23	
							do.		53	53	do.		53	53	
							do.	7		7	do.	7		7	
							Nova Scotia	1		1	do.	1		1	
							Germany	5		5	do.	5		5	
							do.	6		6	do.	6		6	
							do.	10		10	do.	10		10	
							do.	78		78	do.	78		78	
							do.	85		85	do.	85		85	
							do.	6		6	do.	6		6	
							Cuba	4		4	do.	4		4	
							Germany	72		72	do.	72		72	
							do.	5		5	do.	5		5	
							do.	4		4	do.	4		4	
							do.	14		14	do.	14		14	
							do.	4		4	do.	4		4	
							do.	21		21	do.	21		21	
							do.	8		8	do.	8		8	
							do.	5		5	do.	5		5	
							Cuba	2		2	do.	2		2	
							Not given	565	1,608	2,233	Not given	565	1,608	2,233	
1744	803	343	300					2,679	1,725	4,404		2,679	1,725	4,404	35
							Germany	6		6	United States	6		6	
							do.	16		16	do.	16		16	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	3		3	do.	3		3	
							do.	15		15	do.	15		15	
							do.	4		4	do.	4		4	
							do.	5		5	do.	5		5	
							do.	3		3	do.	3		3	
							do.	4		4	do.	4		4	
							do.	2		2	do.	2		2	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	4		4	do.	4		4	
							do.	2		2	do.	2		2	
							do.	263		263	do.	263		263	
							do.	6		6	do.	6		6	
							do.	9		9	do.	9		9	
							do.	2		2	do.	2		2	
							do.	2		2	do.	2		2	
							do.	20		20	do.	20		20	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	4		4	do.	4		4	
							do.	149		149	do.	149		149	
							do.	94		94	do.	94		94	
							do.	37		37	do.	37		37	
							do.	5		5	do.	5		5	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	2		2	do.	2		2	

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.
MARYLAND.															
<i>Dist. of Baltimore—</i>															
<i>Cont'd.</i>															
Quarter ended Dec. 31, 1869—Cont'd.	Painters	7													
	Potter	1													
	Physician	1													
	Sailors	2													
	Saddlers	3													
	Cigar-makers	3													
	Shoemakers	17													
	Soap-maker	1													
	Stone-cutters	2													
	Smiths	14													
	Tailors	29													
	Tanner	1													
	Tinners	2													
	Teachers	2													
	Farmer	1													
	Lawyer	1													
	Merchant	1													
	Farmer	1													
	Do	1													
	Carpenter	1													
	Image-maker	1													
	No occupation	268	798												
		963	798												
FLORIDA.															
<i>Dist. of Key West,</i>															
<i>C. Howe, collector.</i>															
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1868.	Merchant	1										1			
	Cigar-maker	1										1			
	Barber	1													
	Farmer	1													
	Mariners	26													
	Seamstresses		5												1
	Children		2		1		1								
		30	7		1		1			4		15		3	1
Quarter ended Dec. 31, 1868.	Seamen	29						1		6	3	7		4	2
	Seamstresses		9												
	Children	5	4	3		1	2	1	2				1		
		34	13	3		1	2	2	2	6	3	7	1	4	2
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1869.	None	59	45	11	12	13	9	12	9	2	1	2		13	2
	Cigar-makers	62								2		8		22	
	Farmers	5												1	
	Merchants	32										1		6	
	Mariners	7								1				2	
	Carpenters	5										1		2	
	Painters	2												1	
	Teachers	2	3												
	Mechanic	1													
	Engineers	2													
	Dentists	3												1	
	Tailors	3												1	
	Soldier	1												1	
	Barber	2													
	Shoemakers	3													
	Clerks	3										1		1	
	Baker	1													

arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Males from 30 and under 35 years. Females from 30 and under 35 years.				Males from 35 and under 40 years. Females from 35 and under 40 years.				Males upward of 40 years of age. Females upward of 40 years of age.				Age or sex not stated.				Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Died on the voyage.	
															Germany	7		7	United States.	7		7			
															do.	1		1	do.	1		1			
															do.	1		1	do.	1		1			
															do.	2		2	do.	2		2			
															do.	3		3	do.	3		3			
															do.	3		3	do.	3		3			
															do.	17		17	do.	17		17			
															do.	1		1	do.	1		1			
															do.	2		2	do.	2		2			
															do.	14		14	do.	14		14			
															do.	29		29	do.	29		29			
															do.	1		1	do.	1		1			
															do.	2		2	do.	2		2			
															do.	2		2	do.	2		2			
															Cuba	1		1	do.	1		1			
															do.	1		1	do.	1		1			
															Demarara	1		1	do.	1		1			
															England	1		1	do.	1		1			
															Italy	1		1	do.	1		1			
															do.	1		1	do.	1		1			
															do.	1		1	do.	1		1			
															United States.	265	793	1,058	do.	265	793	1,058			
															Cuba	3	4	7	do.	3	4	7			
															Italy	1	1	2	do.	1	1	2			
																963	798	1,761		963	798	1,761	6		
															Bahamas	1		1	United States.	1		1			
															do.	1		1	do.	1		1			
															do.	1		1	do.	1		1			
															do.	1		1	do.	1		1			
															do.	26		26	do.	26		26			
															do.	5		5	do.	5		5			
															do.	2		2	do.	2		2			
																30	7	37		30	7	37			
															Bahamas	29		29	United States.	29		29			
															do.	9		9	do.	9		9			
															do.	5	4	9	do.	5	4	9			
																34	13	47		34	13	47			
															Cuba	59	45	104	United States.	59	45	104			
															do.	62		62	do.	62		62			
															do.	5		5	do.	5		5			
															do.	32		32	do.	32		32			
															do.	7		7	do.	7		7			
															do.	5		5	do.	5		5			
															do.	2		2	do.	2		2			
															do.	2	3	5	do.	2	3	5			
															do.	1		1	do.	1		1			
															do.	2		2	do.	2		2			
															do.	3		3	do.	3		3			
															do.	3		3	do.	3		3			
															do.	1		1	do.	1		1			
															do.	1		1	do.	1		1			
															do.	2		2	do.	2		2			
															do.	3		3	do.	3		3			
															do.	1		1	do.	1		1			
															do.	2		2	do.	2		2			
															do.	3		3	do.	3		3			
															do.	1		1	do.	1		1			

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.
FLORIDA.															
<i>Dist. of Key West—Cont'd.</i>															
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1899—Cont'd.	Lawyers	3										3		1	
	Students	3													6
	Seamstresses		27											4	1
	Servants		13								2			4	1
	Governess		1												1
	Nurses		2												1
	Officers	6												1	
	Priests	3													
	Lawyer	1													
	Clerk	1										1			
	Merchants	5										1		2	
	No occupation		8										2		3
		213	99	11	12	13	9	12	9	5	3	17	11	55	21
Quarter ended June 30, 1899.	Merchants	13												1	
	Cigar-makers	43								5		7		10	
	Seamen	12								2		3		4	
	Ladies		15							1					2
	Seamstresses		18							2					4
	Children	3		1	2	2	2		2				5		
		71	39	1	2	2	2		2	7	3	11	9	15	6
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1899.	Cigar-makers	194								7		19		18	
	Seamstresses		43						1		10		8		5
	Merchants	21									1			2	
	Do	5												1	
	No occupation	36	72	5	6	10	12	13	11	3	6	1	13	1	6
	Do	1	1					1	1						
	Do	3	4	2	1										
	Servants	5	3							1	2				
	Teacher		1												1
	Sailmaker	1													
	Barbers	2												1	
	Seamen	3										2		1	
	Do	1													
	Do	6										1		4	
	Do	2												1	
	Cooks	2												1	
	Refugees	26	10	2		2		1			5	2		5	1
	Priests	1												1	
	Carpenters	2													
	Mechanics	3													
	Do	3												1	
	Do	1													
	Tobaccoists	23										5		4	
	Book-keepers	1													
	Do	1													
	Clerks	6												4	
	Laborers	25								3		15		4	
	Painter	1													
	Engineer	1												1	
	Do	1												1	
	Consul	1													
	Family	2	1					1					1		
	Tailor	1								1					
		311	135	9	7	12	12	17	13	14	22	52	23	50	13
Quarter ended Dec. 31, 1899.	Manufacturer	1													
	Do	1													
	Cigar maker	1												1	
	Do	1												1	
	Do	59	1							2		10	1	23	

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.
FLORIDA.															
<i>Dist. of Key West—</i>															
<i>Cont'd.</i>															
Quarter ended Dec. 31, 1869—Cont'd.	Tailor	1													
	Do	1													
	No occupation	36	61	7	4	5	9	5	4	4	8	3	11	2	11
	Do	17	4		1		2					10		2	
	Do	1	6		1	1									1
	Doctor	1													
	Servants	1	2										1	1	
	Do	3	1					1							
	Seamen	25										1			
	Do	4										4			
	Mariners	4										1			
	Do	1												10	
	Do	1												3	
	Merchants	36												1	
	Do	8								6		13		7	
	Do	1										3			
	Machinists	18										6		7	
	Do	1								2		1			
	Seamstresses	1	8								2		2		1
	Telegrapher	6													
	Laborers	4								2		1			
	Tinsmiths	1												1	
	Engineer	1													
	Do	1												1	
	Printer	1										1			
	Carpenters	4										2		2	
	Mechanics	1										1			
	Firemen	18										9			
	Cooks	13										3		4	
	Tobaccoists	8										2		2	
	Housekeepers	1	2										1		
	Priest	1													
	Do	1													
	Teachers	1	2												1
	Painter	1													
	Dentist	1										1			
	Artist	1													
	Shoemaker	1	1							1				5	1
	Refugees	13									1	5			
	Washwomen	3									1		2		
		295	91	7	6	6	13	6	4	29	11	77	18	21	15
<i>Dist. of St. Augustine, A. J. Goss, collector.</i>															
Quarter ended June 30, 1869.	Carpenter	1													
	Do	3													
	Do	1													
	Mariners	2													
	Seamstresses		2							1		1			1
	Do		4						2						2
	Children	6	2	3		3	2								
	Do	2	2				2								
		13	10	3		3	4		2	1	1				3
LOUISIANA.															
<i>District of New Orleans, W. P. Kellogg, collector.</i>															
Quarter ended June 30, 1868.	Farmers														
	Laborers														
	Smiths														
	Merchants														

arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Males from 30 and under 35 years.	Females from 30 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upward of 40 years of age.	Females upward of 40 years of age.	Age or sex not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Died on the voyage.
3	1	4	1	2	6		Mexico	1		1	United States	1		1	
							Nassau	1		1	do	1		1	
							Cuba	36	61	97	do	36	61	97	
							United States	17	4	21	do	17	4	21	
							Nassau	1	6	7	do	1	6	7	
							Cuba	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	1	2	3	do	1	2	3	
							Nassau	1	1	2	do	1	1	2	
							United States	3		3	do	3		3	
							Nassau	25		25	do	25		25	
							do	4		4	do	4		4	
							Ireland	1		1	do	1		1	
							Germany	1		1	do	1		1	
							Cuba	36		36	do	36		36	
							United States	8		8	do	8		8	
							Spain	1		1	do	1		1	
							Cuba	18		18	do	18		18	
							Nassau	1		1	do	1		1	
							do		8	8	do		8	8	
							United States	1		1	do	1		1	
							Cuba	6		6	do	6		6	
							Nassau	4		4	do	4		4	
							Cuba	1		1	do	1		1	
							United States	1		1	do	1		1	
							Nassau	1		1	do	1		1	
							Cuba	4		4	do	4		4	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							Ireland	18		18	do	18		18	
							Br. West Indies	13		13	do	13		13	
							Cuba	8		8	do	8		8	
							do		2	2	do		2	2	
							Canada	1		1	do	1		1	
							Italy	1		1	do	1		1	
							Canada		2	2	do		2	2	
							Cuba	1		1	do	1		1	
							France	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							Cuba		1	1	do		1	1	
							do	13		13	do	13		13	
							Nassau		3	3	do		3	3	
5	9	25	2	28	12			295	91	386		295	91	386	
							Trinidad	1		1	Indian River	1		1	
							Abaco	3		3	Florida	3		3	
							Nassau	1		1	do	1		1	
							Abaco	2		2	do	2		2	
							Nassau		2	2	do		2	2	
							Abaco		4	4	do		4	4	
							do	6		6	do	6		6	
							Nassau		2	2	do		2	2	
3			1					13	10	23		13	10	23	

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.
LOUISIANA. <i>District of New Orleans—Cont'd.</i> Quarter ended June 30, 1868—Cont'd.	Weavers.....														
	Tailors.....														
	Joiners.....														
	Mechanics.....														
	Carpenters.....														
	Bakers.....														
	Masons.....														
	Millers.....														
	Merchants.....														
	Mechanics.....														
	Farmers.....														
	Traders.....														
	Laborers.....														
	Brewers.....														
	Carpenters.....														
	Physicians.....														
	Not stated.....														
	Laborers.....														
	Contractors.....														
	Merchants.....														
	Not stated.....														
	Laborers.....														
	Fundholders.....														
	Clerks.....														
	Merchants.....														
	Engineers.....														
	Laborers.....														
	Surgeons.....														
	Merchants.....														
	Engineers.....														
	Not stated.....														
	Merchants.....														
	Seamen.....														
	Not stated.....														
	Do.....														
	Do.....														
	Chaise-makers.....														
		165	104					38	31						
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1868.	Not stated.....	8	5												
	Traveler.....	1													
	Laborers.....	9	1												
	Merchants.....	7													
	Servant.....		1												
	Clerk.....	1													
	Not stated.....	1	2												
	Merchants.....	2													
	Teachers.....	2	1												
	T. holder.....	1													
	Not stated.....	1	2												
	Merchant.....	1													
	Baker.....	1													
	Mason.....	1													
	Tanner.....	1													
	Cooks.....	3													
	Laborer.....	1													
	Blacksmith.....	1													
	Workman.....	1													
	Doctor.....	1													
	Merchants.....	2													
	Not stated.....		3												
	Chief justice.....	1													
	Officers.....	2													
	Clerk.....	1													
	Farmer.....	1													
	Not stated.....	4	19												

arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Males from 20 and under 35 years.	Females from 20 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upward of 40 years of age.	Females upward of 40 years of age.	Age or sex not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Died on the voyage.
							Germany	95	75	170	United States.	95	75	170	..
							France	15	14	29	do	15	14	29	..
							Ireland	12	9	21	do	12	9	21	..
							Spain	20	2	22	do	20	2	22	..
							England	5	.....	5	do	5	.....	5	..
							Cuba	14	2	16	do	14	2	16	..
							Italy	2	.....	2	do	2	.....	2	..
							Mexico	1	.....	1	do	1	.....	1	..
							Denmark .....	.....	1	1	do .....	.....	1	1	..
							Chili .....	.....	1	1	do .....	.....	1	1	..
							Switzerland	1	.....	1	do	1	.....	1	..
99	61	28	12					165	104	269		165	104	269	..
							Spain	8	5	13	United States.	8	5	13	..
							do	1	.....	1	do	1	.....	1	..
							do	9	1	10	do	9	1	10	..
							do	7	.....	7	do	7	.....	7	..
							do .....	.....	1	1	do .....	.....	1	1	..
							do	1	.....	1	do	1	.....	1	..
							Mexico	1	2	3	do	1	2	3	..
							do	2	.....	2	do	2	.....	2	..
							France	2	1	3	do	2	1	3	..
							do	1	.....	1	do	1	.....	1	..
							do	1	2	3	do	1	2	3	..
							do	1	.....	1	do	1	.....	1	..
							do	1	.....	1	do	1	.....	1	..
							do	1	.....	1	do	1	.....	1	..
							do	1	.....	1	do	1	.....	1	..
							do	3	.....	3	do	3	.....	3	..
							do	1	.....	1	do	1	.....	1	..
							do	1	.....	1	do	1	.....	1	..
							do	1	.....	1	do	1	.....	1	..
							do	1	.....	1	do	1	.....	1	..
							Br. Honduras.	1	.....	1	Not stated	1	.....	1	..
							do	2	.....	2	do	2	.....	2	..
							England .....	.....	3	3	do .....	.....	3	3	..
							do	1	.....	1	do	1	.....	1	..
							do	2	.....	2	do	2	.....	2	..
							do	1	.....	1	do	1	.....	1	..
							do	1	.....	1	United States.	1	.....	1	..
							do	4	19	23	do	4	19	23	..

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.
LOUISIANA.															
<i>District of New Orleans—Cont'd.</i>															
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1868—Cont'd.	Not stated	1													
	Saddlers	1													
		56	34					2	6						
Quarter ended Dec. 31, 1868.	Laborers	9													
	Not stated	7	4												
	Do	10	15												
	Merchants	4													
	Laborers	20													
	Not stated	1	3												
	Watchmakers	2													
	Farmers	5													
	Not stated		4												
	Laborers	5	2												
	Merchant	1	1												
	Not stated	7	12												
	Farmers	4													
	Laborers	6													
	Shoemakers	3													
	Tailors	2													
	Doctors	1													
	Not stated	5	3												
	Do	7	16												
	Sailors	10													
	Brewers	3													
	Merchants	10													
	Farmers	7													
	Not stated	3	14												
	Merchants	18													
	Not stated	32	7												
	Do	239	235												
	Laborers	139	40												
	Farmers	165	90												
	Shoemakers	15													
	Blacksmiths	27													
	Bakers	34													
	Carpenters	38													
	Brewers	24													
	Tailors	4	25												
	Merchants	12	10												
	Servants	8	95												
	Seamstresses		50												
	Not stated	12	15												
	Vine-grower	20													
	Bakers	18													
	Merchants	30													
	Laborers	38	24												
	Dressmakers		26												
	Not stated	5	6												
	Laborers	25	13												
	Priests	2													
	Not stated	1													
	Do	1													
		1,041	710					209	206						
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1869.	Farmers	64	2												
	Servants	2	23												
	Butchers	3													
	Bakers	4													
	Not stated	5	1												
	Seamstresses		6												
	Carpenters	6													
<i>James F. Casey, collector.</i>	Blacksmiths	3													
	Professor	1													

arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Males from 30 and under 35 years.	Females from 30 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upward of 40 years of age.	Females upward of 40 years of age.	Age or sex not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Died on the voyage.
							England	1		1	Not stated	1		1	
							No. Germany	1		1	United States	1		1	
43	17	11	11					56	34	90		56	34	90	
							Sweden	9		9	United States	9		9	
							do.	7	4	11	do.	7	4	11	
							Austria	10	15	25	do.	10	15	25	
							do.	4		4	do.	4		4	
							do.	20		20	do.	20		20	
							Switzerland	1	3	4	do.	1	3	4	
							do.	2		2	do.	2		2	
							do.	5		5	do.	5		5	
							Russia		4	4	do.		4	4	
							do.	5	2	7	do.	5	2	7	
							Denmark	1	1	2	do.	1	1	2	
							Prussia	7	12	19	do.	7	12	19	
							do.	4		4	do.	4		4	
							do.	8		8	do.	8		8	
							do.	3		3	do.	3		3	
							do.	2		2	do.	2		2	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							Spain	5	3	8	do.	5	3	8	
							England	7	16	23	do.	7	16	23	
							do.	10		10	do.	10		10	
							do.	3		3	do.	3		3	
							do.	10		10	do.	10		10	
							do.	7		7	do.	7		7	
							Italy	3	14	17	do.	3	14	17	
							do.	18		18	do.	18		18	
							Cuba	32	7	39	do.	32	7	39	
							No. Germany	239	235	474	do.	239	235	474	
							do.	139	40	179	do.	139	40	179	
							do.	165	90	255	do.	165	90	255	
							do.	15		15	do.	15		15	
							do.	27		27	do.	27		27	
							do.	34		34	do.	34		34	
							do.	38		38	do.	38		38	
							do.	24		24	do.	24		24	
							do.	4	25	29	do.	4	25	29	
							do.	12	10	22	do.	12	10	22	
							do.	8	95	103	do.	8	95	103	
							do.		50	50	do.		50	50	
							France	12	15	27	do.	12	15	27	
							do.	20		20	do.	20		20	
							do.	18		18	do.	18		18	
							do.	30		30	do.	30		30	
							do.	38	24	62	do.	38	24	62	
							do.		26	26	do.		26	26	
							Ireland	5	6	11	do.	5	6	11	
							do.	25	13	38	do.	25	13	38	
							do.	2		2	do.	2		2	
							Mexico	1		1	do.	1		1	
							Peru	1		1	do.	1		1	
43	17	11	11					1,041	710	1,751		1,041	710	1,751	2
							France	64	2	66	United States	64	2	66	
							do.	2	23	25	do.	2	23	25	
							do.	3		3	do.	3		3	
							do.	4		4	do.	4		4	
							do.	5	1	6	do.	5	1	6	
							do.		6	6	do.		6	6	
							do.	6		6	do.	6		6	
							do.	3		3	do.	3		3	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.
LOUISIANA.															
District of New Orleans—Cont'd.															
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1899—Cont'd.															
	No occupation	4	6												
	Merchants	12	4												
	Tailor	1													
	Engraver	1													
	Slater	1													
	Clerks	5	2												
	Millers	3													
	Shoemaker	1													
	Priest	1													
	Ladies		6												
	Apothecary	1													
	Slater of Charity		10												
	Barbers	2													
	Painter	1													
	Cork-maker	1													
	Manufacturer	1													
	No occupation	19	11												
	Not stated	30	46												
	Merchants	23	1												
	Servants	5	11												
	Clerks	22													
	Fundholder	1													
	Gentlemen	2													
	Seamen	2													
	Shoemaker	1													
	Grinder	2													
	Cigar-makers	2													
	Distiller	1													
	No occupation	3	15												
	Merchants	11													
	Farmers	20													
	Baker	1													
	Sailors	2													
	Technical	1													
	Brewer	1													
	Tailor	1													
	Clerks	6													
	Photographer	2													
	Not stated	1	11												
	Ladies		8												
	Carpenters	2													
	Shoemaker	1													
	Musician	1													
	Shepherd	1													
	Saddler	1													
	Doctor	1													
	Farmers	8													
	Sailors	2													
	Not stated		1												
	No occupation	1	3												
	Merchant	1													
	Do	1													
	Do	1													
	Do	107	8												
	Not stated	14	13												
	Ladies		53												
	Clerks	9													
	Servants	2	11												
	No occupation	22	24												
	Carpenters	2													
	Gentlemen	6													
	Farmers	2													
	Seamstresses		1												
	Cooper	1													
	Engineer	1													
	Shoemakers	2													
	Merchants	6													
	Musicians	5													

arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Males from 30 and under 35 years.	Females from 30 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upward of 40 years of age.	Females upward of 40 years of age.	Age of sex not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Died on the voyage.
							France	4	6	10	United States	4	6	10	..
							do.	12	4	16	do.	12	4	16	..
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	..
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	..
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	..
							do.	5	2	7	do.	5	2	7	..
							do.	3		3	do.	3		3	..
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	..
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	..
							do.	1	6	6	do.		6	6	..
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	..
							do.		10	10	do.		10	10	..
							do.	2		2	do.	2		2	..
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	..
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	..
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	..
							Spain	19	11	30	do.	19	11	30	..
							do.	30	46	76	do.	30	46	76	..
							do.	22	1	23	do.	22	1	23	..
							do.	5	11	16	do.	5	11	16	..
							do.	22		22	do.	22		22	..
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	..
							do.	2		2	do.	2		2	..
							do.	2		2	do.	2		2	..
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	..
							do.	2		2	do.	2		2	..
							do.	2		2	do.	2		2	..
							Germany	1		1	do.	1		1	..
							do.	3	15	18	do.	3	15	18	..
							do.	11		11	do.	11		11	..
							do.	20		20	do.	20		20	..
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	..
							do.	2		2	do.	2		2	..
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	..
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	..
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	..
							do.	6		6	do.	6		6	..
							do.	2		2	do.	2		2	..
							do.	1	11	12	do.	1	11	12	..
							do.		8	8	do.		8	8	..
							do.	2		2	do.	2		2	..
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	..
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	..
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	..
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	..
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	..
							Switzerland	8		8	do.	8		8	..
							do.	2		2	do.	2		2	..
							do.		1	1	do.		1	1	..
							do.	1	3	4	do.	1	3	4	..
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	..
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	..
							Austria	1		1	do.	1		1	..
							Mexico	1		1	do.	1		1	..
							Cuba	107	8	115	do.	107	8	115	..
							do.	14	13	27	do.	14	13	27	..
							do.		53	53	do.		53	53	..
							do.	9		9	do.	9		9	..
							do.	2	11	13	do.	2	11	13	..
							do.	22	24	46	do.	22	24	46	..
							do.	2		2	do.	2		2	..
							do.	6		6	do.	6		6	..
							do.	2		2	do.	2		2	..
							do.		1	1	do.		1	1	..
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	..
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	..
							do.	2		2	do.	2		2	..
							Italy	6		6	do.	6		6	..
							do.	5		5	do.	5		5	..

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.
LOUISIANA. District of New Orleans—Cont'd. Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1869—Cont'd.	Artist	1													
	Shoemaker	1													
	No occupation	29	24												
	Seamstress		1												
	Not stated	34	46												
	Farmers	2													
	Painter	1													
	Lady		1												
	Engineers	8													
	Not stated	1	1												
	No occupation	2													
	Doctor	1													
	Farmers	2													
	Joiner	1													
	Artists	2													
	No occupation		1												
	Baker	1													
	Merchant	1													
	Not stated		1												
	Do	3	1												
	Clerk	1	1												
	Laborers	6													
	Engineer	1													
	No occupation	1	2												
	Do	3													
	Not stated	2	1												
	Scholar	1													
	Servant		1												
	Lady		1												
	Gentleman	1													
	Clerk	1													
	Do	1													
		592	358					85	76						
Quarter ended June 30, 1869.	Carpenter	1													
	Mason	1													
	Doctor	1													
	Not stated	2	4												
	Planter	1													
	Laborers	3													
	Mechanics	2													
	Not stated		1												
	No occupation		1												
	Shoemaker	1													
	Seamstresses		3												
	Doctor	1													
	Not stated		1												
	Clerk	1													
	Graver	1													
	Banker	1													
	Gentlemen	2													
	Merchants	9													
	Not stated	2	4												
	No occupation		4												
	Officer	1													
	Scholar	1													
	Artist	1													
	Clerks	8													
	Joiner	1													
	Ladies		38												
	Gentleman	1													
	Merchants	70													
	Mechanics	3													
	Machinist	1													
	Not stated	9	29												
	No occupation	9	15												

arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Males from 20 and under 35 years.	Females from 20 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upward of 40 years of age.	Females upward of 40 years of age.	Age or sex not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Died on the voyage.
							Italy	1		1	United States	1		1	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	29	24	53	do	29	24	53	
							do	1	1	2	do	1	1	2	
							do	34	46	80	do	34	46	80	
							do	2	2	4	do	2	2	4	
							England	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	1	1	2	do	1	1	2	
							do	8	8	16	do	8	8	16	
							do	1	1	2	do	1	1	2	
							do	2	2	4	do	2	2	4	
							do	1	1	2	do	1	1	2	
							Sweden	2		2	do	2		2	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	2		2	do	2		2	
							do	1	1	2	do	1	1	2	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	1	1	2	do	1	1	2	
							Ireland	3	1	4	do	3	1	4	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	6		6	do	6		6	
							do	1	1	2	do	1	1	2	
							do	1	2	3	do	1	2	3	
							Scotland	3		3	do	3		3	
							do	2	1	3	do	2	1	3	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							do		1	1	do		1	1	
							do	1	1	2	do	1	1	2	
							Chili	1		1	do	1		1	
							Belgium	1		1	do	1		1	
							Holland	1		1	do	1		1	
								592	358	950		592	358	950	
							England	1		1	United States	1		1	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	2	4	6	do	2	4	6	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							Ireland	3		3	do	3		3	
							do	2		2	do	2		2	
							do		1	1	do		1	1	
							do		1	1	do		1	1	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							do		3	3	do		3	3	
							Br. West Indies	1		1	do	1		1	
							do		1	1	do		1	1	
							Spain	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	2		2	do	2		2	
							do	9		9	do	9		9	
							do	2	4	6	do	2	4	6	
							do		4	4	do		4	4	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							Cuba	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	8		8	do	8		8	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							do		38	38	do		38	38	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	70		70	do	70		70	
							do	3		3	do	3		3	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	9	29	38	do	9	29	38	
							do	9	15	24	do	9	15	24	

Statement of the number and designation.

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.
LOUISIANA.											
<i>District of New Orleans—Cont'd.</i>											
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1869—Cont'd.	Artist	1									
	Shoemaker	1									
	No occupation	29	24								
	Seamstress		1								
	Not stated	34	46								
	Farmers	2									
	Painter	1									
	Lady		1								
	Engineers	8									
	Not stated	1	1								
	No occupation	2									
	Doctor	1									
	Farmers	2									
	Joiner	1									
	Artists	2									
	No occupation		1								
	Baker	1									
	Merchant	1									
	Not stated		1								
	Do	3	1								
	Clerk	1									
	Laborers	6									
	Engineer	1									
	No occupation	1	2								
	Do	3									
	Not stated	2	1								
	Scholar	1									
	Servant		1								
	Lady		1								
	Gentleman	1									
	Clerk	1									
	Do	1									
		592	358								
Quarter ended June 30, 1869.	Carpenter	1									
	Mason	1									
	Doctor	1									
	Not stated	2	4								
	Planter	1									
	Laborers	1									
	Mechanics	2									
	Not stated		1								
	No occupation		1								
	Shoemaker	1									
	Seamstresses		3								
	Doctor	1									
	Not stated		1								
	Clerk	1									
	Graver	1									
	Banker	1									
	Gentlemen	2									
	Merchants	9									
	Not stated	2	4								
	No occupation		4								
	Officer	1									
	Scholar	1									
	Artist	1									
	Clerks	8									
	Joiner	1									
	Ladies		38								
	Gentleman	1									
	Merchants	70									
	Mechanics	3									
	Machinist	1									
	Not stated	9	29								
	No occupation	9	15								

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Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.
LOUISIANA. District of New Orleans—Cont'd. Quarter ended June 30, 1869—Cont'd.	Planters	3													
	Steward	1													
	Servants	20	6												
	Refugees	13	12												
	Baker	1													
	Brushmaker	1													
	Clerk	1													
	Cooper	1													
	Carpenters	6													
	Engineer	1													
	Farmers	23													
	Gentleman	1													
	Lawyer	1													
	Lady		1												
	Miner	1													
	Midwife		1												
	Masons	3													
	Miller	1													
	Merchants	14													
	No occupation	21	26												
	Not stated	11	54												
	Ropemaker	1													
	Seamen	3													
	Smiths	5													
	Shoemakers	6													
	Student	1													
	Statuary	1													
	Shepherd	1													
	Turner	1													
	Tailors	2													
	Webber	1													
	Wheelwright	1													
	Workmen	12													
	Blacksmiths	4													
	Brewer	1													
	Baker	1													
	Cartwright	1													
	Clerks	2													
	Carpenters	5													
	Farmers	2													
	Gunsmith	1													
	Gentleman	1													
	Lacemaker	1													
	Lady		1												
	Mason	1													
	Merchants	16													
	Mechanics	6													
	Not stated	8	7												
	No occupation	1	5												
	Saddler	1													
	Walters	2													
	Workman	1													
	Sister of Charity		1												
	Refugee	1													
	Machinist	1													
	Traveler	1													
	Not stated	3	2												
	Do	1													
	Clerk	1													
	Doctor	1													
	Druggist	1													
	Gentleman	1													
	Not stated		3												
	No occupation	1	2												
	Merchants	4													
	Laborers	14													
	Not stated		8												
	No occupation	6	4												

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.
LOUISIANA.															
District of New Orleans—Cont'd.															
Quarter ended June 30, 1869—Cont'd.	Not stated	2	4												
	Sailor	1													
	Carpenter	1													
	Baker	1													
	Mason	1													
	Mechanic	1													
	Not stated		1												
		390	240					50	65						
TEXAS.															
Dist. of Galveston, J. C. Kishpaugh, spec'l deputy collector.															
Quarter ended Dec. 31, 1868.	Not stated	6	12	1	1	2	1	2		1	3		3		1
	Tailor	1													
	Farmers	5								1		1			
	Shoemaker	1													
	Not stated		1							1					
	Merchant	1								1					
	Not stated		1												
	Farmers	20								1		1		4	
	Not stated	74	177	27	29	21	19	18	11	10	23		24		14
	Stone inscribers	2												1	
	Laborers	54						2		9		7		11	
	Masons	3												1	
	Potter	1													
	Shoemakers	4								1					
	Traveler	1													
	Wagonmaster	1													
	Tailors	4						1							
	Brewers	6										1		1	
	Carpenters	3										1			
	Bricklayers	3								1		1			
	Miller	1												1	
	Butcher	1								1					
	Coopers	2													
	Clerk	1								1					
	Innkeeper	1													
	Musician	1												1	
	Dyer	1													
	Harnessmaker	1													
	Blacksmiths	2												1	
	Weavers	2													
	Gardeners	1										1			
	Joiners	2								1					
	Born at sea	3												2	
	Laborers	6						1				1			
	Carpenter	1													
	Not stated	2	11	1		1	1				2				3
	Farmers	4													
	Shoemaker	1													
	Painter	1										1			
	Traveler	1													
	Laborer	1												1	
	Blacksmith	1										1			
	Painter	1								1					
	Laborers	6								1					
	Dyer	1								1					
	Farmers	2												2	
	Not stated	4	12	1	2	1	3			2			2		
	Merchant	1												1	
	Tailor	1													
	Clerk	1													
	Laborers	2													
	Not stated	2	7	2							2		1		2

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.
TEXAS.															
<i>District of Galveston—Cont'd.</i>															
Quarter ended Dec. 31, 1868—Cont'd.	Butcher	1								1					
	Miller	1													
	Baker	1													
	Merchant	1								1					
	Not stated	7	13	1	4	3	3	4							1
	Bricklayer	1								1					
	Laborers	4								1					
	Confectioner	1								1					
	Carpenter	1								1					
	Born at sea		1												
	Laborers	3												3	
	Not stated		5	1		1							1		1
	Do		5	1									2		1
	Shoemaker	1								1					
	Laborer	1												1	
	Gentleman	1													
	Not stated		3												1
	Butcher	1								1					
	Merchants	2										1			
	Tailor	1													
	Laborers	2													
	Carpenter	1										1			
	Not stated	2	7	4	2	1									
	Shoemaker	1													
	Laborers	2													
	Not stated	2	2	1	1	1									
	Engravers	2										1			
	Not stated	2	4			1	2								1
	Mechanics	8								1		5			
	Spinsters		5												1
	Not stated	1	6	1	1	3		2							
	Gentleman	1								1					
	Spinsters		2												1
	Engineer	1													
	Brewer	1													
	Farmers	2													
	Not stated	3	6			4		1	1						
	Tailor	1													
	Weaver	1													
		309	279	35	43	31	38	29	15	42	33	28	32	30	27
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1869.	Farmers	13								2		7		1	
	Bookkeepers	2								2					
	Gardeners	2													
	Painter	1										1			
	Engineers	2										1			
	Not stated	2	1			1		1				1			
		22	1			1		1		4		9		1	
Quarter ended June 30, 1869.	Farmers	18								2		1		4	
	Painter	1												1	
	Blacksmiths	2										1			
	No occupation	17	48	7	7	5	6	2	4	2	9	1	8		1
	Weavers	2													
	Carpenter	1										1			
	Tailors	2												2	
	Brewer	1												1	
	Smith	1												1	
	Butcher	1										1			
	Carpenters	3								1				1	
	No occupation	2	16		2	2	3		1		3		1		2
	Farmers	4								1					
	Seaman	1													
	No occupation	1	1	1							1				1

arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Males from 30 and under 35 years. Females from 30 and under 35 years.				Males from 35 and under 40 years. Females from 35 and under 40 years.				Males upward of 40 years of age. Females upward of 40 years of age.				Age or sex not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Died on the voyage.
													Saxony	1		1	United States	1		1	
													do	1		1	do	1		1	
													do	1		1	do	1		1	
													do	1		1	do	1		1	
1			2					1					Brunswick	7	13	20	do	7	13	20	
1								2					do	1		1	do	1		1	
								1					do	4		4	do	4		4	
								1					do	1		1	do	1		1	
								1					do	1		1	do	1		1	
								1					Nassau	3	1	3	do	3	1	3	
								1					do		5	5	do		5	5	
								1					Hesse		5	5	do		5	5	
								1					do	1		1	do	1		1	
								1					do	1		1	do	1		1	
								1	2				Texas	1		1	do	1		1	
								1					do		3	3	do		3	3	
								1					do	1		1	do	1		1	
								1					do	2		2	do	2		2	
								1					do	1		1	do	1		1	
1								1					Sachsen	2		2	do	2		2	
								1					do	1		1	do	1		1	
2								1					do	2	7	9	do	2	7	9	
								1					do	1		1	do	1		1	
								1					Bohemia	2		2	do	2		2	
								1					do	2	2	4	do	2	2	4	
								1					France	2		2	do	2		2	
								2					do	2	4	6	do	2	4	6	
4								2					England	8		8	do	8		8	
								1					do		5	5	do		5	5	
								1					do	1	6	7	do	1	6	7	
								1					do	1		1	do	1		1	
								1					Scotland		2	2	do		2	2	
								1					United States	1		1	do	1		1	
								2					do	1		1	do	1		1	
								2					do	2		2	do	2		2	
								3					do	3	6	9	do	3	6	9	
								1					do	1		1	do	1		1	
1								1					Silesia	1		1	do	1		1	
2	26	26	15	55	47									309	279	588		309	279	588	
2													England	13		13	United States	13		13	
													do	2		2	do	2		2	
													do	2		2	do	2		2	
													do	1		1	do	1		1	
1													do	2		2	do	2		2	
													do	2	1	3	do	2	1	3	
3	3	3	1											22	1	23		22	1	23	
													Prussia	18		18	United States	18		18	
													do	1		1	do	1		1	
													do	2		2	do	2		2	
3													do	17	48	65	do	17	48	65	
													do	2		2	do	2		2	
													do	1		1	do	1		1	
													do	2		2	do	2		2	
													do	1		1	do	1		1	
													do	1		1	do	1		1	
													do	1		1	do	1		1	
1													Austria	3		3	do	3		3	
													do	2	16	18	do	2	16	18	
													do	4		4	do	4		4	
1													Bremen	1		1	do	1		1	
													Wurtemberg	3		3	do	3		3	

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 years and under 30 years.	Females from 25 years and under 30 years.
LOUISIANA. <i>District of New Orleans—Cont'd.</i> Quarter ended June 30, 1868—Cont'd.	Weavers														
	Tailors														
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1868.	Joiners														
	Mechanics														
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1868.	Carpenters														
	Bakers														
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1868.	Masons														
	Millers														
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1868.	Merchants														
	Mechanics														
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1868.	Farmers														
	Traders														
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1868.	Laborers														
	Brewers														
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1868.	Carpenters														
	Physicians														
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1868.	Not stated														
	Laborers														
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1868.	Contractors														
	Merchants														
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1868.	Not stated														
	Laborers														
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1868.	Landholders														
	Clerks														
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1868.	Merchants														
	Engineers														
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1868.	Laborers														
	Surgeons														
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1868.	Merchants														
	Engineers														
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1868.	Not stated														
	Merchants														
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1868.	Seamen														
	Not stated														
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1868.	Do														
	Do														
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1868.	Chinese-makers														
		165	104					38	31						
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1868.	Not stated	8	5												
	Traveler	1													
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1868.	Laborers	9	1												
	Merchants	7													
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1868.	Servant		1												
	Clerk	1													
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1868.	Not stated	1	2												
	Merchants	2													
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1868.	Teachers	2	1												
	T. holder	1													
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1868.	Not stated	1	2												
	Merchant	1													
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1868.	Baker	1													
	Mason	1													
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1868.	Tanner	1													
	Cooks	3													
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1868.	Laborer	1													
	Blacksmith	1													
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1868.	Workman	1													
	Doctor	1													
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1868.	Merchants	2													
	Not stated		3												
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1868.	Chief Justice	1													
	Officers	2													
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1868.	Clerk	1													
	Farmer	1													
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1868.	Not stated	4	19												

arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Males from 20 and under 35 years.	Females from 20 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upward of 40 years of age.	Females upward of 40 years of age.	Age or sex not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Died on the voyage.
							Germany	95	75	170	United States.	95	75	170	..
							France	15	14	29	do.	15	14	29	..
							Ireland	12	9	21	do.	12	9	21	..
							Spain	20	2	22	do.	20	2	22	..
							England	5		5	do.	5		5	..
							Cuba	14	2	16	do.	14	2	16	..
							Italy	2		2	do.	2		2	..
							Mexico	1		1	do.	1		1	..
							Denmark		1	1	do.		1	1	..
							Chili		1	1	do.		1	1	..
							Switzerland	1		1	do.	1		1	..
99	61	26	12					165	104	269		165	104	269	..
							Spain	8	5	13	United States.	8	5	13	..
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	..
							do.	9	1	10	do.	9	1	10	..
							do.	7		7	do.	7		7	..
							do.		1	1	do.		1	1	..
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	..
							do.	1	2	3	do.	1	2	3	..
							do.	2		2	do.	2		2	..
							France	2	1	3	do.	2	1	3	..
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	..
							do.	1	2	3	do.	1	2	3	..
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	..
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	..
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	..
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	..
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	..
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	..
							do.	3		3	do.	3		3	..
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	..
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	..
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	..
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	..
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	..
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	..
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	..
							Br. Honduras	1		1	Not stated.	1		1	..
							do.	2		2	do.	2		2	..
							England		3	3	do.		3	3	..
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	..
							do.	2		2	do.	2		2	..
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	..
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	..
							do.	1		1	United States.	1		1	..
							do.	4	19	23	do.	4	19	23	..

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.
LOUISIANA.															
<i>District of New Orleans—Cont'd.</i>															
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1868—Cont'd.	Not stated	1													
	Saddlers	1													
		56	34					2	6						
Quarter ended Dec. 31, 1868.	Laborers	9													
	Not stated	7	4												
	Do	10	15												
	Merchants	4													
	Laborers	20													
	Not stated	1	3												
	Watchmakers	2													
	Farmers	5													
	Not stated		4												
	Laborers	5	2												
	Merchant	1	1												
	Not stated	7	12												
	Farmers	4													
	Laborers	8													
	Shoemakers	3													
	Tailors	2													
	Doctors	1													
	Not stated	5	3												
	Do	7	16												
	Sailors	10													
	Brewers	3													
	Merchants	10													
	Farmers	7													
	Not stated	3	14												
	Merchants	18													
	Not stated	32	7												
	Do	239	235												
	Laborers	139	40												
	Farmers	163	90												
	Shoemakers	15													
	Blacksmiths	27													
	Bakers	34													
	Carpenters	38													
	Brewers	24													
	Tailors	4	25												
	Merchants	12	10												
	Servants	6	65												
	Seamstresses		50												
	Not stated	12	15												
	Vine-grower	20													
	Bakers	18													
	Merchants	30													
	Laborers	38	24												
	Dressmakers		26												
	Not stated	5	6												
	Laborers	25	13												
	Priests	2													
	Not stated	1													
	Do	1													
		1,041	710					209	306						
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1869.	Farmers	64	2												
	Servants	2	23												
	Butchers	3													
	Bakers	4													
	Not stated	5	1												
	Seamstresses		6												
<i>James F. Casey, collector.</i>	Carpenters	6													
	Blacksmiths	3													
	Professor	1													

arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Males from 30 and under 35 years.	Females from 30 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upward of 40 years of age.	Females upward of 40 years of age.	Age or sex not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Died on the voyage.
							England	1		1	Not stated	1		1	
							No. Germany	1		1	United States	1		1	
43	17	11	11					56	34	90		56	34	90	
							Sweden	9		9	United States	9		9	
							do.	7	4	11	do.	7	4	11	
							Austria	10	15	25	do.	10	15	25	
							do.	4		4	do.	4		4	
							do.	20		20	do.	20		20	
							Switzerland	1	3	4	do.	1	3	4	
							do.	2		2	do.	2		2	
							do.	5		5	do.	5		5	
							Russia		4	4	do.		4	4	
							do.	5	2	7	do.	5	2	7	
							Denmark	1	1	2	do.	1	1	2	
							Prussia	7	12	19	do.	7	12	19	
							do.	4		4	do.	4		4	
							do.	8		8	do.	8		8	
							do.	3		3	do.	3		3	
							do.	2		2	do.	2		2	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							Spain	5	3	8	do.	5	3	8	
							England	7	16	23	do.	7	16	23	
							do.	10		10	do.	10		10	
							do.	3		3	do.	3		3	
							do.	10		10	do.	10		10	
							do.	7		7	do.	7		7	
							Italy	3	14	17	do.	3	14	17	
							do.	18		18	do.	18		18	
							Cuba	32	7	39	do.	32	7	39	
							No. Germany	239	235	474	do.	239	235	474	
							do.	139	40	179	do.	139	40	179	
							do.	165	90	255	do.	165	90	255	
							do.	15		15	do.	15		15	
							do.	27		27	do.	27		27	
							do.	34		34	do.	34		34	
							do.	38		38	do.	38		38	
							do.	24		24	do.	24		24	
							do.	4	25	29	do.	4	25	29	
							do.	12	10	22	do.	12	10	22	
							do.	8	95	103	do.	8	95	103	
							do.		50	50	do.		50	50	
							France	12	15	27	do.	12	15	27	
							do.	20		20	do.	20		20	
							do.	18		18	do.	18		18	
							do.	30		30	do.	30		30	
							do.	38	24	62	do.	38	24	62	
							do.		26	26	do.		26	26	
							Ireland	5	6	11	do.	5	6	11	
							do.	25	13	38	do.	25	13	38	
							Mexico	2		2	do.	2		2	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							Peru	1		1	do.	1		1	
653	326	149	118					1,041	710	1,751		1,041	710	1,751	2
							France	64	2	66	United States	64	2	66	
							do.	2	23	25	do.	2	23	25	
							do.	3		3	do.	3		3	
							do.	4		4	do.	4		4	
							do.	5	1	6	do.	5	1	6	
							do.		6	6	do.		6	6	
							do.	6		6	do.	6		6	
							do.	3		3	do.	3		3	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.
LOUISIANA.															
District of New Orleans—Cont'd.															
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1893—Cont'd.															
	No occupation	4	6												
	Merchants	12	4												
	Tailor	1													
	Engraver	1													
	Slater	1													
	Clerks	5	2												
	Millers	3													
	Shoemaker	1													
	Priest	1													
	Ladies														
	Apothecary	1	6												
	Sisters of Charity		10												
	Barbers	2													
	Painter	1													
	Cork-maker	1													
	Manufacturer	1													
	No occupation	19	11												
	Not stated	30	46												
	Merchants	23	1												
	Servants	5	11												
	Clerks	23													
	Fundholder	1													
	Gentlemen	2													
	Seamen	2													
	Shoemaker	1													
	Grinder	2													
	Cigar-makers	2													
	Distiller	1													
	No occupation	3	15												
	Merchants	11													
	Farmers	20													
	Baker	1													
	Sailors	2													
	Technical	1													
	Brewer	1													
	Tailor	1													
	Clerks	6													
	Photographer	2													
	Not stated	1	11												
	Ladies		8												
	Carpenters	2													
	Shoemaker	1													
	Musician	1													
	Shepherd	1													
	Saddler	1													
	Doctor	1													
	Farmers	8													
	Sailors	2													
	Not stated		1												
	No occupation	1	3												
	Merchant	1													
	Do	1													
	Do	1													
	Do	107	8												
	Not stated	14	13												
	Ladies		53												
	Clerks	9													
	Servants	2	11												
	No occupation	22	24												
	Carpenters	2													
	Gentlemen	6													
	Farmers	2													
	Seamstresses		1												
	Cooper	1													
	Engineer	1													
	Shoemakers	2													
	Merchants	6													
	Musicians	5													

arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Males from 30 and under 35 years.	Females from 30 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upward of 40 years of age.	Females upward of 40 years of age.	Age or sex not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Died on the voyage.
							France	4	6	10	United States	4	6	10	
							do.	12	4	16	do.	12	4	16	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	5	2	7	do.	5	2	7	
							do.	3		3	do.	3		3	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.		6	6	do.		6	6	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.		10	10	do.		10	10	
							do.	2		2	do.	2		2	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							Spain	19	11	30	do.	19	11	30	
							do.	30	46	76	do.	30	46	76	
							do.	22	1	23	do.	22	1	23	
							do.	5	11	16	do.	5	11	16	
							do.	22		22	do.	22		22	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	2		2	do.	2		2	
							do.	2		2	do.	2		2	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	2		2	do.	2		2	
							do.	2		2	do.	2		2	
							Germany	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	3	15	18	do.	3	15	18	
							do.	11		11	do.	11		11	
							do.	20		20	do.	20		20	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	2		2	do.	2		2	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	6		6	do.	6		6	
							do.	2		2	do.	2		2	
							do.	1	11	12	do.	1	11	12	
							do.		8	8	do.		8	8	
							do.	2		2	do.	2		2	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							Switzerland	8		8	do.	8		8	
							do.	2		2	do.	2		2	
							do.		1	1	do.		1	1	
							do.	1	3	4	do.	1	3	4	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							Austria	1		1	do.	1		1	
							Mexico	1		1	do.	1		1	
							Cuba	107	8	115	do.	107	8	115	
							do.	14	13	27	do.	14	13	27	
							do.		53	53	do.		53	53	
							do.	9		9	do.	9		9	
							do.	2	11	13	do.	2	11	13	
							do.	22	24	46	do.	22	24	46	
							do.	2		2	do.	2		2	
							do.	6		6	do.	6		6	
							do.	2		2	do.	2		2	
							do.		1	1	do.		1	1	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
							do.	2		2	do.	2		2	
							Italy			6	do.			6	
							do.	5		5	do.	5		5	

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 years and under 30 years.	Females from 25 years and under 30 years.
LOUISIANA.															
District of New Orleans—Cont'd.															
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1889—Cont'd.	Artist	1													
	Shoemaker	1													
	No occupation	29	24												
	Seamstress		1												
	Not stated	34	46												
	Farmers	2													
	Painter	1													
	Lady		1												
	Engineers	8													
	Not stated	1	1												
	No occupation	2													
	Doctor	1													
	Farmers	2													
	Joiner	1													
	Artists	2													
	No occupation		1												
	Baker	1													
	Merchant	1													
	Not stated		1												
	Do	3	1												
	Clerk	1													
	Laborers	6													
	Engineer	1													
	No occupation	1	2												
	Do	3													
	Not stated	2	1												
	Scholar	1													
	Servant		1												
	Lady		1												
	Gentleman	1													
	Clerk	1													
	Do	1													
		592	358							85	76				
Quarter ended June 30, 1889.	Carpenter	1													
	Mason	1													
	Doctor	1													
	Not stated	2	4												
	Planter	1													
	Laborers	3													
	Mechanics	2													
	Not stated		1												
	No occupation		1												
	Shoemaker	1													
	Seamstresses		3												
	Doctor	1													
	Not stated		1												
	Clerk	1													
	Graver	1													
	Banker	1													
	Gentlemen	2													
	Merchants	9													
	Not stated	2	4												
	No occupation		4												
	Officer	1													
	Scholar	1													
	Artist	1													
	Clerks	8													
	Joiner	1													
	Ladies		38												
	Gentleman	1													
	Merchants	70													
	Mechanics	3													
	Machinist	1													
	Not stated	9	29												
	No occupation	9	15												

arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Males from 30 and under 35 years.	Females from 30 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upward of 40 years of age.	Females upward of 40 years of age.	Age or sex not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Died on the voyage.
							Italy	1		1	United States	1		1	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	29	24	53	do	29	24	53	
							do	1	1	2	do	1	1	2	
							do	34	46	80	do	34	46	80	
							do	2	2	4	do	2	2	4	
							England	1		1	do	1		1	
							do		1	1	do		1	1	
							do	8	8	16	do	8	8	16	
							do	1	1	2	do	1	1	2	
							do	2	2	4	do	2	2	4	
							do	1	1	2	do	1	1	2	
							Sweden	2		2	do	2		2	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	2		2	do	2		2	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	2		2	do	2		2	
							do	1	1	2	do	1	1	2	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							Ireland	3	1	4	do	3	1	4	
							do	1	1	2	do	1	1	2	
							do	6		6	do	6		6	
							do	1	1	2	do	1	1	2	
							do	1	2	3	do	1	2	3	
							Scotland	3		3	do	3		3	
							do	2	1	3	do	2	1	3	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							do		1	1	do		1	1	
							do		1	1	do		1	1	
							Chili	1		1	do	1		1	
							Belgium	1		1	do	1		1	
							Holland	1		1	do	1		1	
411	255			96	37			592	358	950		592	358	950	
							England	1		1	United States	1		1	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	2	4	6	do	2	4	6	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							Ireland	3		3	do	3		3	
							do	2		2	do	2		2	
							do		1	1	do		1	1	
							do		1	1	do		1	1	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							do		3	3	do		3	3	
							Br. West Indies	1		1	do	1		1	
							do		1	1	do		1	1	
							Spain	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	2		2	do	2		2	
							do	9		9	do	9		9	
							do	2	4	6	do	2	4	6	
							do		4	4	do		4	4	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							Cuba	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	8		8	do	8		8	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							do		38	38	do		38	38	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	70		70	do	70		70	
							do	3		3	do	3		3	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	9	29	38	do	9	29	38	
							do	9	15	24	do	9	15	24	

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and un- der 10 years.	Males from 10 and un- der 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and un- der 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and un- der 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 years under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.
LOUISIANA.															
District of New Or- leans—Cont'd.															
Quarter ended June 30, 1869—Cont'd.	Planters	3													
	Steward	1													
	Servants	20	6												
	Refugees	13	12												
	Baker	1													
	Brushmaker	1													
	Clerk	1													
	Cooper	1													
	Carpenters	6													
	Engineer	1													
	Farmers	23													
	Gentleman	1													
	Lawyer	1													
	Lady			1											
	Miner	1													
	Midwife		1												
	Masons	3													
	Miller	1													
	Merchants	14													
	No occupation	21	26												
	Not stated	11	54												
	Ropemaker	1													
	Seamen	3													
	Smiths	5													
	Shoemakers	6													
	Student	1													
	Statuary	1													
	Shepherd	1													
	Turner	1													
	Tailors	2													
	Webber	1													
	Wheelwright	1													
	Workmen	12													
	Blacksmiths	4													
	Brewer	1													
	Baker	1													
	Cartwright	1													
	Clerks	2													
	Carpenters	5													
	Farmers	2													
	Gunsmith	1													
	Gentleman	1													
	Lacemaker	1													
	Lady			1											
	Mason	1													
	Merchants	16													
	Mechanics	6													
	Not stated	8	7												
	No occupation	1	5												
	Saddler	1													
	Walters	2													
	Workman	1													
	Sister of Charity		1												
	Refugee	1													
	Machinist	1													
	Traveler	1													
	Not stated	3	2												
	Do	1													
	Clerk	1													
	Doctor	1													
	Druggist	1													
	Gentleman	1													
	Not stated	1	3												
	No occupation	1	2												
	Merchants	4													
	Laborers	14													
	Not stated		8												
	No occupation	6	4												

arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Males from 30 and under 35 years.	Females from 30 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upward of 40 years of age.	Females upward of 40 years of age.	Age or sex not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Died on the voyage.
							Cuba	3		3	United States.	3		3	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	20	6	26	do	20	6	26	
							do	13	12	25	do	13	12	25	
							No. Germany	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	6		6	do	6		6	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	23		23	do	23		23	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	1	1	2	do	1	1	2	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	3		3	do	3		3	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	14		14	do	14		14	
							do	21	26	47	do	21	26	47	
							do	11	54	65	do	11	54	65	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	3		3	do	3		3	
							do	5		5	do	5		5	
							do	6		6	do	6		6	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	2		2	do	2		2	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	12		12	do	12		12	
							France	4		4	do	4		4	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	2		2	do	2		2	
							do	5		5	do	5		5	
							do	2		2	do	2		2	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	1	1	2	do	1	1	2	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	16		16	do	16		16	
							do	6		6	do	6		6	
							do	8	7	15	do	8	7	15	
							do	1	5	6	do	1	5	6	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	2		2	do	2		2	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	1	1	2	do	1	1	2	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							China	3	2	5	do	3	2	5	
							D'ch W. Indies	1		1	do	1		1	
							Mexico	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							do	1		1	do	1		1	
							do		3	3	do		3	3	
							do	1	2	3	do	1	2	3	
							do	4		4	do	4		4	
							Italy	14		14	do	14		14	
							do		8	8	do		8	8	
							do	6	4	10	do	6	4	10	

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.	Males from 30 years and over.	Females from 30 years and over.
LOUISIANA.																	
<i>District of New Orleans—Cont'd.</i>																	
Quarter ended June 30, 1869—Cont'd.	Not stated	2	4														
	Sailor	1															
	Carpenter	1															
	Baker	1															
	Mason	1															
	Mechanic	1															
	Not stated		1														
		390	240					50	65								
TEXAS.																	
<i>Dist. of Galveston, J. C. Kishpaugh, spec'l deputy collector.</i>																	
Quarter ended Dec. 31, 1868.	Not stated	6	12	1	1	2	1	2		1	3		3		1		
	Tailor	1															
	Farmers	5								1		1					
	Shoemaker	1															
	Not stated		1														
	Not stated	1								1							
	Farmers	20								1		1		4			
	Not stated	74	177	27	29	21	19	18	11	10	23		24		14		
	Stone Inscribers	2												1			
	Laborers	54						2		9		7		11			
	Masons	3												1			
	Potter	1															
	Shoemakers	4								1							
	Traveler	1															
	Wagonmaster	1															
	Tailors	4							1								
	Brewers	6										1		1			
	Carpenters	3										1					
	Bricklayers	3								1		1					
	Miller	1															
	Butcher	1												1			
	Coopers	2								1							
	Clerk	1							1								
	Innkeeper	1															
	Musician	1															
	Dyer	1															
	Harnessmaker	1															
	Blacksmiths	2												1			
	Weavers	2															
	Gardeners	1										1					
	Joiners	2								1							
	Born at sea	3						1						2			
	Laborers	6										1					
	Carpenter	1															
	Not stated	2	11	1		1	1				2				3		
	Farmers	4															
	Shoemaker	1															
	Painter	1										1					
	Traveler	1															
	Laborer	1												1			
	Blacksmith	1										1					
	Painter	1								1							
	Laborers	6								1							
	Dyer	1								1							
	Farmers	2												2			
	Not stated	4	12	1	2	1	3			2				1			
	Merchant	1															
	Tailor	1												1			
	Clerk	1															
	Laborers	2															
	Not stated	2	7	2							2		1				2

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.
TEXAS.															
<i>District of Galveston—Cont'd.</i>															
Quarter ended Dec. 31, 1868—Cont'd.	Butcher	1								1					
	Miller	1													
	Baker	1													
	Merchant	1								1					
	Not stated	7	13	1	4	3	3	4							1
	Bricklayer	1								1					
	Laborers	4								1					
	Confectioner	1								1					
	Carpenter	1								1					
	Born at sea		1												
	Laborers	3												3	
	Not stated		5		1		1						1		1
	Do		5		1								2		1
	Shoemaker	1								1					
	Laborer	1												1	
	Gentleman	1													
	Not stated		3												1
	Butcher	1								1					
	Merchants	2										1			
	Tailor	1													
	Laborers	2										1			
	Carpenter	1													
	Not stated	2	7		4	2	1								
	Shoemaker	1													
	Laborers	2													
	Not stated	2	2	1		1	1								
	Engravers	2										1			
	Not stated	2	4				1	2							1
	Mechanics	8								1		5			
	Spinsters		5												1
	Not stated	1	6	1	1		3	2							
	Gentleman	1								1					
	Spinsters		2												1
	Engineer	1													
	Brewer	1													
	Farmers	2													
	Not stated	3	6				4		1	1					
	Tailor	1													
	Weaver	1													
		309	279	35	43	31	38	29	15	42	33	28	32	30	27
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1869.	Farmers	13								2		7		1	
	Bookkeepers	2								2					
	Gardeners	2													
	Painter	1										1			
	Engineers	2										1			
	Not stated	2	1			1	1					1			
		22	1			1	1		4			9		1	
Quarter ended June 30, 1869.	Farmers	18								2		1		4	
	Painter	1												1	
	Blacksmiths	2										1			
	No occupation	17	48	7	7	5	6	2	4	2	9		8		1
	Weavers	2										1			
	Carpenter	1										1			
	Tailors	2												2	
	Brewer	1												1	
	Smith	1												1	
	Butcher	1										1			
	Carpenters	3								1				1	
	No occupation	2	16		2	2	3		1		3		1		2
	Farmers	4								1					
	Seaman	1													
	No occupation	1	1	1						1	1				1

arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Males from 30 and under 35 years.	Females from 30 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upward of 40 years of age.	Females upward of 40 years of age.	Age or sex not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Died on the voyage.
							Saxony	1	1	1	United States	1	1	1	1
							do	1	1	1	do	1	1	1	1
							do	1	1	1	do	1	1	1	1
							do	1	1	1	do	1	1	1	1
1		2		1			Brunswick	7	13	20	do	7	13	20	1
							do	1	1	1	do	1	1	1	1
							do	4	4	4	do	4	4	4	1
							do	1	1	1	do	1	1	1	1
							do	1	1	1	do	1	1	1	1
							do	1	1	1	do	1	1	1	1
							Nassau	3	3	3	do	3	3	3	1
							Hesse	5	5	5	do	5	5	5	1
							do	1	1	1	do	1	1	1	1
							do	1	1	1	do	1	1	1	1
							Texas	1	1	1	do	1	1	1	1
							do	3	3	3	do	3	3	3	1
							do	1	1	1	do	1	1	1	1
							do	2	2	2	do	2	2	2	1
							do	1	1	1	do	1	1	1	1
							Sachsen	2	2	2	do	2	2	2	1
							do	1	1	1	do	1	1	1	1
							do	2	7	9	do	2	7	9	1
							do	1	1	1	do	1	1	1	1
							Bohemia	2	2	2	do	2	2	2	1
							do	2	2	2	do	2	2	2	1
							France	2	2	2	do	2	2	2	1
							do	2	4	6	do	2	4	6	1
							England	8	8	8	do	8	8	8	1
							do	1	5	5	do	1	5	5	1
							do	1	6	7	do	1	6	7	1
							do	1	1	1	do	1	1	1	1
							Scotland	2	2	2	do	2	2	2	1
							United States	1	1	1	do	1	1	1	1
							do	1	1	1	do	1	1	1	1
							do	2	2	2	do	2	2	2	1
							do	3	6	9	do	3	6	9	1
							do	1	1	1	do	1	1	1	1
							Silesia	1	1	1	do	1	1	1	1
22	26	26	15	55	47			309	279	588		309	279	588	
2		1					England	13		13	United States	13		13	
		2					do	2	2	2	do	2	2	2	
							do	2	2	2	do	2	2	2	
							do	1	1	1	do	1	1	1	
							do	2	2	2	do	2	2	2	
		1					do	2	1	3	do	2	1	3	
3	3	1						22	1	23		22	1	23	
		2		9			Prussia	18		18	United States	18		18	
							do	1	1	1	do	1	1	1	
							do	2	2	2	do	2	2	2	
	3	2		9			do	17	48	65	do	17	48	65	
							do	2	2	2	do	2	2	2	
							do	1	1	1	do	1	1	1	
							do	2	2	2	do	2	2	2	
							do	1	1	1	do	1	1	1	
							do	1	1	1	do	1	1	1	
							do	1	1	1	do	1	1	1	
							Austria	3	3	3	do	3	3	3	
		1		3			do	2	16	18	do	2	16	18	
		1					do	4	4	4	do	4	4	4	
							Bremen	1	1	1	do	1	1	1	
							Wurtemberg	3		3	do	3		3	

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.
TEXAS.															
<i>District of Galveston—Cont'd.</i>															
Quarter ended June 30, 1869—Cont'd.	Weaver	1								1				1	
	Tailor	1													
	No occupation	1	1	1										1	
	Shoemaker	1												1	
	No occupation		4		2								2		1
		61	71	9	11	7	9	2	5	7	13	5	11	12	5
Quarter ended Dec. 31, 1869.	No occupation	2						1		1					
	Merchants	3								2		1			
	No occupation	3	11		2	2		1	1		3			1	
	Farmers	2													
	Confectioner	1													
	Apothecary	1													
	Mason	1													
	Farmers	2								1		1			
	No occupation	2	8	2			1		2		3		1		
	Baker	1												1	
	Laborer	1													
	No occupation	177	441	46	56	68	49	45	43	15	81		58	1	26
	Clerk	1													1
	Laborers	28								7		3		3	
	Farmers	153						2		28		22		24	
	Mechanic	1										1			
	Hunter	1													
	Shoemakers	13										3		4	
	Tailors	10								1		2			
	Wheelwright	1													
	Masons	2													
	Smiths	6								1		1		2	
	Saddlers	3										1		1	
	Butchers	3								1				2	
	Watchmaker	1								1					
	Gardeners	3										1			
	Farmer	1													
	Joiners	3								1		1			
	Millers	7												3	
	Painter	1										1			
	Turner	1													
	Weavers	5												3	
	Brewer	1													
	Carpenters	10										1		4	
	Merchants	6										3			
	Musician	1												1	
	Bricklayer	1												1	
	No occupation	1						1							
	Mechanic	1													
	Brickmaker	1										1		1	
	Blacksmiths	2										1			
		464	460	48	58	70	50	49	46	62	87	44	59	53	26
MICHIGAN.															
<i>Dist. of Huron, J. P. Sanborn, collector.</i>															
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1868.	Mechanics	175													
	Professionals	90													
	Traders	75													
	Laborers	3,185													
	Women and children.	4,283													
		7,808		125	150	625	137	1500	988			900	185	1125	40

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 years and under 30 years.	Females from 25 years and under 30 years.
MICHIGAN.															
<i>District of Huron—</i>															
<i>Continued.</i>															
Quarter ended Dec. 31, 1868.	Mechanics	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Professionals	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Teachers	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Laborers	3,485	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Women and children.	3,488	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		7,208	.....	137	125	875	370	1525	285	.....	.....	750	425	1475	1241
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1869.	Laborers	2,384	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mechanics	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Professionals	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Women	2,209	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		4,714	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ILLINOIS.															
<i>District of Chicago,</i>															
<i>W. B. Scates, collector.</i>															
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1868.	Servants	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Innkeepers	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Laborers	7	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Grocer	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mechanics	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Farmers	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Baker	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Tinsmith	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Housekeepers .....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Joiner	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Printers	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bookkeeper	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Machinists	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Clerks	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Shoemaker	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Butcher	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Druggist	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Teachers	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Manufacturer	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailors	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	No occupation	19	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		64	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quarter ended June 30, 1869.	Laborers	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Carpenters	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Farmers	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Hotel-keeper	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	No occupation	3	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Surveyor	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Housekeepers .....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Dressmakers .....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Milliners .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Seamstress .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Shoemaker	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bookkeeper	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mechanics	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Tinsmiths	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Servants .....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Pavior	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cotton-spinners	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Merchants	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

75

Males from 20 and under 35 years.	Females from 20 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upward of 40 years of age.	Females upward of 40 years of age.	Age or sex not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Died on the voyage.
1435	1246	261	198				Norway	4,762	2,446	7,208	United States.	4,762	2,446	7,208	
							Germany								
							Belgium								
							Denmark								
							England								
							Scotland								
							Ireland								
							Canada								
								4,762	2,446	7,208		4,762	2,446	7,208	
							Canada	2,505	2,209	4,714	United States.	2,505	2,209	4,714	
								2,505	2,209	4,714		2,505	2,209	4,714	
							England	2	1	3					
							Ireland	1	3	4					
							Dominion	80	43	103	United States.	64	49	113	
							Prussia		1	1					
							France	1	1	2					
								64	49	113		64	49	113	
							Canada	52	39	91	Canada	6	5	11	
							Ireland	1	4	5					
							United States.	6	2	8	United States.	53	40	93	

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.
ILLINOIS.															
<i>Dist. of Chicago—</i> <i>Cont'd.</i>															
Quarter ended June 30, 1889—Cont'd.	Sailors	2								1		1			
	Painters	2										1			
	Cooper	1										1			
	Railroad man	1													
	Tailor	1												1	
	Lawyer	1													
		59	45		4	1		3	5	7	9	11	7	12	6
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1889.	No occupation ..	22	61	7	10	5	6	5	8	1	8		5	3	7
	Tailors	2	2							1	1				
	Housekeepers ..		17						1	1	2		1		5
	Blacksmiths ..	2										1			
	Laborers	5										3			
	Manufacturer ..	1													
	Farmers	16						1		1		2		2	
	Clerks	4								1		2			
	Lawyers	2										1			
	Carriage-maker ..	1										1			
	Carpenter	1												1	
	Cooper	1													
	Merchants	7										3			
	Sailors	3								1				1	
	Seamstress		1										1		
	Cook		1												
	Milliner		1										1		
	Mechanic	1													
	Physicians	2													
	Teacher	1										1			
	Gasfitter	1													
		72	84	7	10	5	6	6	9	5	11	14	8	7	12
Quarter ended Dec. 31, 1889.	Machinist	1										1			
	Farmers	9	2							1	1			2	
	Physician	1												1	
	Lumberman	1										1			
	Laborer		1										1		
	Photographer ..	1													
	Blacksmith	1													
	Joiner	1													
	Housekeepers ..		4												
	Sailor	1													
	Clerk	1										1			
	No occupation ..	7	13	1	4	3	3	1		1	1		1	1	
		24	20	1	4	3	3	1		2	2	3	2	4	
WASHINGTON TER.															
<i>District of Puget</i> <i>Sound, Port Town-</i> <i>send, F. A. Wilson,</i> <i>collector.</i>															
Quarter ended June 30, 1888.	Farmers	10	7												
	Machinist	1													
	Not stated	446	94												
		457	101					2	3						
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1888.	Not stated	2	3					1	2						
		2	3					1	2						

arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Males from 30 and under 35 years. Females from 30 and under 35 years. Males from 35 and under 40 years. Females from 35 and under 40 years. Males upward of 40 years of age. Females upward of 40 years of age. Age or sex not stated.															Country to which they belong.		Males. Females. Total.			Country in which they mean to reside.		Males. Females. Total.			Died on the voyage.	
1	1	6	1	11	4	8	9	15	Canada	55	68	123	Canada	12	12	24										
1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	Great Britain	1		1														
1	1	1	1	1	2	6	1	1	Scotland	1		1														
1	1	1	1	1	2	6	1	1	Germany	4	5	9		61	76	137										
1	1	1	1	1	2	6	1	1	United States	13	15	28	Great Britain	1		1										
12	4	6	7	10	16	15				74	88	171		74	88	171										
1						5	1		Canada	6	8	14	United States	21	19	40										
						1			United States	18	12	30	Canada	3	1	4										
						1																				
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Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.
WASHINGTON TER.															
<i>District of Puget Sound—Cont'd.</i>															
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1869—Cont'd.	Adults.....	718	312												
	Children.....	47	52												
		765	364												
Quarter ended Dec. 31, 1869.	Engineers.....	9	7												
		9	7					5	3						
OREGON.															
<i>District of Astoria, A. Hinman, collector.</i>															
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1868.	Architects.....	2													
	Artists.....	19	2											7	2
	Carpenters.....	8								3		3			
	Clerks.....	6								1				2	
	Col. of customs.	1													
	Cooks.....	14													
	Dressmakers.....		4											9	
	Blacksmith.....	1													
	Do.....	2										2			
	Farmers.....	431						18		28		234		91	
	Pilots.....	3												1	
	Inspector rev.....	1													
	Launders.....	2										1		1	
	Laborers.....	9												3	
	Merchants.....	41								8		7		8	
	Miners.....	27										4		6	
	Packers.....	2												1	
	Painters.....	2												1	
	Mail agent.....	1													
	Lawyer.....	1													
	Sailors.....	2												1	
	Servants.....		7								2		3		
	Student.....		1								1				
	Shoemakers.....	2												2	
	Tourists.....	1	1												1
	Tailor.....	1													
	Soldiers.....	14												3	
	Laborers.....	218	20					6	1	2	8	1	6	2	16
	Unknown.....	20	47												
		831	82					24	1	42	11	252	9	129	21
Quarter ended Dec. 31, 1868.	Artists.....	1	3								2		1		
	Blacksmiths.....	2												1	
	Baker.....	1													
	Brewer.....	1													
	Butchers.....	3												1	
	Carpenters.....	3													
	Cobbler.....	1													
	Housekeepers.....		33								5		13		6
	Housewife.....		1												
	Hotel-keepers.....	5	4												
	Horse-trader.....	1													
	Launders.....	8										2		1	
	Laborers.....	22										6		6	
	Merchants.....	64										4		13	
	Miners.....	191										10		43	
	Mason.....	1													
	Mechanics.....	17										2		4	
	Clergyman.....	1													
	Painter.....	1													
	Packer.....	1										1			

* Occupations and ages not given. They are citizens of the United States.

79

Males from 30 and under 35 years.			Females from 30 and under 35 years.			Males from 35 and under 40 years.			Females from 35 and under 40 years.			Males upward of 40 years of age.			Females upward of 40 years of age.			Age or sex not stated.			Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Died on the voyage.
9	3	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	14	124	54	178	United States.	148	58	206	18												
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	4	12	England	8	4	12	19												
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	Mexico	2	2	2	1												
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	673	20	693	China	673	20	693	1												
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	7	7	Germany	7	7	7	1												
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	4	Italy	3	1	4	1												
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	7	Ireland	6	1	7	1												
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	4	Scotland	3	1	4	1												
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	5	France	4	1	5	1												
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Sweden	1	1	1	1												
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	831	82	913	United States.	303	59	362	1												
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	47	16	63	England	36	13	49	1												
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	1	13	Br. Columbia.	10	1	11	1												
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	Canada	2	2	2	1												
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	2	7	France	3	1	4	1												
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	3	17	China	64	1	65	1												
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Italy	1	1	1	1												
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	3	10	Ireland	7	3	10	1												
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Nova Scotia	1	1	1	1												
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	Poland	2	2	2	1												
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Wales	1	1	1	1												
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	89	1	90	China	89	1	90	1												

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Statement of the number and designation of passenger

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.	Males from 30 and under 35 years.	Females from 30 and under 35 years.
OREGON.																	
<i>Dist. of Astoria—</i>																	
<i>Con'd.</i>																	
Quarter ended Dec. 31, 1868—Cont'd.	Farmers	21										2		2			
	Tailors	3															
	Telegrapher	1															
	Traders	10												2			
	Saddler	1															
	Servants		5												2		
	Saloon-keepers	2															
	Sailors	12								1		1		2			
	Soldiers	12												4			
	Not known	25	22	3	2	1	3	3	1		1	1	4	6	4	2	
	Wagon-maker	1															
		412	68	3	2	1	3	3	1	1	8	25	21	85	10		
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1869.	Accountants	2												1	1		
	Actors	9	4											1	1		
	Auctioneer	1															
	Butchers	2															
	Blacksmiths	6												3			
	Children	8	7	5	3	2	2	1	2					4			
	Carpenters	12										1					
	Clerks	15										4		7			
	Cook	1															
	Drover	1															
	Druggists	3												2			
	Doctors	3												2			
	Engineers	4												1			
	Express agent	1															
	Farmers	14								1				3			
	Gentlemen	2															
	Fishermen	4															
	Fireman	1															
	Housekeepers		29								2		6				
	Hotel-keeper	1															
	Indian agent	1															
	Ladies		16								2		1			4	
	Laborers	29								1		2		6			
	Lawyers	2															
	Merchants	37						1									
	Miners	69											2	12			
	Musicians	2												1			
	Mason	1															
	Machinists	3															
	Navy	3												1			
	Performers	5										1		1			
	Printer	1															
	Priests	5												1			
	Pilot	1															
	Porter	1															
	Painter	1												1			
	Seamen	20								1				9			
	Shoemaker	1									1						
	Servants		2														
	Surgeon	1															
	Seamstress		1														1
	Shipowner	1															
	Traders	10								1				3			
	Surveyors	14										3		6			
	Telegrapher	1															
	Soldiers	23								1		6					
	Wheelwright	1															
		323	59	5	3	2	2	2	2	5	6	24	8	73	14		
Quarter ended June 30, 1869.	Actor	1															
	Barber	1															

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.
OREGON.															
<i>Dist. of Astoria—</i>															
<i>Cont'd.</i>															
Quarter ended June 30, 1869—Cont'd.	Blacksmiths	2												1	
	Carpenters	3												2	
	Clerks	6													
	Children	8	5	4	3	2		2	2						
	Contractor	1													
	Drovers	3													
	Farmers	17												5	
	Housekeepers		21								4		4		3
	Jeweler	1													
	Ladies		6								1				3
	Laborers	24										3		7	
	Lumbermen	7												3	
	Miners	36								1		2		7	
	Merchants	26												3	
	Mechanics	7													
	Painter	1												1	
	Saloon-keepers	2												1	
	Seamen	9										2		3	
	St'b't Inspectors	3													
	U. S. attorneys	4												2	
		162	32	4	3	2		2	2	1	5	7	4	36	6
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1869.	Butchers	2													
	Brewer	1													
	Cooks	18								1				12	
	Clergymen	5												2	
	Children	44	9	6	5	24	3	5	1	9					
	Clerks	11										2		2	
	Carpenters	68										50		14	
	Engineers	6													
	Farmers	59						1		1		19		27	
	Housekeepers		26								1		1		10
	Interpreters	2													
	Ladies		12							2			1		12
	Lawyers	3													
	Laborers	334								4		127		25	
	Merchants	78								2		23		13	
	Mechanics	6										1		1	
	Printer	1													
	Seamstresses		11												
	Servants		5							1		1			3
	Seamen	16								1		4		4	
	Teachers	7													
	Traders	8												12	
	Surgeons	4													
	Tailors	13								4		6		12	
	Soldiers	3													
	Officers	3													
		692	63	6	5	24	3	6	2	22	4	292	10	160	12
Quarter ended Dec. 31, 1869.	Brewers	2													
	Clerks	9													
	Children	6	10	1	2	2	5	2	3		1	3		4	
	Carpenters	2													
	Cooks	2	1											1	1
	Engineer	1													
	Farmers	3													
	Housekeepers		17												
	Laborers	100	1							2		2	1		
	Merchants	30													
	Mechanics	2													
	Sailors	5												12	
	Soldiers	5													
		167	29	1	2	2	5	2	3	2	1	5	5	12	

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.
CALIFORNIA.															
<i>Dist. of San Francisco, J. F. Miller, collector.</i>															
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1868.	Merchants	10												6	
	No occupation		30							5				21	16
	Laborers	35												9	
	Clerks	6										3		6	
	Mechanics	10													
	Laborers	143										16		91	
	No occupation	7	21					4	2	3	4		7		
	Laborers	12													
	No occupation		6							4			2		
	Laborers	13												8	
	No occupation		2												
	Merchants	3													
	Cooks	3													
	Laborers	24										6		8	
	Mechanics	12												7	
	Merchants	2													
	No occupation		6												4
	Merchants	6												4	
	Farmers	12												5	
	Clerks	3										2		1	
	No occupation		27							8			9		4
	Laborers	24												7	
	Do	3,593				52	207		96			97		1746	
		3,918	92			52	211	4	99	21	124	18	1920	34	
Quarter ended Dec. 31, 1868.	Laborers	45										31		9	
	No occupation	18	37	4	3	5	9	2	5	7	4		6		4
	Mechanics	3										1		2	
	Merchants	9													
	Clerks	6								2		3		1	
	Laborers	50										12		18	
	No occupation	5	12	2	2	2	1	1	4		2		2		1
	Laborers	15												4	
	No occupation		4									4		6	2
	Laborers	20													
	No occupation		2										1		1
	Merchants	2													
	Do	4													
	Artisans	26										6		8	
	No occupation		5							1			3		2
	Miners	31										12		9	
	No occupation		17				2		2		3		4		2
	Merchants	6													
	Laborers	962							74		169			347	
	No occupation	48	148	16	12	24	18	5	4	3	17		42		39
		1,250	225	22	17	31	30	6	15	87	26	238	58	404	51
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1869.	Merchants	10												5	
	Clerks	3												3	
	Mechanics	12										5		5	
	Laborers	17										4		5	
	No occupation	11	18		2	5	3	4	2	2	3		3		2
	Laborers	66										18		24	
	No occupation		28				5		3		4		6		5
	Laborers	11												6	
	Artisans	8													
	Merchants	2													
	No occupation		2												2
	Laborers	10												3	
	Merchants	6													
	Mechanics	8													
	No occupation		2												
	Miners	21												6	
	Farmers	11													

arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Males from 30 and under 35 years.	Females from 30 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upward of 40 years of age.	Females upward of 40 years of age.	Age or sex not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Died on the voyage.	
4	5		4				England	10	30	10	United States.	3,918	92	4,010	9	
14							do.	35		35						
1							do.	6		6						
4							do.	10		10						
24		12					Ireland	143	21	143						
							do.	7		28						
4							Scotland	12		12						
							do.		6	6						
5							France	13	2	13						
							do.			2						
3							do.	3		3						
3							do.	3		3						
11							Germany	24		24						
5							do.	12		12						
2							do.	2		2						
2	2						do.		6	6						
4		3					Mexico	6		6						
							do.	12		12						
	3						do.	3		3						
							do.		27	27						
7		9	1				do.	24		24						
127		51		17			China	3,593		3,593						
142	10	75		5	17			3,918	92	4,010			3,918	92	4,010	9
5							England	45		45		United States.	1,250	225	1,475	12
	6						do.	18	37	55						
							do.	3		3						
4		5					do.	9		9						
							do.	6		6						
4		6					Ireland	50		50						
							do.	5	12	17						
8		3					Scotland	15		15						
							do.		4	4						
3		5		1			Germany	20		20						
							do.		2	2						
		2					do.	2		2						
2							France	4		4						
		5					do.	26		26						
							do.		5	5						
7		2					Mexico	31		31						
3	3			1			do.		17	17						
50		3					do.	6		6						
	12	66			16		China	962		962						
				4			do.	48	148	196						
23	22	119		6	16			1,250	225	1,475			1,250	225	1,475	12
3		2					England	10		10	United States.	849	788	1,637	10	
							do.	3		3						
							do.	12		12						
3		5					do.	17		17						
							do.	11	18	29						
9		5					Ireland	66		66						
							do.		28	28						
4		1					Scotland	11		11						
							France	8		8						
		3					do.	2		2						
							do.		2	2						
4		3					Germany	10		10						
4							do.	6		6						
		3					do.	8		8						
							do.		2	2						
2		3					Mexico	21		21						
		3					do.	11		11						

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.
CALIFORNIA.															
<i>Dist. of San Francisco—Cont'd.</i>															
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1869—Cont'd.	No occupation	8	15			2	1	3	2	3	4		3		5
	Laborers	602								93				209	
	No occupation	40	723	7	4	15	11	18	169		304		182		41
	Merchants	3												3	
		849	788	7	6	22	20	25	176	98	315	168	194	269	55
Quarter ended June 30, 1869.	Merchants	11												6	
	Clerks	14										4		3	
	Mechanics	26										6		8	
	Laborers	52										3		19	
	No occupation	11	26	2	1	7	3	3	1		4		6		5
	Laborers	29										4		8	
	No occupation		1										1		
	Laborers	81										13		19	
	No occupation	17	36	3	2	7	3	7	1		6		11		9
	Merchants	3													
	Clerks	7													
	Mechanics	4										2		3	
	Laborers	20												4	
	No occupation		3											6	
	Merchants	6													2
	Miners	12												5	
	Mechanics	7												4	
	Laborers	17												6	
	No occupation		12												7
	Merchants	10												3	
	No occupation		4												2
	Laborers	5,765							819			1,306		1,901	
	No occupation	114	80	21	3	43	5	50	8	12		23		18	
		6,206	162	26	6	57	11	59	10	819	22	1,338	43	1,985	43
Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1869.	Merchants	10												4	
	Clerks	11												4	
	Mechanics	21												12	
	Laborers	44												16	
	No occupation	8	28	2	3	3	2	3	2		5		4		7
	Laborers	70										24		32	
	No occupation		3										3		
	Laborers	27										5		12	
	No occupation		3										2		1
	Laborers	29										18		6	
	Miners	21										7		6	
	No occupation		14						4		7		3		
	Laborers	4,649							206			1,521		1,104	
	No occupation	200	255	12	14	114	18	74	26	102		73		18	
		5,090	303	14	17	117	20	77	32	208	114	1,583	85	1,196	26
Quarter ended Dec. 31, 1869.	Merchants	6												2	
	Clerks	10										4		3	
	Mechanics	15										2		7	
	Laborers	34										3		16	
	No occupation	8	18	2	1	3	3	3	2		4		5		3
	Laborers	27										9		11	
	Mechanics	6										2		4	
	No occupation		16				2		3		1		6		4
	Laborers	10												6	
	Do	16												7	
	No occupation		4										3		1
	Merchants	4													
	Mechanics	8												5	
	Laborers	11												3	
	Miners	31										4		9	

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Occupations.														
		Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and un- der 10 years.	Males from 10 and un- der 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and un- der 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and un- der 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and un- der 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.
CALIFORNIA.															
Dist. of San Fran- cisco—Cont'd.															
Quarter ended Dec. 31, 1868—Cont'd.	Farmers	11												2	
	Laborers	19												7	
	No occupation ..	5	13	2		3					2		6		4
	Laborers	1,159										2			
	No occupation ..	281	484	31	16	106	29	144	47	146	173	439	143	316	62
	Students	8							6		2				
	Jugglers	21	2	2		3		2				6	2	5	
		1,690	537	37	17	115	34	149	52	154	179	485	165	403	74

arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Males from 30 and under 35 years.	Females from 30 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upward of 40 years of age.	Females upward of 40 years of age.	Age or sex not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Died on the voyage.
7	9	2	1				Mexico	31		31					
							do	19		19					
24	1	54					do	5	13	18					
	15						China	1,159		1,159					
							do	281	484	765					
3							Japan	8		8					
							do	21	2	23					
25	16	72						1,690	537	2,227		1,690	537	2,227	10

H. Ex. Doc. 235—7

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX No. 1.

Total number of foreign passengers which arrived in this country during the years ended December 31, 1868 and 1869, amounted to 506,820, viz:

Maine.....	3, 871	Michigan.....	19, 730
New Hampshire.....	8	Illinois.....	432
Massachusetts.....	49, 900	California.....	21, 110
Rhode Island.....	30	Oregon.....	2, 933
Connecticut.....	32	Washington Territory.....	1, 708
New York.....	381, 407		
Pennsylvania.....	2, 274	Total.....	506, 820
Maryland.....	17, 367		
Florida.....	1, 361	Arrivals reported for the year 1868 were.....	161, 167
Louisiana.....	3, 690	Arrivals reported for the year 1869 were.....	345, 653
Texas.....	1, 667		

Of which the nativities were as follows:

Great Britain.....	186, 545	West Indies.....	693
Germany.....	181, 511	Azores.....	615
Sweden and Norway.....	36, 500	Portugal.....	554
British North American Provinces.....	23, 313	Mexico.....	487
China.....	20, 449	South America.....	153
United States.....	14, 162	Africa.....	89
France.....	5, 984	Japan.....	96
Denmark.....	4, 476	Australia.....	34
Switzerland.....	4, 760	Turkey.....	29
Austria.....	2, 721	Sachsen.....	13
Italy.....	2, 691	Greece.....	21
Cuba.....	2, 649	India.....	12
Not stated.....	2, 323	Sea.....	2
Belgium.....	1, 702	Java.....	1
Holland.....	1, 635		
Spain.....	1, 630	Total.....	506, 820
Russia.....	970		

APPENDIX No. 2.

The total number of immigrants which arrived in this country during the years ended December 31, 1868 and 1869, with the purpose of remaining, amounted to 451,422, viz:

Great Britain.....	163, 872	Azores.....	606
Germany.....	173, 869	Portugal.....	533
China.....	20, 453	Mexico.....	441
British North American Provinces.....	19, 444	South America.....	153
Sweden and Norway.....	36, 481	Japan.....	96
Prussia.....	6, 537	Africa.....	43
France.....	5, 959	Australia.....	34
Denmark.....	4, 476	Turkey.....	29
Switzerland.....	4, 173	Greece.....	20
Austria.....	2, 707	Sachsen.....	13
Cuba.....	2, 494	East Indies.....	12
Italy.....	2, 486	Sea.....	1
Belgium.....	1, 702	Java.....	1
Holland.....	1, 634		
Spain.....	1, 509	Total.....	451, 422
Russia.....	970		
West Indies.....	654		

APPENDIX No. 3.

The number of immigrants which arrived in this country during the years ended December 31, 1868 and 1869, on their transit to another country, was 4,419, viz:

British North American Provinces.....	2, 899	Azores.....	1
China.....	769	Greece.....	1
Not stated.....	346	Costa Rica.....	1
Great Britain.....	235	Bermuda.....	1
Cuba.....	39	East Indies.....	1
Prince Edward's Island.....	30	Barbadoes.....	1
France.....	16	Venezuela.....	1
Germany.....	13	Greenland.....	1
Sweden.....	19	Switzerland.....	1
West Indies.....	11		
Italy.....	6	Total.....	4, 419
Spain.....	6		
Mexico.....	5	Died during the voyage.....	457
Prussia.....	2		
Russia.....	1		

LOSS OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMER ONEIDA.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of March 2, calling for information regarding the loss of the United States steamer Oneida.

APRIL 4, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 30, 1870.

SIR: In compliance with the following resolution of the House of Representatives, passed on the 2d instant—

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be requested to communicate to this House, when he shall have received the information, under what circumstances occurred the loss, by collision with the British mail steamer Bombay, near the coast of Japan, on the 24th of January last, of the United States steamer Oneida, giving the names and rank of the officers and men who perished, and of those who survived; and whether the collision was accidental, or the result of carelessness and a disregard of consequences; whether all possible means, or any means, were used to relieve and rescue the officers and crew of the sinking vessel; also whether the reports by way of London, through the State Department, agree in substance with those received through San Francisco, direct from the scene of the disaster—

I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of all the official reports which have been received at the department up to this date concerning the sinking of the United States steamer Oneida, by the British steamer Bombay, in the bay of Yedo, Japan, on the 24th of January.

The report of Rear-Admiral S. C. Rowan, commanding the Asiatic fleet, and other reports and statements accompanying it, reached the department on the 28th instant.

For the information of the House, I also submit the accompanying printed report of the proceedings of a naval court of inquiry, convened at the British consulate, Yokohama, to inquire into the circumstances of the collision, and also the reports of the Hon. C. E. DeLong, the representative of our government at Yokohama, with the accompanying documents, which have been furnished by the State Department for this purpose.

In the opinion of the Navy Department, the conduct of Mr. DeLong, and our other civil and military officers in Japan, deserves the highest commendation. We are also greatly indebted to the Japanese authorities, and to many of the officers and agents of the other governments

then at Yokohama, for prompt and generous assistance after the occurrence became known.

From an examination of the evidence in the possession of the department, the testimony taken before a court of inquiry composed of British officers, the evidence of Master Yates, the officer of the deck on board the Oneida at the time of the collision, the accompanying charts, and the analysis of Lieutenant Lyons, it is the opinion of the department that the Oneida was, when she was struck, steering her proper course out to sea from the bay of Yedo, bound to the United States; that the ship was well commanded and her discipline good, and that all the necessary precautions were taken by her commander to insure the safe navigation of the vessel and to prevent collision, and the rules of the road conformed to agreeably to the regulations of the United States Navy; and that no blame is to be attached to the officers or crew of the Oneida for the collision.

It is asserted by the captain and some of the officers of the Bombay, that the vessel, on rounding Kanonsaki Point, made the Oneida ahead, or a little on the port-bow, and then hauled up on a course which would have taken her well clear of the American vessel.

This assertion is, in the opinion of the department, inconsistent with the real result of their evidence, when closely examined, and I am forced to the conclusion, on the evidence now before us, that the disaster occurred through the bad navigation of the Bombay.

In answer to the question, "whether all possible means, or any means, were used to relieve and rescue the officers and men of the sinking vessel," I have to say, that no means appear to have been used by the captain of the Bombay to render any assistance whatever to the Oneida, although it seems inevitable that he should have had reason to suppose that the damage done was of a very serious and dangerous character.

Whatever doubts or differences of opinion may naturally exist as to the responsibility for the actual collision, or as to what was or should have been done on board of each ship before or at the moment of contact, there can hardly be any question in regard to the conduct of the responsible commander of the Bombay after the collision took place, and on this subject the department is constrained to reply that it appears to have been the result of a reckless disregard of human life and of the common obligations of humanity.

The reports received from official sources generally agree with regard to the circumstances connected with the disaster.

The inclosed report of Lieutenant Lyons gives an intelligent and apparently trustworthy account of the affair as it must have occurred, and deserves attention.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

LOSS OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMER ONEIDA.

UNITED STATES SHIP IDAHO, (1st rate),
Yokohama, Japan, January 31, 1870.

SIR: It is my painful duty to report to you the sinking of the United States steamer Oneida by colliding with the Peninsular and Oriental

Company's mail steamer Bombay, in Yokohama Bay, on the night of the 24th instant. The Oneida left this harbor, bound to Hong Kong, about 5 p. m. of that day, and when near Saratoga Spit was struck by this steamer, then arriving from Hong Kong. The Oneida was struck just forward of her starboard mizzen rigging, carrying away the whole of the starboard quarter, wheel, and all steering gear, and sank, so far as I have been able to learn, in about fifteen minutes after the collision. Four officers and fifty-seven men were saved in two boats.

I respectfully inclose a list of those saved, and a list of those lost, so far as I can ascertain from the surviving officers and men. I have already communicated the sad intelligence to Rear-Admiral Rowan, now at Hong Kong. I avail myself of the opportunity to forward this by the American sailing bark Benefactress, which vessel sails to-morrow for San Francisco. The Pacific mail is now overdue from San Francisco, and no steamer will sail for that port till about the 22d proximo.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. E. MULLAN,

Lieutenant Commander, Commanding.

Hon. GEORGE M. ROBESON,

Secretary of the Navy, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

List of officers lost on board the late United States steamer Oneida, January 24, 1870.

Commander E. P. Williams, commanding.
Lieutenant Commander Wm. F. Stewart, executive officer.
Lieutenant Commander Alonzo W. Muldaur, navigating officer.
Master Walter Sargent.
Master John R. Phelan.
Ensign James W. Cowie.
Ensign Charles E. Brown.
Ensign William E. Uhler.
Ensign George K. Bower.
Ensign Chas. A. Copp.
Ensign James C. Hull.
Ensign George K. Adams.
Paymaster Thomas L. Tullock, jr.
Assistant Surgeon Edward Frothingham.
First Assistant Engineer N. B. Littig.
First Assistant Engineer Haviland Barstow.
Second Assistant Engineer Chas. W. C. Senter.
Second Assistant Engineer John Fornance.
Carpenter J. D. Pinner.
Paymaster's Clerk W. C. Thomas.

List of officers saved from the United States steamer Oneida.

Master Isaac I. Yates.
Surgeon James Suddards.
Acting Boatswain Nicholas Anderson.
Captain's Clerk Wm. W. Crowninshield.

List of enlisted men missing belonging to the late United States steamer Oneida, (3d rat, Commander E. P. Williams, Commanding.

No.	Names.	Rate.	No.	Names.	Rate.
1	Allen, Wallace W.	Ord. seaman.	49	McGlenchy, James.	2d-class fireman.
2	Boynton, William	Signal Q. M.	50	Murphy, John	2d-class fireman.
3	Botsford, Anthony	Pay writer.	51	Murphy, Albert	Coal-heaver.
4	Boston, Richard, (colored)	Landman.	52	Mooney, Hugh	2d-class fireman.
5	Barnes, Hugh	1st-class fireman.	53	Mahoney, William	2d-class fireman.
6	Boyle, John	Coal-heaver.	54	McClusky, John	Coal-heaver.
7	Boyle, James.	Private marine.	55	McFillin, Jas., (apprentice)	Ord. seaman.
8	Burns, Francis H.	Corporal marine.	56	Murphy, Hugh	Apothecary.
9	Bliss, Joseph	Landman.	57	Moran, John	Quartermaster.
10	Buster, William H.	Landman.	58	Mooney, John D.	Armorer.
11	Brown, John	Seaman.	59	Morgan, John	Landman.
12	Baptist, Benj., (colored)	Landman.	60	Miller, Charles	Ord. seaman.
13	Blunt, Miles	Ord. seaman.	61	Mahoney, Jeremiah	Seaman.
14	Burr, James, (apprentice)	Landman.	62	McKwen, William	2d-class boy.
15	Clark, James I.	Yeoman.	63	McGrade, Patrick	Ord. seaman.
16	Crownan, Dennis.	Coal-heaver.	64	Manby, Cornelius	Landman.
17	Carey, James.	Coal-heaver.	65	Olsen, Christian	Seaman.
18	Cannon, James.	1st-class fireman.	66	O'Brien, James.	Ord. seaman.
19	Cannon, John.	2d-class boy.	67	Pomeroy, William	Landman.
20	Cooper, John	Seaman.	68	Pettigrew, John	Coal-heaver.
21	Clark, William	Quartermaster.	69	Price, John R.	1st-class fireman.
22	Chalmers, George.	Private marine.	70	Reddy, Thomas	1st-class fireman.
23	Dale, John	Master-at-arms.	71	Ricketts, William	Sail M. M.
24	Donnelly, Hugh	1st-class fireman.	72	Schooning, Charles	Coxswain.
25	Deckert, Ernest	Private marine.	73	Senter, John B.	Landman.
26	Dolphin, William D.	Private marine.	74	Sider, David	Landman.
27	Ferguson, James	Carpenter's mate	75	Sturges, Louis.	Private marine.
28	Fox, Henry	Seaman.	76	Stone, George A.	Private marine.
29	Fitzpatrick, Edward	Apprentice boy.	77	Stanley, James	Capt. fore-castle.
30	Farrell, William	Capt. fore-castle.	78	Staunton, Thomas	2d-class fireman.
31	Fallon, Thomas.	Ord. seaman.	79	Shorter, John, (colored)	Landman.
32	Henrick, Charles.	Coal-heaver.	80	Thompson, John	Coal-heaver.
33	Hawingburgh, William.	Coal-heaver.	81	Townsend, David.	Landman.
34	Hill, John	1st-class fireman.	82	Walters, George A.	Crd. sergeant.
35	Hawkins, James	2d-class fireman.	83	Wooley, Thomas	Quartermaster.
36	Hayden, Frank.	Seaman.	84	Wren, Charles	Wardroom cook.
37	Jeffreys, Joseph	1st-class boy.	85	White, Wm., (colored)	W'n't O. steward.
38	Jevins, John E.	B. mate.	86	White, Thomas	Landman.
39	Johnson, Robert.	2d-class boy.	87	Ning Chong, (Chinaman)	Captain's cook.
40	Jenson, Charles.	Seaman.	88	Ah Wung, (Chinaman)	Wardroom boy.
41	Jacobson, Israel.	Ship's writer.	89	Ah Low, (Chinaman)	Wardroom boy.
42	Keating, Thomas.	Ord. seaman.	90	Ah Yong, (Chinaman)	Wardroom boy.
43	Kuhn, George	Cooper.	91	Ah Long, (Chinaman)	Wardroom boy.
44	Lewis, Wm. C., (colored)	Landman.	92	Ah Sing, (Chinaman)	Steerage boy.
45	Langman, George	Gunner's mate.	93	Ah Tong, (Chinaman)	Steerage stew'd.
46	Lynch, Matthew	Seaman.	94	Ah Sung, (Chinaman)	Engineer's stw'd.
47	Lyons, Sheldon C.	Ord. seaman.	95	Name not known	Engineer's boy.
48	Lavelle, Patrick	Coal-heaver.			

List of men saved from the United States steamer Oneida.

No.	Names.	Rate.	No.	Names.	Rate.
1	Anderson, William	Seaman.	30	McHale, Martin	Coal-heaver.
2	Begley, Thomas	Coal-heaver.	31	Man, A.	Cabin boy.
3	Bennett, William H.	Seaman.	32	Murray, Michael	Ship's cook.
4	Bennett, Henry	Ord. seaman.	33	Norman, Peter	Seaman.
5	Borle, Michael	Coal-heaver.	34	Pearl, Robert F.	Landman.
6	Britney, William	Ord. seaman.	35	Postley, Washington	Private marine.
7	Brown, Charles	Ord. seaman.	36	Regan, Charles	Ord. seaman.
8	Cunningham, Patrick	1st-class fireman.	37	Reiley, Edward	1st-class fireman.
9	Connelly, Frank I.	Private marine.	38	Roach, William H.	Ord. seaman.
10	Ching, A.	W. R. steward.	39	Rushby, John	Seaman.
11	Chow, A.	W. R. boy.	40	Rugart, Albert	Seaman.
12	Dyer, Robert F.	Coal-heaver.	41	Swaney, John	2d-class fireman.
13	Gernery, Henry	Coal-heaver.	42	Smith, Peter	Coal-heaver.
14	Green, John	2d-class fireman.	43	Sanders, Henry	Ord. seaman.
15	Henson, James	Ord. seaman.	44	Stevenson, Thomas	Quarter gunner.
16	Holt, William	Coal-heaver.	45	Stothoff, Abraham	Apprentice.
17	Henry, William	S. master.	46	Shehan, Patrick	Coal-heaver.
18	Jones, John	Ord. seaman.	47	Speers, Thomas	Landman.
19	Johns, Isaac	Ord. seaman.	48	Squires, John	Ord. seaman.
20	Jordan, James	Coxswain.	49	Stanley, James	Corporal.
21	Kandana, George W.	Landman.	50	Sum, A.	Cabin steward.
22	King, William C.	Capt. aft'r guard.	51	St, A.	Steerage boy.
23	Kelly, John	Private marine.	52	Taylor, William	Seaman.
24	Lymes, Thomas G.	B. mate.	53	Tinker, William	Quarter gunner.
25	Long, Joseph P.	Ord. seaman.	54	Tate, Edward	1st-class fireman.
26	Long, John	1st-class boy.	55	Triol, William	Private marine.
27	McDonald, James	2d-class fireman.	56	Well, Henry	1st-class boy.
28	Mulvil, Edward	2d-class fireman.	57	Yager, Christian	Ord. seaman.
29	McDonald, Philip	Landman.			

*Dispatch from Rear-Admiral S. C. Rowan.*UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP DELAWARE, ASIATIC FLEET,
Hong Kong, February 7, 1870.

SIR: It becomes my painful duty to report the total loss of the United States steamer Oneida in the Gulf of Yedo on the 24th ultimo.

It appears from the detailed accounts of Master Yates, Surgeon Suddards, and the boatswain and captain's clerk, herewith forwarded, that the Oneida left Yokohama on the evening of the 24th January, at 5 o'clock, and stood down the Gulf of Yedo, and at about 7 o'clock collided with the Peninsular and Oriental mail steamer Bombay, Captain Eyre, bound to Yokohama with her Britannic Majesty's mails and some passengers.

When the collision took place, Lieutenant Commander W. F. Stewart, executive officer, hailed the Bombay and asked her to stay by them, that they were sinking. The steam whistle was used freely to attract attention until the water rose and put the fires out. Three minute-guns were fired from the 32-pounder with full charges, and the fourth was being fired when the ship went under and out of sight, carrying with her the following officers: Commander E. P. Williams, Lieutenant Commander W. F. Stewart, Lieutenant Commander A. W. Muldaur, Master Walter Sargent, Master J. R. Phelan, Ensign J. W. Cowie, Ensign C. E. Brown, Ensign W. E. Uhler, Ensign G. K. Bower, Ensign C. A. Copp, Ensign J. E. Hull, Ensign G. K. Adams, Paymaster T. L. Tullock, junior, Assistant Surgeon Ed. Frothingham, First Assistant Engineer N. B. Littig, First Assistant Engineer H. Barstow, Second Assistant Engineer C. W. C. Senter, Second Assistant Engineer John Fornance, Carpenter J. D. Pinner, Paymaster's Clerk W. C. Thomas, and ninety-five of the crew, as per the inclosed list.

The following officers were saved in the boats of the ship, viz: Surgeon Suddards, Master Yates, Acting Boatswain N. Anderson, Captain's

Clerk Wm. W. Crowninshield, and fifty-seven of the crew, as shown in detail.

There is a court of inquiry now being held at the British consulate upon the conduct of the commander of the Bombay, as to how much he is to blame for the collision, and how he behaved after the collision occurred.

Judging from the statements inclosed, the conduct of the commander of the Bombay was a disgrace to humanity. His evidence before the court, as published in the newspaper which I read, (but have not yet been able to get a copy to inclose,) is made up of contemptible quibbles.

I shall proceed immediately to Yokohama and hold a court of inquiry on the cause of the loss of the ship, and will forward proceedings.

I shall also attend to the recovery of the bodies from the wreck, and the property, if divers can be found to undertake the work.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

S. C. ROWAN,

Rear-Admiral, Commanding Asiatic Squadron.

Hon. G. M. ROBESON,

Secretary of the Navy.

REPORT OF MASTER ISAAC I. YATES.

UNITED STATES SHIP IDAHO,

Yokohama, Japan, January 25, 1870.

SIR: I respectfully submit the following report of the loss of the United States steamer Oneida, third rate, Commander E. P. Williams, United States Navy:

We left Yokohama, Japan, about 5.15 p. m., January 24, for Hong Kong, and as it was expected we should thence proceed home, we were cheered by the English and Russian vessels of war and by the United States ship Idaho.

After passing the light-ship, all hands being still on deck, and the executive officer, Lieutenant Commander W. F. Stewart, in charge, the following sail was made, viz: foretop-mast stay-sail, jib, flying jib, spanker, and gaff top-sail. Then piped down and I relieved Mr. Stewart, who gave me the course south by east one-quarter east. He told me the lookouts were stationed, men at the lead on each side, and the running lights up. Immediately afterward he said, "I think I will make sail; called, "All hands make sail," and he relieved me, and the following additional sail was made, viz: top-sails, top-gallant sails, and fore-sail. Then piped down. I took the deck and set the main try-sail. Mr. Stewart went below. Lieutenant Commander Muldaur, the navigator, being on the bridge; to assure myself I asked him the course, and he said "South by east one-quarter east." He told me that he wanted a quartermaster with a glass sent on the forecastle to keep a lookout for Saratoga Spit buoy, which was on our port bow.

This was in addition to our other lookouts, viz., one on each bow and one on the weather side of the poop, besides Midshipman Adams, officer of the forecastle. I sent for William Boynton, (signal quartermaster,) and told him to go on the forecastle and keep a good lookout with his glass, which he did. At 6 o'clock Mr. Adams hove the log and reported her going six knots six fathoms.

Mr. Muldaur went below to get dinner, Mr. Adams was relieved by Midshipman Hull, and William Boynton by Thomas Wholly, (quartermaster.) About 6.20 Kanonsaki light-house was one-half point on starboard, land distant about seven miles. I thought the ship was drawing on the land to starboard, and I sent for Mr. Muldaur.

Just then the quartermaster on the fore-castle reported a steamer right ahead, and I saw a steamer's mast-head light pass from ahead to our starboard bow. At this time, I judge, we were about six miles from the steamer, her light in line with the light on Kanonsaki Point, but passing rapidly to our starboard, as indicated in the diagram.

The wind was now from north-east, force 4 to 5, sea moderate, and vessel rolling slightly. I gave the order, "Starboard!" The wheel was thrown over and the vessel headed up toward Saratoga Spit. Just then Mr. Muldaur came up and said, "What's the matter, Yates?" I said, "I think we are sagging in to starboard, and there is a steamer (pointing to her) on our starboard bow." He said, "We cannot go any more to port; we must head our course." I then asked how we headed, and the report was, "Southeast by south." I then gave the order to head the course south by east one-quarter east, and immediately she was reported so. When now on our course, both Mr. Muldaur and I saw the steamer on our starboard bow, and we could see her mast-head and green lights. She was then running a course nearly parallel with ours. Mr. Muldaur said she would pass to starboard of us, which he wanted her to do, and he went below to finish his dinner. I still saw her mast-head and green lights as she approached us. I was standing on the starboard side of the bridge, and when she bore about three points on our starboard bow, distant about a mile, I saw she had put her helm to port, from the new direction in which she headed. The positions of the two vessels were now such that as we saw her green light, she must have seen ours, in which case, to avoid the possibility of a collision, the rule of the road is imperative about putting the helm to starboard. But her helm was evidently a-port, and if I put mine a-port the vessels must have met and struck bows on, as the distance between us was too short to allow our clearing her by putting my helm port. Besides being governed by the rule of the road, I judged the most probable way to avoid her was to put my helm a-starboard, and accordingly I gave the order, "Starboard!" and the quartermaster answered.

She still headed for us, we going to port, and when a short distance from us her helm was put a-starboard, and she headed off to port; this for the first time. I sent for the navigator at once. Almost in the instant of colliding the midshipman of the fore-castle passed the word, "Hard a-port!" his reasons evidently being to swing the Oneida parallel to the approaching steamer. I have since learned from Albert Rogert, (the man at the weather wheel,) that he was in the act of putting the wheel over when knocked down by the collision.

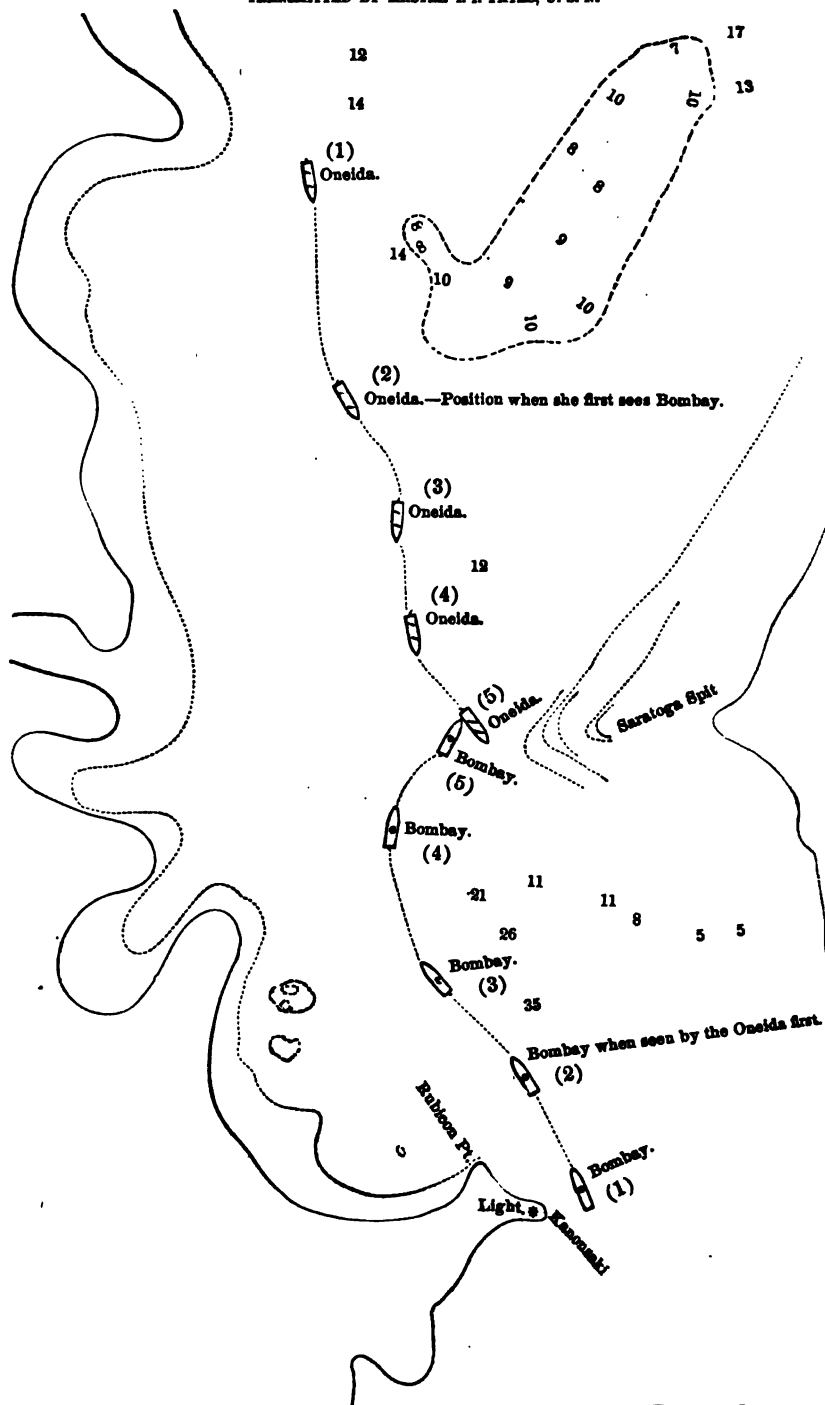
About 6.45 the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Bombay, (for such she has since proved to be,) a sharp iron vessel much larger than the Oneida, struck the Oneida at an angle of about forty-five degrees about the starboard mizzen rigging, cutting the starboard quarter entirely off and carrying away the gig, poop, spanker-boom, gaff sail, starboard binnacle, wheel, and a spare spar which was lashed outside. The crash was fearful; the ship was wrenched throughout, and it felt as if the whole starboard side was being crushed in. At the time of collision the speed, about seven knots, was due more to the sails than to the engine.

Immediately after colliding I gave orders for shortening sail, which were obeyed except as regards the jib, flying jib, and fore-topmast stay-

LOSS OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMER ONEIDA.

DIAGRAM EXHIBITING RELATIVE POSITION OF THE ONEIDA AND BOMBAY.

TRANSMITTED BY MASTER L. I. YATES, U. S. N.



sail. The officers all rushed on deck. I saw Commander Williams on the quarter-deck, went to him and told him that "that steamer ported her helm and cut us down." He replied, "I know it, but let us save the ship." The other vessel shot clear of us. Mr. Stewart jumped on an arm chest on the port side of the quarter-deck and hailed her: "Heave to! you have cut us down." But she paid no attention, passed on, we making signals of distress by blowing the steam whistle. All the available fireworks that could be got at in a moment having gone with the poop, they being under it, the steam whistle was the only instant signal of distress.

The ship was now entirely unmanageable, and the following dispositions were made with all dispatch, under the direction of the captain, to save her: The foretop sail was set, which, with the head sails, it was hoped could pay her off toward shore. All the pumps were manned and well worked; the starboard No. 1 gun of third division—a 32-pounder—was fired three times by Mr. Stewart, having been reloaded by Mr. Adams. They were six-pound charges and supplied from the magazine; boats were cleared away; the ship paid a little off to starboard, filling rapidly by the stern and sinking with a rolling motion from side to side. Hand leads were kept constantly going, but found no bottom. Order and discipline prevailed, and all the crew obeyed orders quietly. I went to see how she headed. The water was now a few inches deep at the port binnacle—the only one standing. She headed east by north. I then returned to the bridge beside the captain. Mr. Muldaur came up and said the vessel would sink by the stern in three minutes, and asked the captain to take to the boats. The water had then almost reached the bridge, and the engine stopped thereby some time. She careened to port. When the bridge sank under water I asked the captain to jump for the cutter, but he stood still, answering something about the ship. I jumped, sank once, and on rising my head struck the boat and I was hauled into it. As I was one of the last to get in, I learned that about half the number already in her had been pulled in. I looked for the ship. Was over her port side; the foretop-gallant mast alone was visible, and this only for a moment—it disappeared instantly.

The suction caused by the sinking vessel was very powerful and must have drawn in several persons who were struggling with gratings to keep afloat. Just when Mr. Crowninshield was taken into the boat greatly exhausted, and I heard a voice that I recognized as Mr. Stewart's asking for help. The boat was backed, but he sank when we were almost within reach of him. I begged the men to stay near where the ship sank, with the hope of rescuing more who might rise; we did so for a while. I stood up, looked in every direction, but could see nothing. Then many called to pull ashore. There were about forty men in the boat and a great deal of water, and it was only by bailing with boots and caps she kept afloat. The vessel sank in fifteen minutes in over twenty fathoms of water. The night was dark but starlight, and very cold, and the water so chilling as to quickly benumb those who were in it and tried to save themselves by swimming.

After about an hour's pull we landed in a Japanese village, slept there all night, walked to Yohotsko at daylight, got into a French steam launch, went toward Kanonsaki, met Mr. Lyons, lieutenant from the Idaho, went in his boat, and sent my men by the steam launch to the American steamer Yangtze, which was standing off and on in the vicinity of Saratoga Spit.

In the Idaho's boat we searched the shore, Kanonsaki light three or four miles to the northward, for any of the survivors of the Oneida. The

Russian man-of-war had also a boat there on this duty. Likewise a steam launch from her Majesty's steamer Ocean. The English vessel Sylvia and French gunboat Aspic were in the vicinity rendering every assistance. At 3 p. m. I went on board the Sylvia and came up to the Idaho.

Inclosed you will find a diagram of the relative position of the two vessels.

The Oneida sank about 7 p. m.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISAAC I. YATES,
Master United States Navy.

Lieutenant Commander H. E. MULLAN,
Commanding United States Ship Idaho, Yokohama.

Statement of Surgeon James Suddards.

UNITED STATES SHIP IDAHO,
Yokohama, January 26, 1870.

SIR: I respectfully submit to you the following statement of the circumstances attending the loss of the United States steamer Oneida, (3d rate,) on the evening of the 24th instant, as they came under my personal observation.

The ship left her anchorage at Yokohama about 5 p. m., and on steaming out was cheered by all the men-of-war in port. After getting past the buoy, and heading for the light on Kanonsaki, all hands were called to make sail, the wind being at about northeast, force four to five. Soon afterwards the ward-room dinner was announced, at which time the ship was running about seven knots, having the head-sails set, with the foresail, top-sails, top-gallant sails, main trysail, spanker, and gaff top-sail. We were almost through dinner when a messenger boy came down and told Mr. Muldaur, the navigator, that Mr. Yates, the officer of the deck, wished to see him. He went on deck, and when he returned a few minutes later told us that there was a light ahead, probably a steamer bound in. Shortly afterward I heard some one on deck, forward, call out "Hard-a-port!" and a moment afterward another voice—but whether on our own ship or the other I cannot say—cried out, "Hard-a-starboard!"

Almost immediately came a fearful crash, apparently at the after end of the ward-room on the starboard side, as if the whole side of the ship was being crushed in. Everybody at once rushed on deck. As I stepped over the hatch-coaming I saw a large steamer slowly forging past us, and in contact with our own ship. Before she cleared us the executive officer, Mr. Stewart, called out to her, "Stay by us, we are cut down," or words to that effect. No answer was made from the strange vessel. He repeated the same words again. There was still no reply, and being by this time clear of us, she apparently proceeded on her course. I then walked aft, and saw that the wheel was gone, the spanker-boom and gaff carried away and the whole poop cut off; I looked over the starboard quarter, and, as well as I could make out in the darkness, thought the whole of that side of the stern was crushed off. She was fast settling by the stern, and I judged that she would not float more than two or three minutes; on looking up, I observed the third cutter hanging at the davits on the port quarter. I climbed on the hammock rail, and asked

the men, of whom there were twelve or fourteen in the boat, if there was an officer there; they said no, when I got into the boat, and gave orders to cut away all the fastenings, and for a man to stand by each fall, ready to lower away when the order was given. During this time the steam whistle was blowing continuously. I kept my eye on the strange vessel, and she seemed to be rapidly leaving us. The Oneida meanwhile had come up to the wind, and was heading toward the shoals on the left shore, and I was in the hopes that she might get into shoal water, as the propeller was still revolving and the vessel moving rapidly. A little while afterward, Robert Dyer, coal-heaver, got into the boat. He told me that he had been sent by Mr. Senter, engineer of the watch, to report to the officer of the deck that the fires were put out. He added that, when he left the engine-room, the water was within a foot of the platform, and pouring forward in a perfect flood. Almost immediately afterward, George W. Kauffman, landsman, jumped into the boat. He informed me that they were trying to get the first cutter off; that there were forty or fifty men in her, and he did not think they would succeed. A gun was now fired. At this time the ship commenced to roll from side to side, as if settling, causing the boat to be thrown violently against the side of the ship, and threatening to break in her side. I looked on board, and saw that there was not an officer or man abaft the main-mast, the deck forming an angle of about thirty-five degrees. I waited a moment to see if any one would come, and seeing no one, I gave orders to lower away, and hang on by the falls. As the boat touched the water, I noticed that the stern of the ship was almost on a level with the surface. At this moment the men in the boat called out that there was a junk sailing close by, and demanded to chase her, and bring her alongside. The after fall by which we were hanging got jammed, and the coxswain cut it with his knife, leaving the boat free. We pulled for the junk, but sailing free, she soon left us out of sight. We then turned toward the ship, and found she had disappeared. Not more than three or four minutes had elapsed since we left. We pulled toward where we thought she had been, but could make little headway against the head sea. After remaining some time in the vicinity, and seeing and hearing nothing, we turned toward the shore, and after an hour's pull landed near a Japanese village. We immediately proceeded to a house, and after a few minutes conversation procured three guides, and with them started immediately for Yokohama; which place we reached after a most fatiguing walk over the mountains of eight hours, at 4 a. m., of the 25th instant. On arriving at Yokohama, I called at Mr. Carroll's, who kindly put his house-boat at my disposal, and accompanied me on board of the Idaho, where I reported the loss of the Oneida to Lieutenant Commander Mullan at 5 a. m.

The collision occurred at ten minutes to seven, and about twelve minutes elapsed between the collision and the sinking of the Oneida.

It is my opinion that if the Bombay, the steamer which sunk us, had come to our rescue when the steam whistle was blown, or even when the first gun was fired, all, or nearly all, hands on board of the Oneida might have been saved.

I inclose a list of the officers and men saved in the third cutter.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES SUDDARDS,

Surgeon United States Navy.

Lieutenant Commander H. E. MULLAN,

Commanding U. S. Ship Idaho, Yokohama, Japan.

Statement of Acting Boatswain Nich. Anderson.

UNITED STATES SHIP IDAHO,
Yokohama, Japan, January 25, 1870.

SIR: On the night of the 24th of January, between six and half-past six o'clock, I was standing on the spar-deck near the break of the top-gallant fore-castle, I heard the look-out report "Light ho!" The officer of the deck said "Where away?" The look-out answered "Right ahead." I then went below to get warmer clothing; remained on the berth-deck about fifteen minutes; came up and stood a moment or so on the top step of the ladder. A very short time afterward I heard the officer of the deck order "Starboard." I then stepped up in the starboard side of the spar-deck, and saw a vessel's rigging, bearing about two points or more on our starboard bow, distant, as near as I could judge, three-fourths of a mile. The hammock nettings prevented my seeing her hull. I stood and watched her, and some time afterward, how long I cannot say, I heard the order "Hard-a-starboard" on the approaching vessel. She was heading directly for us. Soon afterward the vessel struck us. I now went directly aft; saw the executive officer running up on the bridge bare-headed; he gave me the order "Call all hands, shorten sail." I piped all hands shorten sail, and immediately heard the executive officer hail, "Ship ahoy; stay by us!" The strange vessel was then close aboard of our starboard quarter, within hail. I heard no reply. I heard Mr. Muldaur give the order, "Clear away the relieving tackles!" and another voice, "Where is the boatswain?" I ran aft to clear away the tackles; got to the cabin hatchway, and found everything abaft that carried away; our steam whistle was now blowing. I ran forward to report the steering gear gone, and on the way, hearing an inquiry for the gunner's mate, I looked a moment for him, then ran aft, and while going aft heard one of our guns fired.

On arriving opposite the third cutter, which is the port quarter-boat, I found men clearing her away, and others in the boat, as I understood had been ordered. The water was now rushing up through the cabin hatchway. The boat was lowered and I got into her. I now heard two more guns from our vessel. Some one in the boat said he saw a junk, and we pulled for it, to bring it alongside. We pulled about five minutes, and during this time I saw the Oneida go down stern first. Not coming up to the junk, we pulled in the direction of a red light which we saw so close that we thought to reach it soon. It remained in sight about ten minutes, and then disappeared. The sea being rough, the boat deeply loaded, and making much water, we now headed for the western shore, and reached it in about one hour and a half. We landed at a Japanese village, and, with Dr. Suddard, I walked to Yokohama, where we arrived about 4 a. m. on the 25th instant, and communicated news of the calamity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NICH. ANDERSON,

Acting Boatswain United States Navy.

Lieutenant Commander H. E. MULLAN,

Commanding United States Ship Idaho, Yokohama, Japan.

Statement of Captain's Clerk W. W. Crowninshield.

UNITED STATES SHIP IDAHO,
Yokohama, Japan, January 26, 1870.

SIR: The following is a statement of what I know regarding the loss of the United States Steamer Oneida: About half past five on the evening of the 24th instant I laid down on the starboard transom and fell asleep. I had remained so I know not how long, when I found myself on the cabin floor, recovering from being stunned. My face was towards the stern, and as soon as I could see I found the stern of the ship was entirely knocked out. I immediately climbed out through the hole over to the spar deck, walked to cabin hatch; the skylight being off, I looked down to find the captain, but could not see him. I went upon the bridge and reported to the navigating officer that the stern was gone. He asked me to find out how much water there was alongside. I went aft to find a quartermaster, and met Commander Williams and reported to him my idea of the extent of the damage. Being unable to find a quartermaster, or lead-line, and seeing that the ship was settling fast by the stern, I went into the main rigging, when three of the broadside guns were fired. I remained in the rigging five minutes, when the water had reached the ward-room hatch, and was pouring down below. I threw off my over and under coats, when presently I found the water had reached me, I pushed myself with my feet to clear the rigging. I was drawn down under water, and on coming to the surface the ship was not to be seen, but many swimming in the water. The first cutter being near me I swam to her and was hauled on board and landed with the rest of the party saved. The steam whistle was blowing when I reached the deck and did so for ten minutes after. I should think it was about fifteen minutes from the time I reached the deck till the ship went down. I did not see the Bombay at any time.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM W. CROWNINSHIELD,
Captain's Clerk United States Navy.

Lieutenant Commander H. E. MULLAN,
Commanding United States Ship Idaho, Yokohama, Japan.

Statement of Robert F. Dyer, coal-heaver.

I was on watch in the engine-room as oiler with Second Assistant Engineer Charles Senter at the time of the collision. Acting Chief Engineer N. B. Littig and First Assistant Engineer Barstow came in the engine-room and ordered the bilge injection to be turned on and the syphon pump, which was immediately done. About two minutes after Engineer Charles Senter ordered me to report to Mr. Muldaur that the fires were out, and that the ship was making water very rapidly. When I reported to Mr. Muldaur on the quarter-deck, he was standing talking to other officers; he did not pay any attention to what I said. I then returned to the fire-room and reported to Engineer Charles Senter; he answered me "All right." At this time the water was within about two inches of the platform, and there was about eight or nine feet of water in the ship's hold. I then left the engine-room and went on deck.

Very respectfully,

R. J. DYER.

Statement of Patrick Cunningham, first-class fireman, in charge of fire-room.

I was on watch in the fire-room at the time of the collision. I did not know at the moment what had happened, and immediately opened the check valves. The valves were opened about a minute when Second Assistant Engineer Charles Senter, the officer of the watch, ordered me to light two more fires. I then shut down the check valves on both boilers, and went up in the engine-room and saw Acting Chief Engineer N. B. Littig and Second Assistant Engineer Charles Senter. I asked Mr. Littig if I was to light two more fires; he told me to light them all; afterward he told me two more fires would do, making ten fires in all. I came down in the fire-room and gave the men orders to light them; as near as I can judge they were lighted. At this time the water had commenced to come through the shaft alley in the fire-room very rapidly. The engine was kept running ahead all the time. About five minutes after receiving the order to light fires, the water had got up to the grate bars and put the fires out; this I also reported to Mr. Senter. Mr. Littig was in the engine-room at the time I reported to Mr. Senter. Mr. Littig immediately went on deck. I left the fire-room and went on deck, the water being up to the engine-room platform.

Very respectfully,

P. CUNNINGHAM.

Report of Lieutenant Commander H. E. Mullan.

UNITED STATES STORE-SHIP IDAHO, (1st rate.)
Yokohama, Japan, January 26, 1870.

SIR: It becomes my painful duty to communicate to you the sad intelligence of the loss of the United States steamer Oneida, by collision with the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Bombay, on the night of the 24th instant.

The Oneida left the anchorage about five p. m. of that day, bound to Hong Kong, China, and at about 6.45 p. m., when near Saratoga Spit, or between it and Kanonsaki Point, (or light,) she was struck just forward of the mizzen rigging by the Bombay, which vessel was arriving from Hong Kong. The gig was crushed, and the whole of the starboard quarter was cut off to the water's edge. The Bombay penetrated so far as to carry away the wheel amidships, and all steering gear, and killing the man at the lee wheel, (starboard side.)

From all information I can gather, the Oneida sunk stern foremost, in about fifteen minutes after the collision. The officers saved are Dr. Suddards, Master Yates, Acting Boatswain Anderson, and Captain's Clerk Crowninshield. Fifty-seven men were saved in the two boats, the first and third cutters. Dr. Suddards and Acting Boatswain Anderson were in the third cutter, and after losing sight of the Oneida, pulled for the shore, some four miles and a half distant. Dr. Suddards immediately procured guides and started to walk for Yokohama for assistance, and to report the sad accident to me. He arrived on board at about five a. m. of the 25th. I immediately sent over to the senior English naval officer, the French and Russian vessels. At once the steam launch of the Ocean was placed at my disposal. The Sylvia was ordered down, and the American steamer Yangtze was soon under way and repaired to the scene of the disaster.

After leaving directions with the American consul to communicate with the Japanese authorities to request them to issue the proper order to the authorities along the beach to the southward, to send boats to scour the beach for floating bodies, I proceeded down the bay. Upon our arrival down we met the Bombay, which vessel had been ordered down early in the morning and was now on her way up. We communicated, and I received from her Captain's Clerk Crowninshield and three men. She then continued her course up the bay. We saw nothing of the wreck of the Oneida, save several boxes, sky-lights, and doors, those having been carried away aft by the collision.

I would state that his Serene Royal Majesty's ship Vssadnick sent her largest boat in tow of the Yangtsze, which after our arrival near the scene of disaster, searched the coast to pick up living or dead bodies. The French gunboat Aspic, at Yokoski navy yard, having heard of the disaster, immediately put to sea, and cruised along the land, on the western shore of the bay, and upon our arrival they had already sent in their boats.

After our arrival I sent in the two boats I had in tow of the Yangtsze, and with one officer in each, I directed them to scour the whole beach.

I regret to say that no bodies were found. The captain of the Ocean has cheerfully placed his steam launch at my disposal, and I have placed an officer in charge, who will go down every day to give the shores a thorough search for bodies.

I would respectfully state that every one has lent and volunteered their assistance in this sad affair. I have, in your name, and in the name of the officers and men of our squadron, thanked them for their kindly proffers of assistance.

The men of the Oneida have nothing, and I have authorized the issuing of the necessary clothing, &c. Master Yates, who was officer of the deck at the time of the collision, and who is the only line officer saved, I had intended to send down to you, in order that you might have his own statement, has been urgently requested to remain by the American minister, Mr. De Long, to give evidence before a court which convenes to-morrow; it having been requested by the commander of the Bombay and her agents.

The minister deems his presence here of great importance during this investigation.

The American minister reached the Yangtsze before myself, and went down to render such assistance as was in his power.

I would state that the spanker-boom and gaff, by some means, landed on the deck of the Bombay, and were sent on board this ship yesterday. The first and third cutters of the Oneida having been secured, are now on board.

It appears that from the time the Oneida was struck, her steam whistle was being blown till the water put out the fires, and they had no steam; besides, three minute-guns were fired; and when in the act of loading and firing the fourth, the vessel sunk.

Upon striking, Lieutenant Commander Stewart hailed the Bombay, and asked them to lay by them. No answer was returned from the Bombay, and she continued on her course up to the anchorage.

I respectfully inclose a statement of the officers who were saved; and there being no engineer saved, I have deemed it proper to obtain a statement from two men who were on duty in the fire-room at the time of the collision.

I also respectfully inclose a list* of those who were saved, and so far as I could from officers and men, those who were lost.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. E. MULLAN,
Lieutenant Commander, Commanding.

Rear-Admiral S. C. ROWAN,
Commanding Asiatic Fleet, Hong Kong, China.

Report of Lieutenant Commander H. E. Mullan.

UNITED STATES STORE-SHIP IDAHO,
Yokohama, January 31, 1870.

SIR: Since the date of my last dispatch, dated 26th instant, the American minister, Mr. De Long, notified me that the owners of the Aroostook had placed that vessel at his disposal.

An engineer from the Russian ship *Vssadnick*, and one from the Ocean, volunteered their services. I sent men on board in charge of a competent officer, with instructions to him to search both shores for bodies.

Everything was in readiness on the night of the 29th instant, and the Aroostook proceeded down to the scene of disaster.

The Japanese authorities to the southward had already received instructions to search for the wreck, and just prior to the Aroostook's arrival had discovered it.

The following are the bearings from the wreck of the *Oneida*: *Saratoga Spit* buoy, northwest three-quarters west; *Perry Island*, (center,) west by south; *Kanonsaki Light*, south by west. The ship is in twenty fathoms water at low water, and mast-head out of water one foot.

The Aroostook returned last night with the Japanese authorities on board, and the officers I sent in charge of the men reported the position of the wreck.

She went down again this morning at early daylight.

The Japanese authorities have issued orders to all fishing boats and others plying on the way to deliver to the Aroostook or this ship everything that may be found on the beach or floating in the bay.

There are divers who have just gone to Shanghai, and who were sent out by the Pacific Mail Company, and who say that they can go down to the wreck.

I would respectfully state that as yet no bodies have been found, and that I have all the survivors on board this ship.

My first dispatch was sent by the *Peninsular and Oriental* mail steamer, *Ottawa*, which sailed from this port on the morning of the 30th instant.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. E. MULLAN,
Lieutenant Commander, Commanding.

Rear-Admiral S. C. ROWAN, *Commander-in-Chief,*
United States Asiatic Squadron, Hong Kong, China.

* The list is the same as that accompanying Lieutenant Commander Mullan's report to the Secretary of the Navy, of January 31, 1870.

The official notes and evidence in the proceedings of the naval court of inquiry, as to the collision between the United States corvet Oneida and the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Bombay.

FIRST DAY.

THURSDAY, January 27, 1870.

Minutes of the proceedings of a naval court held at her Britannic Majesty's consulate, Kanagawa, at the request of W. R. Dalziel, agent for the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, at Yokohama, for the purpose of inquiring into the circumstances of, and attendant upon, a collision which took place on the 24th January between the Peninsular and Oriental steamship Bombay and the United States corvette Oneida.

The court consists of the following five members:

John Frederic Lowder, esq., her Britannic Majesty's consul, president.

Arthur Tinklar, commander royal navy, her Majesty's steamer Ocean.

David Moore, staff commander royal navy, her Majesty's steamer Ocean.

John Gilfillan, master mariner, in command of the British steamship Sultan.

William Chapman, master mariner, in command of the British ship Rockcliff.

The president remarked: Before opening the proceedings of this court, which is held for the purpose of thoroughly investigating the circumstances of, and attendant upon, the disastrous collision between the Peninsular and Oriental steamship Bombay and the United States corvette Oneida, I feel it to be my duty to request all the witnesses who may be called to divest their minds of personal feeling, and to give their evidence calmly and dispassionately. I would ask them to remember that the object of this inquiry is to ascertain the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, touching the matters before the court; and would remind them that their assistance is relied upon to enable the court to attain the end in view.

I have a request to make to the representatives of the press, also, which is that they will abstain from publishing any portion of the proceedings until the inquiry is concluded. I feel sure that this request will be acceded to, as the reasons for making it will be obvious to all.

Mr. Eyre, master of the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Bombay, read a statement handed in:

First application.

Your honor and gentlemen of this court: I, the master of the British Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamer Bombay, Captain A. W. Eyre, and the agent of the said company at the port of Yokohama, desire this court of inquiry to make a record on the minutes before these proceedings are opened.

That they, the said Captain Eyre and Mr. W. Dalziel, called for this inquiry as to the damages done to the British steamer Bombay, and the causes thereof, which arose from a certain collision between the said British Peninsular and Oriental mail steamer and a certain other steam vessel on the 24th day of January, 1870, instant, at or near Kanonaki point, at the entrance to Yokohama harbor, which it has since been found was the United States man-of-war steamer Oneida.

H. B. M.'S CONSULATE, Yokohama, January 27, 1870.

Second application.

"Am I to understand that any evidence that I or any other person may give here on this inquiry may hereafter be used in any proceedings against me?"

"A. W. EYRE."

Mr. Eyre was then told that any evidence now given might be taken as evidence against him in any future proceedings.

He then applied to be allowed to retain Mr. Barnard as his counsel.

Third application.

"If any evidence that I, Captain Eyre, or any of the witnesses at this court of inquiry may give, may be hereafter used against me, I demand that a specific charge or charges shall be made against me now in writing, and that I be allowed to have the assistance of my counsel, Mr. F. J. Barnard, to examine and cross-examine all witnesses, agreeably with the usual course of procedure in her British Majesty's courts."

Mr. De Long, the United States minister, asked to be allowed to say a few words to the court before Mr. Eyre's request was replied to.

Mr. Eyre took exception to the formation of the court, which he submitted was not a competent one. He was told by the president to state his objections *seriatim*, and

informed that the court consisted of five members whose names were read over to him. (Hands in a written objection.)

"This court can only inquire into the causes of the collision of the British steamer, and determine if the British steamer Bombay was in fault or otherwise, but cannot inquire into anything resulting therefrom. This is a simple court of inquiry only."

The court ruled that Mr. Eyre might be allowed to retain the services of Mr. Barnard as counsel.

Mr. Barnard submits that this court has no power to do anything but inquire into the damage done to the Bombay.

The court referred Mr. Barnard to section 260 of the mercantile shipping act 1854.

Mr. Barnard, on behalf of his client, consented that the proceedings should go on.

Mr. Barnard enters an objection as to mode of procedure:

"That inasmuch as this is a court of inquiry into the loss or damage done through a certain collision between the British steamer Bombay and another vessel, the United States steamer Oneida, I submit that the proper order of procedure is to call Captain Eyre and the rest of the steamer Bombay's officers before any other evidence is given from the persons on board the United States steamer Oneida.

Objection overruled by the court.

Mr. De Long asked that it may be distinctly understood at whose request the court is called.

The court answered that it is called at the instance of Mr. Eyre by Mr. Dalziel.

By consent of Mr. De Long, Mr. Eyre was first placed in the box.

Mr. De Long was allowed by the court to conduct the case on behalf of the survivors of the Oneida.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY EYRE, sworn, states: I hold a master's certificate. I command the steamship Bombay. I was in command of her on the 24th January. At 6.15 p. m. on the 24th instant, the light-house on Kanonsaki was bearing south by east; the spit was bearing west by north, as near as I could judge. I saw a light half a point on the port bow—a bright light. Shortly afterward I made out two lights—side lights—a green and a red light. I ported my helm and kept porting till I shut the green light in. The pilot and chief officer stood by me on the bridge. I myself turned the steam whistle on. On shutting off the green light, my pilot said, "We are well clear." My answer was, "No; port still." Port is the rule of the road. The steam whistle was then turned off. Almost immediately afterwards, I observed the approaching vessel crossing my bows under full sail and steam. I stopped the engines. On his getting close upon me I put my helm hard a starboard to clear him if possible. Immediately afterward the two ships collided, our starboard bow striking the Oneida's starboard quarter, the shock not being great at all—more like a graze. I sent the chief officer down at once to see what damage was done, and if the ship was making any water. I said to the pilot, "I don't think there's much harm done; if there is we shall see a rocket—that is, if they wish us to come down to her." My engines were stopped for about ten minutes as near as I can say. The chief officer came up to me and reported that the ship was making water forward. I then said: "I see no signal of distress, and hear nothing; so we will go on." The ship was making water, and we had mails and passengers on board. But while standing looking in the direction of the vessel astern, I asked the pilot, "Supposing the ship was hurt or that I should require, where could I go for safety?" His answer was: "There is not the slightest fear; there is the spit close by, and a ship cannot go down." I then came up to Yokohama. Even after we arrived, I thought so little of the collision that I had not the slightest idea of the disaster. I thought perhaps that I might have cut his quarter gallery off—nothing else. I didn't know what ship the Oneida was.

To Mr. Barnard: I kept my helm a port even after I had shut out the green light. The Oneida was under full sail and steam—tide and a strong wind with her—going. I should say, at about fourteen knots an hour. The Oneida must have been a hundred feet from us when I observed her crossing our bows. I gave orders to stop the engines. Twenty feet more, and I should have cleared her. The Bombay was going about seven or seven and a half knots before I stopped the engines. The wind was strong against me. The night was dark but not cloudy. Could not distinguish a man the width of a ship from me. The Oneida must have been about a mile from me when I first saw her light. Cannot say what time elapsed between my first sighting the Oneida and the collision. The Oneida evidently starboarded her helm. This brought the wind more on the quarter. I was on the bridge the whole time from about 11 a. m., when the pilot came on board, till I got to Yokohama. The pilot and the chief officer were on the bridge with me. The carpenter and the gunner were forward in the bows, at their proper stations before the collision. The second officer was on the fore part of the poop; the fourth officer was standing by the wheel, to see that the orders from the bridge were attended to. My reason for sending a second officer on to the poop was because some half an hour before the collision the quartermaster did not answer my signals quickly enough. A seacunnie and an able seaman were at the wheel. No one was in the chains. A man was there ready if wanted. I have never been in Japan

before. I have been thirty-seven years at sea. I have commanded a vessel for twenty years—sailing and steam vessels. I saw no damage to the other vessel, but I imagined her quarter gallery had been knocked off. My pilot was of the same opinion. It was that which led me to think that no harm was done. I saw no light or signals from the *Oneida*. I heard no guns. I looked for signals but saw none. Did not see the *Oneida* clew up her sails. I heard no sounds from the other vessel. My pilot called out to the other vessel, "What do you mean?" The pilot's name is Connor. Think he is an American. He never suggested to me that the other vessel was in danger. He agreed with me that we should see a rocket if they wanted our assistance.

The court here adjourned till 1.30 p. m.

Proceedings resumed at 1.30 p. m.

I received a message from one of the English men-of-war at six a. m. on the morning of the 25th, to proceed to the scene of the collision. I think it was the *Ocean*. After a few minutes' reflection I made the remark that I did not think I was justified in going down, not knowing the extent of the injury my ship's bows had sustained. I sent for the chief officer to ask what water was in the hold, the crew having been engaged all night in pumping water out of the hold and transferring cargo. On his return he replied there were nine and one-half feet of water in the fore compartment and fifteen to eighteen inches in the second. I then said, "I cannot go." A few minutes after that a note came on board from our agent, asking me to go. I was on the bridge at the time, heaving in short. An officer came to me with a verbal message, entreating me to go down to the place of collision. I made the remark that "I was on the point of going. I hold a letter from our agent asking me to go; but that I was going almost under protest, as I did not know the extent of the damage done to the fore part of the ship." I found that on two occasions while going to the scene the water gained upon us. This was reported to me by the chief officer, and it was only by easing down that we kept the water down by pumping and baling. The men were employed the whole time in pumping and baling, and transferring the cargo from one part of the vessel to another. My reason for not wishing to go was that I had so much water in the fore part of the vessel that I did not know the extent of the damage she had received.

To Mr. De Long: I can hardly tell the exact time that I first sighted the *Oneida*; but I think it was about 6.15 p. m. Do not think it could have been more than five or six minutes between that hour and the time of the collision; but I am judging from the speed I think we were both going. Dropped anchor at Yokohama at 7.30 p. m. Eased down engines at 7.25 p. m. From the time I stopped the engines until I went on again was about ten minutes. Cannot say how far the ships had drifted apart when I went on again. The *Oneida* drifted on into the dark, and was out of sight before the engines were turned on again. I looked with a glass behind to see if I could see a signal, but I could see nothing; therefore I went on. I first saw the white light at mast-head of the *Oneida*. Saw the side lights at the same time about one-half a point on my port bow. I have made a remark since that I believed I had taken the *Oneida*'s quarter gallery off—nothing else; or to the effect that I had seen a hole in her, or a man being carried. Had I seen that I should have stopped at once. I think my pilot saw nothing of the kind. I did not hear any shout or hail from the *Oneida*. The only sound I heard was from my pilot. My pilot did not hear any shout. If the whistle of the *Oneida* had been blown, and three guns had been fired fifteen minutes after the collision, I think the breeze was so strong that I could not have heard them. The distance between the two vessels would also have been too great, and the *Oneida* being under canvas might have impeded the sound. I stopped the engines, it might have been, two minutes before the collision; directly I saw there must be a collision. I was standing by the telegraph myself. I turned the steam whistle on with my own hand. I watched for some signal from the *Oneida* with my glasses for about a quarter of an hour after the collision occurred. The pilot stood with me. I did not hail the *Oneida*. I was too busy with my own ship, and trying, if possible, to ease the collision; no one hailed from my vessel that I heard. My second officer has told me since that he heard "steamer ahoy" called from the other ship, but that there was no answer. The concussion was very light indeed; so light that I believe the lady passengers didn't feel it. I was surprised, as I certainly had thought that I should have been thrown off the bridge. The *Oneida*'s gaff and mizen boom and part of her sail were left hanging on my bow. Was not entangled with her at all. The *Bombay* is built of iron; the thickness of the plates is about a quarter of an inch now; they were originally five-eighths of an inch. I found a spar sticking in through both sides of the *Bombay*; the spar is about seven inches and a half to eight inches in diameter—it is below low-water mark, but as the ship lies now, it is out of water. Don't know what thickness of iron and wood the spar had penetrated. I thought I was in a sinking position because my chief officer told me so. I told him to go down and ascertain the extent of the injury because it is usual to do so. The *Bombay* is built in compartments; no injury was sustained beyond the forward compartment. Nothing was reported to me which led me to believe that any injury had been done to the

second compartment; but it took some time to take the stores out before we could find out the extent of the injury. Had the forward compartment been full of water I could not tell how far the injury to the ship extended. I should not have been in danger of sinking if the injury had extended only to the first compartment. My motive for leaving the scene of the collision was this: that I found I was making water, that I had passengers and mails on board, and I did not know what injuries I had received; and, again, not seeing anything in the shape of a signal from the Oneida, I naturally concluded that the injury she had sustained was slight, and that she did not require assistance. By the water coming into my vessel I feared that some of the other plates might have been started. I couldn't get at them to see the extent of the injury. I asked the pilot if I could beach her, fearing that I might be obliged to do so. I couldn't ascertain the extent of the injuries sustained till I had taken the cargo out; didn't ascertain till yesterday; didn't think it was necessary to report the collision before the next morning, but knew that the chief steward would report it to the agent. I didn't like to venture up to the anchorage on a dark night, as I had never been here before. The next morning I steamed down to the scene of the collision and back without having made any repairs; but the crew were engaged the whole time in baling and pumping and transferring cargo. I didn't know what the vessel coming toward us was until I saw her lights, when I knew she was a steamer. The law is, when two ships meet end on, whether steamers or sailing ships, both port their helm. When two sailing vessels meet, I believe the rule is, that if one is on the starboard tack, with the wind, she holds her own, and the port gives way. I think, when I first saw the Oneida's lights she must have been about a mile off. I saw her distinctly myself; first the mast-head light, and then immediately afterward her side lights. I can't speak quite positively as to the bearing of the spit, but with regard to the light, it bore south eleven degrees east. The Oneida was half a point on my port bow, and I saw both her side lights simultaneously.

To Mr. Barnard: I did not see any breach in the Oneida. No one on board, at any time, reported such breach to me. The first intimation I had of a vessel approaching was hearing a gong struck twice. I then looked with my glass and saw the light. Didn't see or hear a word from any one that the Oneida's side had been laid open; it was never reported to me, and I never saw it. I knew that I had touched the ship on the quarter gallery. I never left the bridge. Don't remember when the second officer told me of the Oneida's having hailed us. The Bombay is about fourteen or fifteen years old, but I won't be quite sure. I know she is one of our earliest vessels.

To the court: At the time of the collision our own lights were burning brightly. I know so because I saw them; besides, they had only been sent up about half an hour before. When I saw the light, my course was due north. When I struck the Oneida my head must have been about northeast to northeast. My ship must have, I think, felt the starboard helm at the time of collision. There was barely time to reverse the engines when I stopped; did not think of it. I think it would have been impossible to reverse them. At the collision I had charge of the ship, not the pilot. Finding the pilot flying a pilot's flag, I believed him when he told me he had a license; it is not customary to ask to see a pilot's certificate. I have never done so myself. The bearing of the spit was east by north—not west by north as I stated. I should say a good top-gallant-sail breeze was blowing at the time of the collision. It did not moderate immediately after the collision. If I had turned round and followed the Oneida immediately after the collision, it would have taken me full half an hour to come up to her at the spot where she is supposed to have gone down, if I had maintained the same rate of speed; but had she remained almost stationary, it would have taken me from ten minutes to a quarter of an hour. The pilot gave me the position of the Saratoga spit. A steamer generally gives way to a sailing ship, and invariably passes under her stern. I did not hear any crash as of breaking timber when the vessels collided. I should think it must be about fifteen to eighteen miles from the anchorage to the place where the collision took place. It was almost immediately after the collision that I found the spar of the other vessel hanging on the bow. I did not at the time think whether the other vessel was smaller or larger than my own. It did not strike me that I must have penetrated pretty far into the other vessel in order to take her boom. Don't know what spar it is sticking into our bows; we found the spar there by putting lights over the bows. As we were going up the harbor we could see that it had penetrated right through. It did not strike me that the collision must have been very severe for a spar to have been thus driven through the bows of my ship. I wondered how it could have got there and was very much surprised at it. It was almost immediately after the collision that we discovered this spar. The Bombay carried seven boats, two life-boats, two cutters, a mail boat, a gig, and a jolly-boat. Her crew consisted of ninety-three, all told. I have never collided with another vessel before. I do not know whether it is customary for two ships to communicate with each other after collision, unless it is known that one of them has sustained serious injury. I am not aware whether it is customary for two vessels which have come into collision on a dark night to communicate in order to ascertain the amount of injury each has sus-

tained. I am not aware that there is any rule for signalizing damage to a ship at night. I should always fire guns, or send up a rocket, but I am not aware that there is any recognized system. I did not send up a rocket after the collision, as I did not think it necessary, because I was not in want of help myself. My opinion is that after collision at night it is not customary to communicate unless a signal is made from one or the other of the ships, but I do not know if this is the recognized rule or not. My instructions as master of a mail steamer are to stop for nothing but to save life. I was not aware that any life was in danger. I was firmly of opinion that there was no danger to the other ship. My pilot told me that if there was any danger there was a spit close at hand. It did not once occur to me to stop and communicate with the Oneida, being so close to the anchorage. The spar sticking through my bows went through two thicknesses of iron and not through any wood. The distance between the sides of the bow at the point where the spar entered is about three or four feet, I should think. I thought the spar must have been a spar from the quarter of the Oneida. I cannot account for such a spar striking me below the water line. I struck the Oneida abaft the mizzen rigging. I did give as one of my reasons for going on, that the pilot had told me the Oneida could be beached in case there was any real danger. It was what I should have done myself. I did not consider that the collision was heavy enough to injure the rudder or screw of the other vessel. I think it is possible that a spar from a vessel could penetrate and remain in the bows of another vessel without the hull of the former vessel receiving an injury. I was not stationary when the Oneida passed, and she shot past me; I could not, therefore, have spoken her.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY EYRE.

Adjourned to 9 a. m. to-morrow.

SECOND DAY.

FRIDAY, January 28, 1870.

Proceedings resumed at 9 a. m. 28th January, 1870.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY EYRE, recalled, states: The direction of the wind at the time of the collision was from north-northeast to northeast I should think. The sea was neither rough nor calm. It was a short chop sea.

To Mr. Barnard: While the whistle was blowing I could not have heard any orders that might have been given.

To the court (at the suggestion of Mr. De Long): When Kanonsaki light-house was abeam of my ship I should think it must have been about a mile distant, as nearly as I can guess. If I mistake not a native junk passed me coming from Yokohama when the light bore abeam. We altered the ship's course to north when the light was abeam, I think. That course would carry me clean of Saratoga spit. Our course was altered to north after passing the light. When a pilot is on board it is left to him to steer the courses.

ARTHUR LOGGIN, sworn, states: I am chief officer of the steamship Bombay. The Bombay was to the north of the light-house, say about a mile, a little after or about 6 p. m. on the 24th of January. I was on duty at the time on the bridge. Shortly after that, I heard the gong strike twice on the fore-castle. I immediately looked ahead and saw a bright light about half a point on the port bow. Almost directly afterwards I saw two side lights. The captain turned on the steam whistle, and the telegraph was turned on to "port the helm." The helm was kept to port until we lost sight of the steamer's green light. The pilot then said, "That will do; she is well clear now." The captain said, "No, keep the helm port, hard a port." Suddenly the other steamer hauled right across our bows. The engines were stopped and the helm put hard a starboard to try and pass under her stern. Directly after, we struck her between the mizzen channels and the quarter gallery with our starboard bow. She instantly cleared again and I was sent by the commander below to sound the bells. At the same time heard the order given "hard a port," so that we could clear our boats and stern. I went down and searched the fore hold. I sent the steward to open the store-room, to see if she was making water there; and then went on the fore-castle to see what damage was done. Pieces of her sail were hanging over our bows and I sent the gunner on the bowsprit end to see what was carried away. The only thing I could then discover was that our bobstay had carried away. I then went aft to the bridge and reported to the captain that she was making water forward in the store-room, but I could not tell how much till the stores were cleared out; that there did not seem to be much damage, as only the bobstay was carried away. The captain was then standing with the pilot looking aft and said, "If they want assistance they will certainly send up a rocket or two, and fire a gun." He then asked the pilot, "What do you think I had better do? Do you think she is much damaged?" The pilot said, "No, you can go back if you like, but I do not see that there is any occasion for it; you do not know what damage is done to your own ship, and you have the mails on board; so you had better go on." The captain then asked him, "Suppose she had met with any severe damage, is there anywhere she could go safely?" The pilot said, "Yes, she can run on the spit, which is close to her." The captain also asked if she "could sink there."

The pilot said, "No." The captain then said, "In that case we will go on." Directly after that I reported the cutwater and all the head work gone and a spar hanging under her bows, and that she was making water fast in the fore compartment. The men were clearing out the store-room and pumping and bailing water. On burning the mail signal I discovered a spar through the bows of the Bombay. Directly we anchored I lowered a boat and went under the bows, and found that the spar had gone right through, and that the plates had started below water. I reported that, and all hands were at work throughout the night pumping and bailing. I saw a mast-head light as well as the two side lights. The steamer steered right in our way and came across us. The captain gave the order to "port the helm," but the pilot was on the bridge at the time. It was a long time, more than an hour, after the collision, that I found out that the spar had run through our bows. We were off Treaty Point at the time I discovered it. We fire a gun, two rockets and a blue light, as a signal that the mail is coming in. This is done just before anchoring. I did not report it till after we had anchored, as I could not leave the fore-castle. I could not find out what damage had been done outside our ship until after we had anchored. At the time of the collision I only knew that the ship was making water fast, and that our bobstay had carried away. At the time of the collision we were burning mast-head light and two-side lights. They were lit about three-quarters of an hour before the collision and were burning brightly. No sails were set on board our vessel. The other vessel seemed to have all sail set. The other vessel was bark-rigged. She had a fair wind. The direction of the wind was northeast, I think. She appeared to have the wind on her port quarter. The tide was at ebb and pretty strong in her favor. I have never been here before. I had no idea at the time of the strength of the tide. The other vessel was under sail as well as steam. I did not know what vessel she was. It was dark. The Bombay must have been going about eight knots, and was steering due north. I think that the other vessel must have been going eleven or twelve knots. I did not see anything done on board the other vessel to avoid the collision. I did not distinguish any boats on board the other vessel. Did not hear any sound or voice calling. I was on the bridge till she cleared us and could have heard if we had been hailed. I heard no guns and saw no signals of any kind from the other ship. I was in a position to have heard and seen if there had been any. I was some ten minutes below. When I came on deck I saw nothing of the other vessel. The other vessel instantly cleared after the collision. I did not see any lights on board the other vessel at the time. I did not see any lights through the vessel's side or through her port-holes. The collision was just a touch; just a bound and a graze, and off she went flying. I could not see her screw. I went down below immediately she had cleared us. It was a dark starlight night, with strong northeast wind, with not much sea. The other vessel was about a mile off when we first saw her. She was bearing about north half west. Almost immediately after we saw the mast-head light we saw the side lights. When we shut out the other vessel's green light, the two vessels must have been about four or five ship's lengths apart. When she hauled across us, of course we opened her green and shut out her red light. We did not starboard our helm until we saw that if we did not do so we must strike her right amidships. I could see no one on board the other vessel. Saw no measures taken on the other side to avoid the collision. When she hauled up to cross our bows the vessel must have been about four ship's lengths off. If any order had then been given to lower all our boats, it would have taken six to seven minutes. This would comprise boats that would carry the whole ship's company. Two boats are always kept ready to lower. They could both be in the water in two minutes. It would not take ten seconds to strike a blue light, as they are always kept ready. This is customary on board Peninsular and Oriental ships. I did not see the other vessel clew up her sails.

To Mr. De Long: When we passed Kanonsaki our course was, I think, north-northwest; but I cannot say exactly. After passing that light her course was altered to north true. Our course was not altered after that to my knowledge until the helm was ported for the steamer's light. There was an able seaman and a lascar on the lookout before we reached Kanonsaki light; afterward a gunner was put on. When first seen the Oneida bore half a point on our port bow. When we first saw the Oneida the Kanonsaki light bore south by east of us, and was about three miles off. When we were abreast of that light it must have been a mile or half a mile from us. We saw the Oneida's side lights simultaneously. She at no time bore on our starboard bow till after the collision. After the collision I saw no lights on the Oneida through her stern. Did not hear the Oneida's whistle. Don't know at what time our whistle stopped. I cannot recollect. The shock of the collision was very slight. Our engines were stopped before the collision, and remained stopped ten minutes, I should think. We ported our helm directly we saw the Oneida's lights. I heard no crash as of cutting timbers and so on; it was just a touch and off; still it was such a touch that I deemed it prudent to go below and see the condition of the vessel. I went below first, and then on to the fore-castle, and then to the bridge and reported to the captain. All this was within the ten minutes, and while the engines were still stopped. During that ten minutes I found the other ship's boom, gaff, and piece of her sail. Her boom was under our bow.

Mr. Barnard here wished it to be placed on record that he "objected to the constitution of this court as at present formed, because there had been no complaint made by Captain Eyre, or by any of the officers, crew or persons on board or interested in the British steamship Bombay; and because the interest of the owners of the ship or of the cargo do not require it, and no person or persons whatever interested in the ship or the contents thereof have made such a complaint as would warrant and give jurisdiction to any naval court under this or any other act or acts of her Majesty, Queen Victoria, or any of her predecessors; and 2d, we object to any American citizen being allowed to ask any questions or cross-examine a witness upon any questions relating to a British ship or British property. We have no objection to any American gentleman watching the case and suggesting any questions in writing through the court."

The court informed Mr. Barnard that this was a court of inquiry, and not of strict law; and that Mr. De Long had been conducting the proceedings on behalf of the survivors of the Oneida by and with the consent of the court; in fact, both Mr. Barnard and Mr. De Long appear by permission. The court is much obliged to Mr. Barnard and Mr. De Long for the valuable assistance they are giving on this occasion.

Examination continued: This discovery of the boom, gaff, and sail was made during the ten minutes while the engines were stopped, but I did not report this at that time. I only reported the bobstay having been carried away. I only reported the damage done to our own vessel. Directly afterward, I reported that the piece of sail was on board. I cannot say how much time elapsed between the two reports, but I think it was while I was on the bridge making the first report. The boom was up and down the round of the bows of the Bombay. It had caught in the fluke of her starboard anchor. The gaff was on the starboard bowsprit shroud, extending from there to the cathead. The piece of sail was over the topmast stay, and hanging over the bows. No light was at that time put over the bow. We lowered a light over the bow about twenty minutes, I should think, after the collision; but I cannot say exactly how long a time elapsed. We then discovered that the cutwater, figure-head, and head-rails were gone. Cannot say how long it was before we made our mail signals that I inspected the bows. On passing the light-ship, we fired a gun, two rockets and a blue light. The Tiptree responded with a rocket. Don't recollect hearing a gun from the light-ship. It did not occur to me after seeing the gaff, sail, &c., that the injury done to the Oneida might have been a serious one. It did not occur to me that it might have injured her screw or steering apparatus. I made no suggestions to the captain that it would be better to stop and see what injury had been done to the Oneida. No one else did so to my knowledge. I found a spar through our bow, but it was some time after. The spar is about two feet long and eight inches in diameter, and penetrates right through our bow. It must have passed through a quarter-inch plate on each side of the vessel. If we had caught the Oneida's sail over our bowsprit we could have carried away her boom and gaff. A spanker boom is attached sometimes with jaws and sometimes with a goose-neck. A goose-neck is usually about an inch and a half in diameter. The boom has no other fastenings to the mast. I formed the judgment that our bowsprit must have caught her sail and thus carried away the fastening of her boom; we have no jibboom. We had a wooden bowsprit. After I had seen exactly the state of our vessel, I thought we must have taken her top-work away. It did not occur to me to think whether the other vessel was injured or not. I was very busy with my work on board and gave my whole attention to what I was about. I reported to Captain Eyre what I had discovered at once. This was after we had anchored, and when I had gone round in a boat and inspected the bows. We anchored at about 7.50 p. m. I believe we remained at anchor till daylight the following day. I did not see the Oneida for a moment after the vessel had cleared.

To Mr. Barnard: A hanging spar would easily knock a hole in a vessel's side if the vessel were going at eight knots. When masts are cut away there is danger of their forcing their way through a ship's side by the action of the water. If a boom projected, say fifteen feet over the Oneida's stern, we might have carried it away without touching her hull. It is possible that the spar might have forced its way through the bows after the collision, as the ship was going at eight knots. The penetration having taken place at the water-line, makes it appear more probable that the spar might have been forced in by the water. Considering that the spanker-boom is far above the water-line, I should think that to enter another vessel at the water-line, it must have been worked into her side by the force of the water. On the night of our arrival I did not know of the damage done to the Oneida. The accident to the Oneida was first reported on board us at six a. m. on the following morning.

To the court: I was on the bridge when the lights of the Oneida were first reported. At the time of the collision I was on the top of the bridge-ladder. There is a telegraph for signaling from the bridge to the engine-room. The captain worked the telegraph that night. I felt the Bombay stop when she did. The vibrations of the engines ceased. The engines were not going ahead when I returned and reported to the captain. I don't know if the spar through our bow is the Oneida's spanker-boom. When the vessels collided the Oneida's head was not quite at right-angles with our stern. It

is customary to note the time of making the mail signals. It is the fourth officer's duty to note the time. There was headway on the Bombay at the time we starboarded our helm. There was sufficient way on her to make her feel her helm. I have never experienced a collision before. I don't know of any code of signals to be used in cases of collision at night. On a dark night, such as that of the 24th, a steamer's light could be seen a mile and a half off. I did not look out for a steamer until I heard the gong sounded. The Oneida's lights were burning brightly. The leak is on the port side of the Bombay.

ARTHUR COLE LOGGIN.

Adjourned to 1.30 p. m.

RICHARD CONNOR, sworn, states: I am an American. I was born in New York State. I have never been in England. I am a pilot and possess a pilot's schooner. I am in partnership with another pilot. I was on the lookout for vessels on the 24th. I boarded the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Bombay at about eleven a. m. on the 24th instant. I was about eight miles to the north of Rock Island when I boarded her. I am a part owner of my vessel. No European was on board my vessel when I boarded the Bombay. The captain asked me if I was a pilot, when I said I was. My vessel is a schooner of about thirty-five tons. My main-sail is marked No. 1. I carried a flag, red and white, the usual pilot flag. My vessel is registered as a pilot schooner at the United States consulate; she is a new vessel. She was registered about the 18th of last month. The 23d is the first time we went out as pilots with this schooner. I have been a pilot in these waters about nine months. I have piloted at least thirty vessels into this harbor. I have no certificate as a pilot. There are no licenses here granted to pilots. I have no certificate from vessels I have taken in. Never met with an accident as a pilot. I think myself thoroughly competent to pilot a vessel into this port in any weather. I boarded the Bombay about 11 o'clock; nothing occurred until shortly after 6 o'clock. At that time we were about three miles to the north of Kanonsaki when the gong was struck on the forecastle by the lookout. It was struck twice, to signify that there was something on the port bow. The lookout was to strike the gong once if there was anything on the starboard bow, twice for the port bow, and three times for a vessel right ahead. These signals were described to me by the second officer. I was on the starboard side of the bridge. I went over to the port side and I saw the steamer's lights, I should say, about four or five miles distant. I told the captain it was a steamer coming down. The captain turned on the whistle. The vessel was about half a point on our port bow. I sung out to the helmsman to port the helm, and immediately after the captain sung out "hard a-port." The ship went off about two points, so as to shut off his green light. Then I spoke to the captain and said the ship was off far enough; the captain said "let her go a little further." Just at that time we saw the Oneida's green light open out and her red light shut in. The two vessels were, I should say, about a mile or a mile and a half distant at that time. That brought the Oneida heading right across our bows. The captain stopped the engines by ringing a bell. The captain then took hold of the railing of the bridge, and said "my God, there is going to be a collision." I told him that "it could not be helped; that we had done all we could to get out of his way; that he was in the wrong." I then said I thought it was a Japanese by the way she acted. There was nothing then said till we came together. I was on the starboard side of the bridge when she struck. I heard no voices, or any one say a word on board the Oneida. I sung out and asked them what they meant. The chief officer was on the bridge, and started to go down the ladder just as the collision occurred. After the ship struck her she swung off. Just before we collided the captain sung out "hard a-starboard," and then when she was dropping down clear of us he sang out "hard a-port," to clear the ship's stern and her boats. It was a very little time after we collided that she was out of sight. She had all her canvas set, and there was a strong northeaster wind blowing. She went out of sight in no time. The captain asked me "in case the ship came to grief, if there was any place for her to go to." I told him "I thought there was no danger of that, but if there was, the spit was close to him, and he could run on that, or that he would drift on shore at Kanonsaki." The captain said, "surely if there is any danger they will fire a gun or send up a rocket." We were both looking in the direction of the Oneida for signals at the time. The chief officer came on the bridge, and the captain asked him what damage had been done. He replied that he could see nothing, but that the bobstay was gone, and part of the vessel's sail was foul of the Bombay's bows, so that he could not see all of the damage. I asked the chief officer if he had a light. He then left the bridge and went forward again. The captain and myself were standing on the bridge looking aft the whole time. He asked me if I saw any signal. I told him "No." He said "they cannot be very badly damaged or she would give a signal." The chief officer came on the bridge again and said there was a spar drove right through the ship's bows, and that she was making water very fast. The captain said to me, "what would you do?" I told him that I "thought that if the other ship was in danger she would make a signal, and if

she did not, it was better for him to go on to Yokohama as soon as possible." The bell was rung to "go ahead slow." Shortly afterwards it was "full speed." The chief officer was forward at this time, and coming aft, he said there was eight feet of water in the hold. I asked him where the spar went through her bow, and he said it was at the water line. When the mate first reported that the spar was driven through the ship's bows, the master asked me whether I could beach her there. I told him I could, but I thought that if we could get to Yokohama it would be much better. That was all till we got to Yokohama, except that we now and then looked aft to see if we could see any signal. Shortly after we came to an anchor, a man-of-war's boat came alongside. The officer in charge of the boat came on deck. The captain asked him what steamer that was that had gone down the bay. The officer said it was the Oneida. The captain told him that he had had a collision, and that his bow was all stove in. That was all.

To Mr. Barnard: When we first saw the vessel ahead, the captain said, "port is the rule of the road." There is a system of telegraphy between the Bombay's bridge and the engine room. The engines were stopped immediately the captain rang the bell. I noticed the Oneida's lights; they were burning brightly. I do not know if she was under steam. When she was alongside of us, I saw the fan going as if astern, and I thought by the appearance of the foam made by the water that she must be backing. I saw her screw going causing the foam. She was under full sail with a fair wind nearly aft, but a little on the port quarter. Her sails were full. Her screw might have been going round, although she had not steam up, if the screw was disconnected. If the vessel had been steaming astern her sails would have stopped her going astern. Before the collision occurred, when we first made the ship's lights, the Bombay's whistle was sounded. At the time of the collision I was in a position to have heard anything that might have been called out from the other vessel. I was certainly within forty feet. The ship's stern was right abreast of the Bombay's bridge after the collision, and when she was dropping clear I was near enough and might have seen a shadow of people on board the Oneida, but could not have said whether it was a man or what it was. After the collision I saw the reflection of lights that seemed to come from the Oneida. I could not tell exactly where they came from, but it was somewhere on the ship's poop. I could not say what sort of a light it was. There was not much time to look for anything. After the collision I heard no report of any gun. I looked for but did not see any flash, or blue-light, or rocket; there was not even the light of a Japanese boat in sight. I did not see any injury done to the other vessel, nor did I see any of her spars until the mate told me there was what he thought to be a spanker boom and a gaff on board the Bombay. If I had thought that there was the slightest risk to a single life I should have thought it my duty to report the fact to the captain and request him to stop. Had I been in the position of Captain Eyre I should have felt it my duty to go on as he did. I do not believe that Captain Eyre had any idea of the extent of injury sustained by the Oneida, from the way he spoke. I think he believed his own vessel was damaged most. I personally had no doubt, as I saw no signals from the other ship. That was the reason I recommended the captain to go on. The Bombay must have been going all of eight knots before she was eased down. We had a strong wind and tide against us. The tide must have been about two and a half knots. The wind was a full sail breeze; beating up with a deep vessel we could carry top-gallant sails. I do not think she could carry royals. A ship before the wind could have carried anything. The Oneida had her topsails, her top-gallant sails, foresail, and spanker set. Did not notice any smoke from the Oneida. It was not over two minutes—it might have been three—during which I saw the Oneida after the collision. I did not see the other vessel clew up her sails; she must have been about a cable's length from us when I last saw her. I could not say at what speed she was going then. I did not see any measures taken by the Oneida to get clear of us, except that she had all sails set as she came across our bows. First, when I saw the Oneida, I thought she was the French mail. Then, when I saw the sails set, I thought she must be a Japanese vessel. I thought the vessel must have been a Japanese because she crossed our bows.

To Mr. De Long: When the Kanonsaki light was abeam we were about a mile and a half distant from it; we were heading north-northwest by the compass. I continued on that course until the light bore south by east. We were heading north half west when we first sighted the Oneida. We had changed our course between the time when Kanonsaki light was abeam and when we sighted the Oneida. The reason was that I thought we were far enough to the westward to clear the spit. When we first sighted the Oneida the Kanonsaki light bore about south by east or south-southeast. At this time the Saratoga spit buoy bore from us about a mile or a mile and a half distant, east by north, according to my judgment. It is not customary for a steamer coming up the harbor, after passing Kanonsaki, to keep to the westward in order to save distance. We just barely edge round the spit. When the buoy was abeam of the Bombay we were about three to four miles from Webster's Island. I saw the three lights of the Oneida; after porting the helm, standing on still, we shut in his green light. After a little his red light was shut in; then I knew that the Oneida had her helm

n-starboard, and was crossing our bows. Notwithstanding this we kept our helm a-port. I don't suppose it was over a minute after the Oneida's red light appeared that the captain gave the order to starboard; it may have been more, but it was a very short time. I have repeated all the conversation that occurred, as nearly as I can recollect it. I have not stated to any one ashore that I advised the captain of the Bombay to put back after the collision. Just before the collision the captain said, "My God, there will be a collision." I said, "It could not be helped, we had done all we could to get out of his way." At the time of the collision I should think that the Bombay must have been going about six knots, as the engines had not been eased down more than two minutes. This is my opinion only. I knew the Bombay was an iron vessel and had a rather sharp bow. I saw nothing to make me think that the Oneida was an iron vessel, as I could not see her hull. I saw her top work, which was of wood. When the vessels collided, the Bombay must have struck the Oneida's starboard quarter. I know that to be the weak point of a vessel, but I did not think that she had sustained any injury, as she made no signal. The shock was very light, and the vessels came into collision in a glancing way. I thought our bowsprit had caught in her spanker brails and carried away her gallery. It did not occur to me that the blow might have damaged her steering apparatus. I should say it was seven or eight minutes, it might have been ten minutes between the time of the collision and the engines being turned ahead again. I correct myself—I mean that it might have been five minutes, and that it might have been ten minutes from the time the engines were stopped until they were turned ahead again. It was before we started our engines that the first officer made a report to the captain that the bobstay was gone; that some boom was up and down the rigging, and another one alongside the bowsprit, and that part of her sail was hanging over the bows. He said all he could see was that the bobstay was gone, as the sail was hanging over our bows. The whole of what I have now said was made as one report. The chief officer made a second report to the captain. Some eight or ten minutes may have elapsed between the first and second reports made by the chief officer to the captain. The second report was this: there is a spar broken through the bows of the vessel at the water-line, and that there were eight feet of water in the vessel's hold. I did not know at the time that the vessel was built in compartments. When I heard that the spar was in the bows I thought of the safety of the Bombay, knowing there were passengers on board and the mails; and not seeing any signals that they were damaged as much as we were. I thought it best to go on to Yokohama. Had I known the Bombay was in compartments my opinion might have been different. I thought that as there was eight feet of water in the ship at that time, if she was making water so fast the best thing would be to get to Yokohama as soon as possible; not knowing she was built in compartments. I did not hear any hail such as "Lay by us, you have cut us down." I did not hear any order of any kind on board the other vessel. I never heard a man speak. I heard a crash and a jar, felt a jar and heard a slight crashing as if something had broken. I noticed that the other vessel was smaller than ours, and I thought she was deeply laden. It did not occur to me at the time that the shock would have been more severe to the smaller than to the larger vessel. I could not tell what the light I saw from the stern of the vessel was. I could not see the light itself, only the reflection. The light appeared to come from about the quarter where the ship was struck. I could not say whether it came from the cabin or not. The vessel went past so quickly that it was impossible to discern the nature of the light. At the time I could not judge from whence the light came. It did not occur to me to think from where it came. Do not know if the Oneida had a pivot gun on her quarter. In coming up a narrow channel it is usual to keep on the starboard side of such channel. We were on the starboard side coming up; at least we kept over there as soon we saw the light. We were about four miles from Webster's Island, two miles from Perry's Island, and about three from Kanonnsaki, at the time of the collision. On a dark night such as this we might have gone safely half a mile nearer Saratoga spit; but I did not see the spit, only took the bearings of the light, and knew from that I was clear of the spit. I should have thought if my duty to keep off the spit. I did not consider it safe to go nearer to the spit than we did, as it was a dark night.

To the court: I have never been a master, but have been a chief officer of a vessel fifteen months. My age is twenty-nine. I have been at sea eight years. The Oneida might or might not have heard our whistle four or five miles off. I judged at the time she must have been that distance off by her lights. I should say that on a dark night with starlight the mast-head light of a steamer could be seen with a glass four or five miles off; but I do not think I should see it with the naked eye. I could not say at what speed the Oneida was going. I should say that, considering the distance that we were apart, and the speed we were going, it must have taken two or two and a half minutes before we shut out her green light. To the best of my judgment there was a space of a mile or a mile and a half between the two ships when I saw the Oneida head across our bows, and when the engines were stopped. The reflection I saw seemed to be reflected aft from forward, and was on the deck of the Oneida. It was

a light as if from a dark lantern, and of such a shape as would be made by a dark lantern on a wall. It was not like the light of a dead-light or of a port-hole. I did not stop to consider where the light came from. It might have been the light from the captain's skylight or any other light. I did not stop to notice. I cannot tell what was behind the light, or what the light showed me. The light did not open up the interior of the ship to me. It did not appear to come from a hole that had been broken into the ship. I could not say whether the Bombay's compass is in good order or not. From the motion of the Bombay I thought she rose a little forward. I did not call the attention of any one to the light on board the Oneida, nor did any one call my attention to it.

RICHARD CONNORS.

Adjourned till 9 a. m. to-morrow.

SATURDAY, January 29, 1870—9 a. m.

The president opened the proceedings by the following remarks:

This is a court of inquiry held on the application of Mr. Dalziel, as being in the interest of the owners of steamship Bombay. It is not what is commonly called a court of law, nor is Mr. Eyre upon his trial. Let my reply to Mr. Eyre at the commencement of the proceedings be well understood. I did not mean to tell him that this was a preliminary examination upon a charge laid against him. No charge has been made. Should a charge be preferred against him before me, a proper examination will be held into such charge; and if, in my opinion, there is sufficient evidence upon which to commit him to take his trial, he will be committed accordingly; otherwise the charge will be dismissed. There are two things which this court has specially to inquire into and determine: 1st. Was the collision between the Bombay and the Oneida occasioned by any fault of Mr. Eyre or his officers? 2d. After the collision had taken place did Mr. Eyre do his duty? And whatever the result of these proceedings may be, it will be reported to the Board of Trade.

The evidence, therefore, which the court requires is on these two points; and I will observe again, once for all, that legal technicalities will not be allowed to stand in the way of a thorough investigation of these two points.

In order that it may be understood to what extent these proceedings may be put in evidence in a court of law, I will explain:

Supposing that a witness answers a question before a court of law, in a certain way which appears unsatisfactory to his interrogator, he may be asked, "Did you not, on such and such a day, during the holding of a naval court of inquiry, say so and so?" And then, if the witness should deny that he said it, a certified copy of these minutes may be tendered as evidence that he did. Mr. Eyre might also be asked, "Was the result of a naval court of inquiry so and so?" And in this case also a certified copy of the proceedings may be tendered in proof of such result. It is perhaps natural that personal feeling should run very high in this community on the question of which this court is partly taking cognizance; but I ask (and I trust that a request of this nature will have the greatest possible weight) that the gentlemen who are assisting the court in the prosecution of this inquiry will abstain from any remarks of a personal character of whatsoever nature or kind, for they only tend to increase and add to personal feelings of opposition, which are already too intense between the holders of different views on the momentous questions arising out of this terrible disaster.

THIRD DAY.

SATURDAY, January 29, 1870.

The report of the special committee appointed to inspect the steamer Bombay's bows was then read; upon which it was suggested that Mr. De Long and Mr. Barnard should write down the questions which they respectively wished to be answered, and submit them to the members of the committee.

REPORT.

By request of her Britannic Majesty's consul, we, the undersigned, this day proceeded on board the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Bombay, to survey the damage sustained in collision on the evening of the 24th instant, with a vessel supposed to be the United States corvette Oneida, and found the following, namely: that some large timbers had penetrated into the port bow of the Bombay, at the end of the iron plating close to the stem, about three feet nine inches from the water, making a hole fourteen inches in diameter on the port side, and splintering the plating on the starboard side; part of the timbers remained in the hole, nearly filling it up. We further found a plate cracked on the port side, about an inch and a half below the water, and about eighteen inches abaft the other one; the crack was about ten inches in length, through which the water was flowing freely into the fore compartment. We found the

false stem, cutwater, head, head knees and skirting boards crushed and carried away; we found on examination of the fore compartment and lower hold, the ends of the plating joining the stem much shaken, and the lower ends of knight-heads sprung, and one angle-iron on the port side broken.

The bowsprit and bowsprit gear was uninjured.

Captain D. MIKHAYLOFF,
H. I. R. M. S. *Voadnik*.
FRANK ROUGEMONT,
First Lieut. H. B. M. S. *Ocean*.
WM. McDONALD,
Surveyor for Lloyd's Agents and Local Offices.

YOKOHAMA, January 28, 1870.

Questions by Mr. Barnard :

- 1st. To which deck does the foremost compartment bulk-head lead ?
- 2d. What is the height of that deck above the keel by the figures on bow and stern ?
- 3d. Do any of the bulk-heads reach up to the upper deck ?
- 4th. Is there a scuttle in the deck above the bow compartment ?
- 5th. Is the top of the bow compartment plated with iron, or a wooden deck ?
- 6th. What is the height of lower deck above water ?
- 7th. Do any of the compartment bulk-heads reach the upper deck ?

Questions by Mr. De Long :

1st. Please examine to ascertain the length on each side of the Bombay on the outside that the ship shows an abrasion from the collision; to thus arrive, if possible, at the exact angle the Bombay presented to the Oneida when in contact.

2d. Examine any remaining iron or wood work on the stem, with a view of seeing to which side it may be bent or inclined.

3d. Examine the stem and sides of the Bombay to see which side the force of the blow appeared to come from; as, for instance, where the Bombay is injured mainly. Is it the port or starboard side—which side mainly ?

4th. What material and how much in thickness did the spar or piece of timber that ran through the bows pass through; the exact size and character of that spar or stick that passed through the Bombay's bows ?

5th. Is the forward compartment of the Bombay of such a nature as to prevent any great danger of the vessel sinking from water coming into it, if none was coming into either of the other compartments ?

We, the undersigned, by request of her Britannic Majesty's consul, have this day surveyed the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Bombay, with the view of answering the foregoing questions :

- 1st. Lower (or main) deck.
- 2d. Fourteen feet from keelson.
- 3d. No.
- 4th. Yes.
- 5th. Wooden deck.
- 6th. As well as we can judge, about three feet at time of the collision.
- 7th. No.

In answer to questions by Mr. De Long, we find as follows :

1st. We are of the opinion that the Bombay struck the Oneida at an angle from 55° to 40°.

2d. Inclined to starboard.

3d. Port side.

4th. Iron plate about five-sixteenths of an inch thick; timbers about twelve inches in diameter, consisting of pine and oak.

5th. Yes, as long as the water could be confined to that compartment.

FRANK ROUGEMONT,
Senior Lieutenant Her Britannic Majesty's Steamer *Ocean*.
SERGE ISTOMIN,
Second Lieutenant Russian Man-of-War *Voadnik*.
WM. McDONALD,
Surveyor to Lloyd's Agents and Local Offices.

YOKOHAMA, February 1, 1870.

BOYLE PURDON CREAGH sworn, states: I am second officer of the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Bombay. I was on duty on the evening of the 24th. I was on the poop. I went on duty shortly after six o'clock. I was on the fore part of the poop attending to the steering. I heard the gong sound twice; this was about a quarter past six. I should say. I went to the gangway and saw a bright light ahead very nearly, and I

should say from five to six miles away—not quite ahead. Afterward I made out a steamer's lights one-half a point on the port bow; the order was given to port the helm, which I passed along. The helm was steadied. I went on the gangway and saw the lights broader on the bow. The order was again immediately given to port the helm, then "hard aport." I ran aft to assist in putting the helm over with the fourth officer; ordered the quartermaster, who was with the signal lights, to give a hand also. When the helm was hard over we could see the bright light nearly ahead. It was the masthead light. Afterward the masthead light appeared on the starboard bow. I could see a steamer under full sail about half way across the bow, crossing to the starboard. The order was given to starboard the helm. Before the helm was quite over we struck the steamer somewhere between the mizzen chains and quarter gallery; when she was about abreast of the bridge the order was given to port the helm. As the steamer went astern of us, I could see the screw going round. I was not in a position, where I was, to see any lights but the masthead light, at first. I saw smoke from the funnel of the other ship as she was crossing our bow. I should think the other vessel must have been two or two and a half miles off when I first saw all her three lights. She was about one-half a point on our port bow at that time; after that there was no time at which I saw only one light. I was not in a position to do so. After we had first ported, and the bright light came right ahead, we must have been very close, say a quarter of a mile or less apart. It would be difficult for me to judge of distance from where I was standing. The wind was northerly at the time. It was a fresh breeze, and there was a good sea on for narrow waters. The weather was clear, and it was a starlight night. I could see the hull of the vessel about one-half a mile off with glasses. The masthead light of a steamer could be seen six or eight miles off with glasses; without glasses about five miles. The tide was against us. Our masthead light was burning, but I could not see the other lights from where I was. When we passed Kanonsaki I was not on deck. When I relieved the deck we had passed the light at Kanonsaki about five minutes, I should think. Our course was about north one-half west true. I could not then see the red light of the light-ship; don't know if it was visible from the bridge. I should think three minutes must have elapsed between the time I first saw the steamer's three lights and the time of the collision; we were going about eight knots, I think, at the time I heard the telegraph go, and shortly afterward the engines stopped. I have no idea at what time the engines stopped. I saw the other vessel shortly before the collision and afterward. When I saw her before the collision I had no idea what ship she was; the other vessel was under sail and steam, with a fair wind. I don't think the other vessel could have been going less than eight knots, but she may have been going at reduced speed for all I know. When I noticed the other steamer's screw, I think she was going ahead; but I could not form a distinct idea, because it was such a short time. I should say she was propelled by steam, and not dragging her screw. The collision occasioned a pretty good shock; not a very great shock, but you could feel it very well on the poop where I was standing. The captain was standing on the bridge with the chief officer and pilot, I believe. The bridge is in the center of the vessel. I could feel the shock more on the poop than it would have been felt on the bridge. I did not report the shock to the captain, nor tell him at any time what I felt; nor did I tell it to the chief officer. From the time of the collision until I lost sight of the steamer's hull, I could not say how long a time elapsed. I didn't take any note at the time. It might have been ten minutes; might have been less, but my attention was fixed exclusively on the steering. I had two men at the wheel and the quartermaster, under my orders. There was a man on the look-out; there always is—two on the fore-castle and one on the bridge. I know that from hearing the gong struck. The other vessel did not appear to have sustained any great injury.

To Mr. De Long: When I said the steamer didn't appear to be much injured, I meant the other steamer. It is a standing order that every officer on duty on board our ships should have a binocular glass with him. At that time I was not in charge of the watch, but the steering. I didn't see the other steamer till after the gong sounded, and then it appeared to me that she was about five or six miles off. I referred to the port gangway when I said I looked out and saw the steamer. I saw no light whatever till I went to the gangway. I first saw the masthead light of the steamer—that was from the gangway—that was after the gong had sounded. When the gong had sounded, I went to the gangway to see what was the matter, and it was then I saw the steamer's masthead light ahead. I can't say how long a time elapsed between the time I heard the gong sound and when I saw the side-light; it may have been two or three minutes, but I cannot say positively. When I saw the side-lights, I was standing in the port gangway, her side-lights then bore half a point on the port bow. She was then about two and a half miles from us. At the time the gong sounded the helm was steady, the course was north half west. It must have remained perhaps two minutes steady after the gong sounded; I suppose until they could make out the steamer's lights from the bridge. Her helm was then ported and afterward steadied; the ship had altered her course about two points before the helm was steadied; it re-

mained steadied a few seconds while I had time to walk three paces. When it was put to port again, the helm was steadied sufficiently long for the ship to feel its effects. I went a second time in the gangway and saw the steamer's lights. It was the port gangway I went to. The lights then appeared broader on the bow. The helm was then put hard aport, and remained in that condition till we saw her cross our bows. When I saw her crossing our bows, I first saw her masthead light, then her sails and rigging. I saw the masthead light continuously. I knew from this that she must be crossing our bows. When I saw her sails and rigging, she must have been two ships' lengths off. When our helm was put to starboard, the vessels were about ship's length apart. I am certain I saw smoke issuing from her stack. I don't know whether her mainsail was set or not. Her foresail, mizen and gaff topsail were set. I did not notice any person, or any peculiarity on board her as she passed. I heard a hail. After she had dropped astern, some one sang out "Steamer ahoy." I answered them, but heard no reply. I heard no other words, such as "Stay by us." If anything of that sort had been said, I could have heard it distinctly if said in the same tone of voice. My reply was "Halloo." I did not report this circumstance to the captain. I did not report the hail, but the fourth officer did. The report was made immediately. I ordered the report to be made. I saw the fourth officer go to the bridge where the captain was. I think I heard the steam whistle of the Oneida going after the collision; it was after the hail that I heard the whistle. I did not report the hearing of the whistle, nor did I order such a report to be made, as I was not certain whether it was the steam whistle or not. There is often a sound from the engines like a steam whistle, and I was not sure whether it was that that I heard or not. From my post on the poop to where the captain stood must be about a hundred and fifty feet. I was right aft at the stern of the vessel when I heard the hail—within a few paces of the wheel. The wheel is about seven feet from the stern. I think the Bombay's length is about two hundred and sixty feet, or somewhere near that; the bridge is nearly amidships, it is before the funnel. I should think that the two vessels remained together but a few seconds only. They separated almost instantaneously. I can't form an opinion of how long the other vessel was in sight after the collision, from the state of excitement I was in. I could distinctly see her hull as she passed by us. I saw lights about the deck. I did see a light or the reflection of a light from her hull. It was from the after-part of her hull, close to her quarter. I couldn't say whence that light emanated. I couldn't say whether it appeared to me a usual light from a port or a light as from an unusual breach. I could see that her upper works were broken. It appeared to me that her upper works were broken, but whether the light came from a port or elsewhere, I cannot say. I could not and did not see into the cabin or the interior of the vessel as she passed by us. The light did not disclose anything to me. I could see the breakage, but could not distinguish anything. I could not distinguish any one on board. I can't say if I saw any one, but I thought I saw one figure. I thought I saw that figure on the deck. Not through where I saw the light. I did not report this to the captain, nor did I have it reported. The upper works which I saw broken were, I should think, before the wheel. I did not consider that the steamer was much injured by being only damaged in her upper works, therefore I did not report it to the captain. I mean by upper works, the upper part of the deck, much above the water line, an injury to which would not put a ship in any immediate danger of going down. I knew the Bombay was a large iron-plated ship and going at about eight knots an hour. I knew she had struck a vessel deeper in the water than ourselves; she appeared to be a little smaller than the Bombay. I do not know the registered tonnage of the Bombay. I did not think the hull of the other vessel was seriously injured.

To Mr. Barnard: The other vessel did not carry a poop as far as I could see. I have never been in this port before. I meant that the Bombay was going eight knots before her engines were eased down. I don't know when they were eased down—they were stopped when the helm was ported the second time. I couldn't say where the sound as of a steam whistle came from. I have been in a collision before in the Calcutta River; one of the vessels was the Nemesis, the other was the Cape of Good Hope, both mail steamers. I was in the Nemesis; our vessel sunk the other vessel. On that occasion the shock was not very great.

To the court: After hearing the hail and answering it, I listened about a minute for a reply; I did not hail to ask if they were damaged; it did not occur to me to report the hearing of the whistle. I can't say whether the captain could hear the whistle or not; it was very indistinct. I can't say where it came from. I did not notice whether the other vessel's quarter boats and davits were smashed. I didn't see any poop on her; I was at the wheel holding it at the time of the collision. The concussion had no effect on the wheel I was holding on to. If I had not been holding on to the wheel, the concussion was certainly not strong enough to have thrown me off my legs. The light I referred to appeared to come from about half way between the mizzen and quarter gallery. I cannot say how the light appeared to me; from its appearance, I thought it might have come through a port, but not through a small scuttle. I looked as closely at the other vessel as I

could look under the circumstances. I couldn't say how long a time elapsed from the time I saw the light and the time she disappeared. I did not watch her out of sight. I saw or heard no signals from the Oneida; if a gun had been fired shortly after, I think I could not but have heard it. I didn't hear any one on board say that a gun had been heard. I don't know if any order was given to keep an eye on the Oneida or not. The Bombay could not, in my opinion, have been going more than three to four knots when the collision occurred. I have known a vessel with a port as low down and as far aft as the position of the light which I saw.

BOYLE P. CREAGH, *Second Officer.*

TALBOT STOKER, sworn, stated: I am fourth officer of the steamer Bombay. I was on duty a little after 6 p. m. on the night of the collision. I was attending to the steering in the after part of the quarter deck; there was an order given to port the helm. After the helm was steadied I went to the side of the ship—the port side. I saw a steamer's lights about one-half a point on the port bow; directly the order was given to port the helm, I went and did it myself, the second officer assisting me. The helm was hard aport, when suddenly I saw a vessel shoot across our bows; she was under sail; the order was then given to starboard the helm, which was done; the helm was barely astarboard before the collision took place. The shock was slight and the ship shot right away. Immediately afterward, as the ship dropped astern, she hailed us; the second officer and I both replied, but got no answer. Not receiving any answer I went to the bridge and reported to the captain what had occurred. The commander asked the pilot if there was any safe place where the other ship could go ashore; the pilot said yes, she was close to the spit. The captain made a remark that he didn't know what damage had been done to himself, and that he said he should proceed; that is all I heard. I returned to the poop for a short time after that, and then went on to the bridge for good. I didn't notice any smoke from the other vessel's funnel. I saw the three lights, but had no further reason to believe that she was a steamer. I did not notice her screw as she went astern. The ship was astern when she hailed. I didn't hear any call before she passed our stern. When I heard the hail I should say the steamer must have been about two hundred yards away; the ship had top-gallant sails on her. I did not see the sails being clewed up. I could certainly have seen had they been clewing them up at that distance. I did not hear or see any signal or sign from the other ship, after I had replied to her hail. The hail was in a loud tone of voice, "Steamer ahoy." I answered the hail, "What do you want," at the top of my voice. The second officer also answered, but his answer not being returned, I then hailed, and hearing no reply, I reported it to the captain. I did not see any blue light or rocket, or flash of any gun; nor did I hear the report of any gun from the Oneida. At the time I left the stern the other ship was drifting so rapidly that I could not form an opinion of her distance from us. I reported immediately to the captain. When I left the stern I could see the other vessel's hull distinctly. I noticed that the vessel seemed damaged about her upper works. By upper works I mean the works above the water line, by the quarter gallery above the main deck. I could see a light on the after part of the ship; it might have been from a port; it might have been from anywhere. I have been nine years at sea. I did not think there was any serious damage done to the other ship; had I thought so, I should have reported it to the commander. I reported to the captain that the steamer had hailed, but that I could not obtain any answer from her. At that time that was all I reported. I can't remember having made another report. The captain turned and consulted the pilot. I remained on the bridge a short time, then went away, and afterward came back again. I went down almost immediately to fetch the chief officer, after making my report, so that I couldn't see what the captain did. When I came back to the bridge the second time the captain was looking astern through a pair of glasses. The pilot was on the bridge. I didn't know what he was doing. Our lights were burning; we were under steam only. When we first saw the vessel, we were steering north by west to one-half west, (compass), the light-house was visible astern—very nearly astern.

To Mr. De Long: I could see the steamer very plainly as she went astern. I saw no one on board of her. I could see that she seemed rather damaged about the quarter gallery, and that she was rather broken aft. I could not see into her cabin or ward-room. I could not distinguish exactly the amount of damage, only that a lot of wood was broken. I did not notice whether her quarter-boats or davits were broken. I could not see her wheel or anything on her quarter deck. I did not see a light at the point of the damage. I saw one or two lights aft, but I did not see any hole in the ship caused by damage. I did not hear her steam whistle sound after she passed us. I heard no report of any gun, and saw no flash. I did not note the time, but I should say we went on again about ten minutes after the collision. I was on duty at the time we passed Kanonsaki light; when we were a beam of it, we were about a mile from it. When I first saw the steamer, I saw her mast-head light. Almost immediately after, I saw the side-lights simultaneously. When we passed Kanonsaki light, we were steering by the pilot. I could not say what our course was. I should say that not more

than three or four minutes elapsed from the time I saw the light and the time of collision, when the steamer's lights were descried. The order was at once given to port the helm, which was done; it remained ported until the vessel was seen as she hauled across our bows. The order was then given to starboard, and the helm was starboarded; it was nearly hard astarboard at the time of collision. The captain and the pilot were on the bridge when I went to report the hail. The first officer was on his duty forward. I think, if I remember rightly, I met the first officer as he was coming up from below. I said to him the captain wishes to speak to you. He did not answer, but went at once to the bridge. I went to the poop again and just looked astern, but did not see the vessel. I can't remember that anything was said between the second officer and myself then. I then returned to the bridge and saw the captain and the pilot. I did not hear what was said between the captain and the pilot on the bridge. Their conversation was private, and I did not listen to it. I saw a vessel's gaff laying along our bowsprit, and a vessel's sparker boom sticking up by the anchor. I saw no sail at that time; this was on our way up the bay. I did not hear a report of these things made by the chief officer to the captain. I was not on the bridge at the time the chief officer made his report.

To Mr. Barnard: It is not customary for a junior officer to stand on the bridge close to the captain. I went to the captain directly after I had heard the hail. The second officer was in charge of the helm. The helm was shifted from port to starboard without being steadied, but she had been ported and steadied for about two minutes, before that time. There were two seamen, the quartermaster, the second officer and myself at the helm at the time of the collision.

To the court: No one was on the poop but the above people at the time of the collision. The ship passed just clear of us after the collision. I heard no cries from the other ship. My duty on the quarter deck was to assist the second officer. I don't know why the captain ordered me to remain on the bridge. My station going in and out of harbor is on the bridge. I did not hear the pilot hail the other vessel. I heard our gong sounded several times on the forecastle. I could not say how many times it was sounded, as I could not hear distinctly aft. After the gong was sounded, the helm was ordered to port, and after it was ported it was steadied.

TALBOT E. STOKER, *Fourth Officer.*

Adjourned till 9 a. m. on Monday.

FOURTH DAY.

MONDAY, January 31, 1870.

AUBREY HAMERTON, sworn, states: I am third officer of the Bombay. I was on board on the 24th January. I know that a collision took place between the Bombay and another vessel. At the time of the collision I was on the main deck, by the after hatch. I had finished getting out the mails and was then standing there. I was not a witness to the collision. I went on deck I should say two minutes after the collision had occurred. I was not aware that there was another vessel in sight before I went below. The collision occasioned a slight quiver to our ship. I heard the sound of a crash below. When I went on deck I saw the other ship on our starboard quarter. She was about a ship's length off. I noticed she was a bark-rigged steamer under sail. I saw the funnel only. I saw her hull. The stern was toward us, and her starboard quarter. I noticed nothing particular about her, but I saw some broken wood between her and ourselves. I took no notice of any damage to her. I could not say how long she was in sight. While I looked at her I could see her distinctly. I did not notice a hole in her stern. I cannot say for certain what I saw; but I think it was the starboard quarter and the stern. I did not see her screw. I saw some lights issuing from the stern, but could not say what they were. I could not say whether they appeared to me to issue from a break in the ship. I did not take very much notice. The light did not disclose to me any part of the interior of the ship. I was standing at the bottom of the poop ladder on the starboard side of the Bombay. There were two or three people near me, but I did not notice who they were. I could not say whether any of them were passengers or not. I did not turn round and speak to them. I did not watch the other ship out of sight. I could not see exactly what injury the other ship had sustained. I could not see that she had sustained any injury. I saw no break about her of any kind. When I first saw her there must have been a ship's length between us. I did not hear a steam-whistle. I heard no cries, nor a hail from her. I had no watch till 8 o'clock that night. I was not on deck when an officer came from a man-of-war to request the captain to get away. I did not hear the other ship hailed from our ship.

To Mr. De Long: I heard no guns, nor did I see the flash of any.

To the court: I meant the main deck below the spar deck, on a level with the engine room—the next deck to the upper deck. We fired a gun, two rockets, and lighted a blue light just after passing the light-ship. I did not hear the report of a gun previous to our firing. I heard no gun fired after we had fired. I left the ship immediately we

had anchored, and went on shore with the mails. I did not report the collision on shore. I only saw the postmaster, not the agent. I went to the Peninsular and Oriental office, and saw some one. I don't know who it was. I heard of the collision from other people when I landed on shore. I have never been in a collision before.

AUBREY HAMERTON, *Third Officer.*

EDWARD NEWMAN, sworn, states: I am steward in charge of the Bombay. I remember a collision taking place between the Bombay and another ship. I was in my cabin below at the time of the collision. I did not remain there. Directly I felt the shock I went on deck. I thought we had gone ashore or something, never having felt anything of the sort before. I saw the other vessel when I came on deck. I could not say what she looked like, as I did not see her distinctly. She was abaft the bridge. I ran up the fore companion ladder. I went on shore to Peninsular and Oriental office after anchoring. I reported a message to Mr. Dalziel from the captain to the effect that we had been in a collision, and we had been not much hurt. I did not report the name of the other vessel. I did not know it. I did not make a statement while on shore that we had injured the other vessel, and that you could drive a coach and four into the other vessel. I could not see much of the other vessel. I saw a light in her stern, but could not see what it was. I went down below again immediately. The third officer and I went ashore in the same boat.

To Mr. De Long: The captain did send a message by me to the agent to report the collision. He told me to take his compliments to the agent and say we had been in collision, but he thought we were very little hurt. I believe that is just the message I did deliver. I do not think I told Mr. Dalziel anything about the other vessel, but I cannot remember. I went to the International Hotel that evening. I think I did state in the International Hotel that we had had a collision. I do not remember another gentleman asking me if we had stopped to see what injury the other vessel had sustained. I do not know that I know Captain Hiltz, of the City of Yedo. If any one asked me whether we had stopped to inquire into the injury done to the other vessel, I must have answered, "No." Some one did ask me why we did not stop. I think I replied I did not know; it was best known to the captain why we did not stop. I might have said in reply to the question, "No; there was the mistake." I may also have said, "We were making water ourselves." I did not state that the Bombay's bow went into the other vessel. I did not say that I could see some of the officers removing a man who had been hurt by the collision. I was not in the Yokohama Hotel that evening. I did not say at any time that evening, "We have smashed a hole in another vessel large enough for a coach to be run into." I did not say "I could see them through the hole in the other vessel carrying the wounded away." I don't remember that I said that anybody else had said so. I heard something of the kind on board the Bombay on the way up; but not about carrying a *dead* body away. The carpenter said he had seen somebody lifted away from what he supposed to be the table in the saloon of the other vessel. I did not repeat what the carpenter had said—not that night, I think. I did say that I thought the other vessel would follow us in, as I thought I saw her mast-head light following us; but I didn't say she would either be in that night or at the bottom. I thought I saw her masthead light following us from the forecastle. When I came up from below I came just to the break of the forecastle, and looked over the bulwarks. The other vessel was just abreast of the bridge, and I should say about half a ship's length off from where I was standing. When I last looked out I saw only a light, not a ship. I was not two minutes on deck the first time I came up. I ran down, as I feared the topmast might fall or something. I didn't know what might come down. I did not see any break in the other vessel. I saw a light, but I did not know whether it was a port or a gun port, or what. I thought it was a large port, but had not much time to look. I did see through the light, but I saw no person or persons behind the light; I did not see any table. I swear that I saw nothing to evidence that the other vessel was damaged. I did not hear her whistle blow. I heard no shout from the other vessel. I did not hear the report of any gun. I did not see the flash from any gun. I have not stated to any one in Yokohama that I saw the flash of any gun. I have been asked the question, and answered, "No." After I had gone below I suppose it was from seven to ten minutes before I came on deck again. When I came on deck I saw what I thought was the masthead light of the other vessel. It might have been a mile or a mile and a half off, but I cannot tell.

To Mr. Barnard: I have never been a sailor, always a steward. I know there was a light-house. I can't say if the light I saw came from the light-house. I went on shore about a quarter to 8, I think. I got back again about 11 p. m. I did not return immediately, as I had to wait for the officer with whom I had come on shore. I went to the post office with the third officer. I was waiting at the post office about twenty minutes or half an hour. We were waiting some time on the Bund to get carts to take the mail away. I was about fifteen minutes at the hotel, and had one glass of brandy and water. I should think I was quite sober when I arrived on board the Bombay. I swear I was not half-tight. I went on board to report a message from Mr. Dalziel to the chief

officer. I told the chief officer that Mr. Dalziel wanted the captain to take the ship to the French buoy the first thing in the morning. I am possessed of no nautical knowledge.

To the court: My cabin is on the lower deck forward; I mean the main deck. It is on the starboard side. It has a port. I cannot look out of that port; was obliged to keep it closed all night; saw nothing through that port. I was in my cabin at the time of the collision. I felt a shock and thought we had gone on shore; that's why I ran on deck. I then went up the fore companion; that is before the bridge, just at the break of the fore-castle. I could not hear anything that was said on the bridge as I went up the companion. I could hear no cry, nor hail, nor could I hear a steam whistle going. The light I saw after coming on deck the second time was right astern. No one was standing by me when I saw the other vessel the first time; the carpenter and gunner were on the fore-castle when I went up there. The carpenter said he had seen some one lifted away from a table inside where the light was. He said "he thought she was hard struck," or words to that effect. We had not passed the light-ship when the carpenter made those remarks to me. The carpenter's name is Murray. Don't remember how the conversation with the carpenter commenced. I did not report that conversation to the captain or to any officer. I did not report it at the Peninsular and Oriental office on shore. At the time I went on deck the second time I don't know if our engines were going or not. Soon after this I received orders from the chief officer to go down below to the store-room. I went to the store-room. The water was running into the store-room fast. I didn't see the well sounded. The water was coming in at the bows. A good body of water was coming in as large as the stream from a fire-engine hose. The carpenter said "he thought he saw some one being removed from a table or something." I don't remember having mentioned anything about this conversation at the International, or at any other place. I looked over the starboard bulwarks. I don't know what distance the two vessels were apart when I went on deck the first time. It took me about two seconds to run on deck. My cabin is about seven or eight yards from the ladder.

E. NEWMAN, *Steward in Charge.*

JOHN MURRAY, sworn, states: I am carpenter of the steamship Bombay. I was walking on the forward part of the spar deck just before the collision took place. I suppose I could see a mile or two off. It was blowing pretty fresh. I heard an order given to port or starboard the helm; I don't know which. I felt a very slight shock. After the collision I was ordered to go and sound the well. I reported to the chief officer that there were three inches of water in the second forward compartment. I didn't at the time report what water was in the forward compartment, as it was used as a store-room and locked up. I did examine the fore compartment afterward. When we got there I heard the water coming in, but could not see it for stores. It may have been five or eight minutes after the collision that I examined the fore compartment. The deck was overflooded with water, but the lower compartment was not then filled. I paid no attention to whether the engines were going then. I know the engines had been stopped, but I cannot say for how long they were stopped. The stores were removed from the fore compartment, when we found that the water was coming in. Could not say with what force the water was coming in. The fore compartment was lined with wood, one and three-quarter inches or two inches thick. We cut away the wood to see if there was any leak besides the one we had found out. We had discovered one leak about two feet under the water line. One of the plates was split. The crack was ten inches to a foot in length. I put some wedges into the crack, but they were forced out by the ship going through the water. There was nothing in the hole before I attempted to wedge it up. The thickness of the plate which was cracked was about five-sixteenths of an inch. I was not on deck after this, only when the ship stopped. I was busily engaged below. There is only one carpenter aboard the ship. At the time of the collision, I was a little abaft the bridge on the starboard side, opposite to the engine room. One of the stewards was there, but I cannot say whether he stopped there. It was the bedroom steward. I was not standing looking at the ship with the chief steward at the time of the collision. Immediately after the collision, I saw a ship under sail, then I saw her sheer alongside of us, and go past us. I saw her propeller, and it was going round, but I don't know whether astern or ahead. I saw damage had been done to the other ship, but I could not tell to what extent. She appeared to be damaged about the starboard quarter. She was damaged above the water line, but I cannot say whether she was damaged below the line. I saw two men lift another man, and hand him away. I had some conversation about this on the fore-castle afterward, just for a minute. I did not report the circumstance to the captain or to any officer. It was immediately after that that I was called by the chief officer to go below. After that I remained below until the ship was off the light-ship. The chief officer went below with me part of the time. I don't recollect that I had said anything to the chief officer of what I had seen. When abreast of the light-ship, there were over nine feet of water in the fore compartment. I considered she was making water fast. We had buckets under way at the time.

The sluice valve was up, but choked after the collision. I generally oil the sluice valve once a week and sometimes twice a week. The second sluice valve had been worked two days before the collision. I had never worked the first.

To Mr. De Long: I could give no idea of what time elapsed between the collision and the time I got the store-room door opened. I think the ship was under way at the time, but I really cannot say. When I got into the first compartment we could not sound the bells, as it was full of stores. We could not sound the foremost compartment till about eight or ten minutes after the collision, but I am only guessing that. When we first sounded, I think there were about five feet of water in the first compartment. That had increased to about nine feet when we got up to the light-ship, and we were bailing the ship out all the time. When abreast of the light-ship, the water in the second compartment had increased to about eighteen inches. This water in the second compartment came from the first compartment, I think. The sluice was up at the time, and the sluice communicates between the two compartments. The width of the crack below the water line may have been one-eighth of an inch or more. Before we reached the light-ship, we had no pumps going. I do not think there was any water coming through the hole where the plank went through the stem. There was a plank through the stem. It is not there now. I examined it before it was taken out. The diameter of this plank was twelve to fourteen inches. It came from the port side. The hole which it made was a sort of oblong. It passed through an iron plate on the port side, then through a part of the main deck waterways, and through the plate on the other side; it bulged the iron out on the other side and burst it so that we could see a part of the end of it from outside on the starboard bow. The thickness of the plates is about five-sixteenths of an inch. This spar may have penetrated say two or three inches of wood. The waterways connect abaft the stem. The timber penetrated abaft the stem. I was about six feet from the ship's rail on the starboard side when the ship struck. I heard a person on board the other ship, just after the collision, sing out either "Ship ahoy" or "Steamer ahoy." That's all I heard, and an officer from the Bombay answered. Did not hear any reply to the Bombay's answering hail. I did not hear her steam whistle. Did not hear any gun fire. I did not see the flash of any gun. I did see a break made into the Oneida by the Bombay; I think it was a little abaft the mizzen-mast, near her starboard quarter. When she struck, I could not see if the other vessel had a wheel-house; but I saw a part fall over to one side; but I could not say what it was. I saw something that the Bombay had knocked away go over toward the port side. It was on the deck. I cannot say if it fell overboard or not. It looked like a wheel-house or something of that sort. I saw at this point a light. I saw three men. I saw two men handing one man toward the fore part of the ship. I saw no more persons. I saw a light through this hole, which appeared to me to fall on a table. I didn't see anything on the table, as if there was a meal spread, or anything of that kind. I saw the three men on one of the decks. If she had a poop deck they must have been of the spar deck.

The third man was being supported along by a man on either side of him. I could see a lamp, but whether it was hanging above, or on the table, I cannot say. I saw that lamp. I think, through the hole which had been made by the collision. I did not see the wheel of the vessel. I saw what I thought to be a table; but no other furniture. The light and the table, the hole which had been made by the collision. I did not see the wheel of the vessel. I saw what I thought to be a table; but no other furniture. The light and the table were on the same deck on which I saw the man being supported. I was about twenty feet abaft the bridge of the Bombay when I saw this. I don't know if any one else saw it. There was a party looking over the side with me, but I cannot say whether he saw it or not; that person was one of the stewards. I think his name is Smith. No one else was standing by or near me. I am quite sure that I made no mention of this to the first officer. I mentioned it to the chief steward, who was standing one of a group on the spar deck. I know there were three or four in a group, but I could not say whether the second-class passenger was there or not. I did not go on shore that night after anchoring. The leak I referred to was on the port side of the ship. I found a gaff and part of a sail, and a spauker boom hanging over the side belonging to the other vessel. I did not see any boat on the ship.

To Mr. Barnard: I did not report what I had seen to the captain or any officer. It was not my duty to do so. I was not on the spar deck more than three or four seconds. The remarks were made after sounding the second compartment, and before sounding the first, before we got to the light-ship. I don't know if the engine-room pumps were going before the water rose to a height of eighteen inches in the second compartment.

To the court: From two to three inches is the usual amount of water in the second compartment. I did not examine the bulkhead in the second compartment. Could not get at it, as it was full of coals. After that I came on to the spar deck. It was then I had the conversation with the steward. I think the eighteen inches in the second compartment was owing in a measure to the sluice valve being open. If I had considered our ship in danger I should have gone direct to the captain and reported it. It would have been my duty to have done so. The chief officer was there when I found

the timber through her bows; and he reported it to the captain. If the chief officer had been present I should have reported to him, and not to the captain, had I thought the ship was in danger. The body I saw falling over to port might have been a boat, and it might have been a deck house. As I stood, the light from the other ship was abreast of me, about twenty or thirty yards from me. At that time we were sheering off to port, and her stern and quarter were nearly abeam. I saw the Oneida's screw after I had seen the light. I did not see her wheel. Had the wheel been under the poop I could not have seen it. It was too dark to have seen it had it been on the poop. Her screw was going round when I saw it after the collision. I did not see any part of the Oneida as it was cut off and floating away. I did not see any spars or pieces of wreck floating between the two vessels. I am unable to say on what deck it was I saw the table and the light, whether it was between the poop and the spar deck, or between the spar deck and the water line. I have described what I saw through the hole, but I cannot give any idea as to the size or shape of the hole. I was looking at the hole from a slanting position, and saw, I should say, the whole of the bodies of the three men. I did not think the other vessel was cut down to the water's edge. From what I saw I did not think there was any danger of her sinking. I saw her on our port bow just a minute before the collision. I didn't see her long after the collision, as she went away past us with all her sails set. I could not tell whether she was drifting past us or whether she was being steered. I think we took the Oneida a little on our starboard bow. We struck her from her bows and toward her stern. I could not see the amount of injury we had done her, as it was dark, and I could not see on her deck. I saw the body falling toward the port side of the ship before I saw the light. It did not appear to me that the light issued from where this body was moved. I was walking, and about six feet from the rails of the Bombay at the time of the collision. The shock was so slight that I hardly felt it. I did not perceive any recoil, but just felt a slight shock after the collision. The vessels were clear of each other at once. I think it was pieces of plank of some kind in the stem. One piece was pitch-pine, and the other pitch or red pine. I should say red pine. It was about sixteen inches long. There was some oakum and cotton about it. I saw a six or seven-inch spike in it. I didn't see any iron bolts in it. I at no time made a report to the captain or any officer of the ship that the Bombay was in danger. Had I thought the Oneida was in danger. I should not have thought it my duty to report it—not while all the officers were looking at it—not while all the officers were on duty, and could see the ship as much as I did. I do not know of any reason to prevent a person standing on the bridge from seeing everything as I did. I was standing about eight feet lower than the level of the bridge. I think I was a little higher than the level of the fracture in the other vessel.

JOHN MURRAY.

Adjourned till 2 p. m.

Proceedings resumed at 2 p. m.

DAVID RENNIE, sworn, states: I am chief engineer of the Bombay. The second engineer was on duty at the time of the collision. I was in the engine-room. I remember the collision. The collision felt to me more like a glide than anything. I was stepping into the engine-room at the time the telegraph bell sounded. The order conveyed by the bell was—"Stop." The telegraph bell conveyed no further order until "Go ahead" again. I should say about three minutes had elapsed from the first order being given till I felt the collision. I cannot say how long the steamer was stopped, as I did not take the time. The engine-room's bilge pumps are always working, and were working at that time—you could not disconnect the pumps; if the engines are going the pumps must necessarily be in motion at the same time. The pump might miss drawing the water from a compartment of the ship for a little time. I have no reason to know that the pumps missed drawing the water. During the time there were eighteen inches in the second compartment. There are four engine-room bilge pumps on board, each about eight inches in diameter.

To Mr. De Long: The Bombay is divided into compartments. The pumps are connected with the fore hold, main hold, engine-room and stoke hole. The forward hold is not connected with the pumps. The second compartment, where the eighteen inches of water were, is connected with the pump. There are seven bulkheads in the ship, and seven compartments, but they don't extend to the main deck. The compartments are named the first, and one right behind that, of wood, the fore hold, the coal bunker, the stoke hole, the engine room, the main hold and the magazine. The pumps are always going; but I don't know whether they were drawing water after the collision. I keep an engineer's log. In that log it is my duty to enter the time at which the engines are stopped, and at which they go on again. It is noted at about the time the engines were stopped on the occasion of the collision; but the exact time was not taken. The second engineer noted the time. It was noted as soon as his watch had expired. His watch expired at 8 o'clock. The collision took place between 6 and 6.30 p. m. I think his watch expired after we reached the anchorage. We have a slate in the engine-room from which the log is made up. I didn't see the slate, but I saw the

book that was made up from the slate. I cannot tell whether the entry in the book corresponded with that on the slate. I have not got that record with me. We have a counter to show the number of revolutions. She was making about twenty-six revolutions, equaling eight to eight and a half knots, before the order to stop was given. Received no order to "reverse the engines." At the moment of the collision, I think we were going perhaps about six to six and a half knots. When the collision took place, I was putting in the starting bar of the engine. The bar was in at the moment of the shock. It had no effect on me at all—did not even stagger me.

To the court: The engines were stopped the instant the order was given. Had I been ordered to "reverse," it would have taken me, I should say, three minutes. I should have been as long as that, as I should have had to get the men to "stand by." They were not ready. Had they been ready, it would have taken from thirty seconds to a minute. I made up the log myself from the rough book. It was made up on the night on which we anchored in Yokohama.

DAVID C. RENNIE.

WILLIAM HERBERT, sworn, states: I am gunner on board the steamship Bombay. I was on duty at the time of the collision. I was on the forecandle. I saw the other ship when she was about a mile off. I think I saw all her lights—the masthead and two side-lights. She was a little on our port bow coming toward us. I could not at first see whether she was under sail or steam; but when she got closer, I saw she was under sail. I could not tell she was under steam before she got clear of us. I saw her screw working when she was abreast of our funnel after the collision had taken place. The only light I lost sight of was the red light. I watched the other vessel until about one or two minutes before we struck. I had time to reach the poop. I went to the poop in order to get out of the way of the collision. I knew there was to be one. The collision was very slight where I was. The seacunnie was the only one on the bow on the look-out that I know of. I think he stopped there during the collision. At the time of the collision I was on the top of the poop ladder. I saw the other vessel going by us from the top of the poop ladder. She passed pretty quickly. I did not see her smoke stack. I saw her sails, and her screw going round. I saw a light on board of her. I cannot say where the light came from. I cannot describe the light. I saw a hole in the ship's side. It was a breach. I could not tell if it was a large hole. I only saw one person on board the other ship. I don't know whether sitting or leaning—he appeared to be leaning against a stanchion or something. I couldn't see him distinctly; he was dressed in dark clothes. I cannot say where he was standing. Heard no hail from the Bombay, nor from the other ship, I did not watch the other vessel for any time—not for three minutes. Before I went forward to the forecandle, I could just see her astern of us as I turned round to go to the forecandle. When I last saw her she was not half a ship's length astern of us. I could have seen her hull further off than a mile. I heard no gun, and I saw no flash of a gun from the other ship at any time. I saw no signals from her of any sort. If any had been made I could not have seen them, as I was over the bows. I did not think the other vessel was very much hurt. I had not time to see whether she was or not when I left.

To Mr. De Long: My post is on the forecandle when coming into harbor. My duty is to assist in looking out, and stand by the anchors. When I first saw the steamer I think she was about a mile off. I couldn't say exactly. I saw three lights first. I saw the masthead, the green and the red lights. I looked out from the center of the forecandle. I could tell that she was on our port bow about half a point. I saw her red light shut out. At that time she was perhaps about four or five ship's lengths ahead of us. I don't remember if the green light was shut out before the collision or not. I went to the stern of the vessel to avoid the debris. I didn't see the second and fourth officers, and don't know where they were. I was standing on the poop ladder. I had hold of the poop rail when the collision took place. It was not a strong shock. The ships separated immediately after the collision. I could not feel any recoil on our own vessel; it appeared to go straight on. The other vessel was on our starboard side. Her bows were bearing off, and she presented her starboard quarter to us. As she passed, I saw a light through her hull where the breach was made. I cannot say how large a piece was broken out. The hole may have been a little larger than a port. It was larger fore and aft than it was up and down. I should think it looked about six to eight feet long fore and aft. Up and down it may have been six feet. I saw a man apparently leaning up against something through this hole. I could not see his legs. I saw a light, but I did not see a lamp from which it came. I saw a portion of a table. I saw nothing on that table. I think it looked red. I saw nothing else. The man was further off than the table. I don't know whether the light was over or at the side of the table. Cannot say how far the bottom of the breach appeared to be above the water. I didn't see the wheel. Where I was standing was about twenty feet abaft the bridge. My position was lower than the bridge. I was on the spar deck, just about twelve feet abaft the funnel, when I saw what I have now described. I stood about the middle of the deck, being on my way forward. Did not lean over the bulwarks.

The bridge is about ten feet higher than the deck on which I was standing. The ship was right abeam of us, as I stood looking at her, the life-boat of the *Bombay* just abreast of me. I saw under the life-boat; there was nothing but the life-boat between me and the bridge. I don't know of any reason why a person standing on the bridge could not have seen same things as I did. I saw only one man there. I saw no one else on the vessel at all. I saw nothing knocked over or broken off the other vessel. I did not see if she had a smoke stack or not. I did not see them clew up sail. When she was abreast or nearly abeam of our quarter, I heard an order given calling all hands to shorten sail; soon afterward I lost sight of her. I went forward, and looked over the bows to see what our own damage was. I saw a gaff lying fore and aft of the bowsprit, mizzen boom hanging up and down, leaning against the flukes of our anchor, and the sail hanging over our topmast staff. I found our bobstay gone. I saw the figure-head was all gone, and the stem; but I could not see low down as it was so dark. I saw the spar in our stem before we were anchored; but I cannot say at what time I saw it. I did not think the other vessel was seriously injured because I saw her upper works were gone. I did not report to any one on board that I heard the order to shorten sail. I did not tell any one about the hole in the side of the ship; nor that I had seen the table and the man. I saw a man's body, but not his legs. He seemed to be still; but I could not see whether he was in uniform or not. I cannot say whether the place I saw looked like a cabin. It appeared to be in the upper part of her. It might have been a poop saloon; and it appeared to me so. The man was abaft the table—say three or four feet back. I did not notice if the man had his hat on or not. I never mentioned to any one what I saw. I was employed all the time, and too busy to speak to any one, and no one spoke to me.

To Mr. Barnard: I did not notice whether there was a poop on the other vessel. I know the light came from a broken place. I cannot be certain whether that broken place was above or below the spar deck. There is a screen on either side of the bridge of the *Bombay*, to keep the side-lights out of the officers' eyes. I should think the top of the screens extend close on five feet above the bridge. You cannot see the lights from the bridge. You cannot see over the lights; the board is as high as a man's head standing by it, and would obstruct the view directly abeam of it. I could look abaft it, and I don't think my view would be obstructed by the light, but I cannot say. The life-boat is hoisted about five feet above the deck—the keel would be, say eighteen inches above the rail. I was never on the bridge when the side-lights were burning. I saw only one light on the other ship. I saw no signals and heard no guns. I occupy the same berth as the carpenter, but I do not believe that I mentioned anything that I had seen to him. The carpenter said nothing to me about what he had seen.

To the court: Looking under the boat, I could have seen the taffrail of the other ship. The side-lights are on the fore corner of the bridge. The light-screens are about two feet wide.

WILLIAM HERBERT.

DAVID DIRRELL, sworn, states: I am a quartermaster of the *Bombay*. My duty is to heave the lead. A little before the collision I was waiting ready to heave the lead. I did not see the other vessel while so waiting. I didn't see the other vessel before the collision. I heard the gong strike, I should think, three or four times. I was about amidships when the collision took place. I then ran forward just to the break of the forecastle. When I got there I saw a vessel under sail, clear of us on the starboard bow. I then ran aft to assist the man at the wheel. After I got aft, I heard some one on board the other vessel sing out, "Steamer ahoy." The second officer answered "Halloo." We got no answer back. Then the second and forth officers both sung out upwards of half a dozen times. The second officer leaned over the port quarter listening for a reply. I was standing on the starboard quarter. We heard no reply whatever. After the collision we could see the hull of the other vessel, but not distinctly. She must have been half a ship's length off, and passing us very quickly. At the time I did not notice that she was damaged. I did not see a hole in her. I saw a light which I supposed to be her binnacle light. It was shining aft, toward her taffrail. The light did not show me anything.

To Mr. Barnard: I did not see the flash of a gun, or hear the report of one from the other vessel. I was watching toward the vessel for about a quarter of an hour after the collision, in order that I might see a signal if any were made; but I saw none. I could not see if she had any boats or not. I saw she was a steamer after she had passed us. I saw white water, as if the screw were revolving. Did not see her clew up her sails; but heard some one on board sing out, to "shorten sail." That was as she passed us. I did not answer their hail, but the second and fourth officers and the quartermaster did.

To Mr. De Long: I heard "Steamer ahoy" twice from the other vessel. The cries were called twice, one after the other. The quartermaster and second officer also called "Halloo." The answer was given about a dozen times, but no reply came to any of our answers. The second-class passenger was standing by me. When the collision occurred

it seemed to me that the vessel had grazed along the shore. It didn't make me stagger or step forward or anything. When I saw the hull after colliding, I was at the break of the forecastle, and the other vessel was a half ship's length from us. I ran forward to see what the other vessel was. I wanted to see what was to be seen. I was not there three minutes. When I saw the other vessel going aft, I went aft to assist at the wheel. I did not see any person on board. The binnacle light I saw was aft, on her stern. I looked at her from our stern. I could see her masthead light for some time: at least I thought it was her masthead light, as I saw the glimmer on the sails. I judged it was a binnacle light, as I thought it would be the place for a binnacle light. I could see the binnacle light some distance astern.

DAVID DIRRELL.

Adjourned until 9 a. m.

FIFTH DAY.

TUESDAY, February 1, 1870.

Proceedings resumed 9 a. m., February 1, 1870.

JAMES KEITH ANGUS, sworn, states: I was a passenger on board the steamship Bombay at the time of the collision between her and another vessel on the 24th January. I was standing at the foot of the poop ladder with the chief engineer on the port side of the ship between 6 and 7 p. m. The chief engineer made a remark that there was a steamer coming down. Shortly after he said, "Where's the steamer? There'll be a smash," or words to that effect. Looking forward, I saw some dark object straight ahead of us; and I seized hold of the rail of the poop steps. Immediately after that a crash came—a very slight crash indeed. I ran across toward the starboard side, and I had not got quite to the other side when a ship passed very quickly. Nearly immediately after that I went upon the poop and to the stern, close to the taffrail, to see if there was any signal made from her, and to gratify my curiosity. I saw nothing more of the ship, and I saw no signals:

To Mr. Barnard: I should say that if any one on board had heard or seen signals I could have. I noticed the vessel as she was passing. I really could not say how distant she was from us while passing. She was not very far off. I think I watched her intently. I did see a slight breakage—at least it appeared to me to be so, as if something had carried away. She appeared to me to look like the English gunboat Dove, which has a poop. The slight breakage I saw was at the top of this poop. I noticed no object such as a man or men at this breakage. I saw no portion of the debris in the water. I could not tell whether the breakage was of a boat or of the poop. I saw the glare of light, but I could not see a distinct light. I did not think what the light was; it might have been the flashing of a port or any other light. I heard "Steamer ahoy" called from the other ship. I can't say if this was answered. I did not hear any answer. After the collision, I remained nearly five minutes at the stern. I could not see the vessel at the end of that time. The commander was on the bridge with the pilot and chief officer at the time of collision. She was under sail and steam. I saw the sails and I saw the propeller moving.

To Mr. De Long: I came on shore shortly after the ship anchored. I was in the boat with the pilot. I did not remark to the pilot that I thought we should have remained by that ship; Mr. Watson was in the boat with me. I did not take notice that he made such a remark. I went to my house at No. 4, directly I had landed. I have talked about the collision since I arrived at Yokohama. I have never stated anything further than I have now said. I could not say whether the light appeared to emanate from the breach; as the ship passed me the light did not appear to me to come from any particular place, it passed so quickly. I could not describe the size of the breach I saw in the other ship, the vessel passed so quickly. Certainly it did not look to be as large as a ship's boat; it appeared to me to be on the top of the poop. I only heard "Steamer ahoy" called once. I heard no other voice from the other vessel. I did not hear her steam whistle go. I heard no report of a gun, and saw no flash. I heard "Steamer ahoy" called before I went on the poop, when I ran across to the starboard side; the vessel just passed at that moment. When I commenced to ascend the poop steps I should say the vessel must have been at our stern; when I looked over the side the other vessel had nearly but not quite passed the point where I was standing. I ran directly from the side of the ship up the poop ladder, and to the stern.

To Mr. Barnard: In going up the poop ladder I should probably take hold of the railing at any time, as the ladder is steep; the shock was not strong enough to have thrown me down, and I do not think that it would have staggered me even though I had not been holding on to anything.

To the court: I do not think I saw the hull of the other vessel before I got actually to the starboard side, but I saw her sails. I may have stood a minute or a minute and a half before going up the poop steps. I did not think that the other vessel had sustained any serious injury. The impression left on my mind after what I saw was that we had merely grazed her and knocked in her bulwarks or something of that kind;

the breach did not appear to me to be like a large hole in the ship's side which would endanger her safety. I saw the second and fourth officers on the poop. I cannot say exactly when I first noticed them, but when I did they were standing near the forward compass. I know Captain Eyre, and know him to be a kind and humane man. I heard the result of the collision next morning, I think. I was very much surprised when I heard that she had gone down.

J. KEITH ANGUS.

SAMUEL DENTON, sworn, states: I am a quartermaster on board the Bombay. At the time of the collision I was on watch at the wheel. Before the collision I heard the gong of the engine-room sound; I think this was between two and three minutes before the collision. I was in charge of the wheel. Before the collision I got an order to alter the helm; this order was before I heard the engine-room gong—perhaps a minute or two before. The order to me was "Hard a-port." I kept it hard a-port a little over three minutes—perhaps four minutes. There was no order to steady the helm after the order to port. The helm was put from hard a-port to hard a-starboard without steadying. We have a telegraph lamp to tell us how to steer. The first order by the telegraph was hard a-port, and I kept the helm hard a-port till the order came "Hard a-starboard," when I put it hard a-starboard. This was immediately preceding the collision. I had only one order to port the helm. I could only hear the gong strike once. The order to port the helm was spoken and telegraphed at the same time. There was no order given to steady the helm after I had ported it, nor was there a second order to port the helm. I kept the helm hard a-port until the order was given to hard a-starboard; and the helm was hard a-starboard at the time the collision took place. I had been on watch from four o'clock. I cannot say whether I had received an order to port the helm a little before the order which I have referred to or not. The night was dark; I could just distinguish a man from one side of the vessel to the other.

To Mr. De Long: About three minutes before the collision I heard the engine gong strike, and could tell by the vibration that the engines were stopped: It was before I heard the bell that I got the order to port the helm: it was perhaps a minute or a minute and a half before; perhaps it was two minutes and a half after I had heard the bell that I got the order to hard a-starboard. I immediately obeyed the order. It took about half a minute to change the helm from hard a-port to hard a-starboard, so that the vessel could feel it; it was about three minutes after I heard the engine-room bell that the vessels came together. I could not say what course we were steering when I got the order to port, or how the wheel was. I know it was not hard a-port or hard a-starboard. I only saw the masthead light before the collision. I should think it was about four or five minutes before the collision that I saw the masthead light; it bore a little on the port side. I saw it for three or four seconds, and then I did not see it any more. The helm was steady when I first saw the light; it remained steady until I received the order hard a-port. I didn't feel the shock of the collision much; didn't feel anything of it. I couldn't hear much crashing, as I was right aft. I heard "Steamer ahoy" sung out from the other vessel twice, one after the other. These shouts were after the vessel got astern. I answered the hail—I said "Halloo;" the hail was said twice before I could give any answer; the second and fourth officers also answered. I did not hear the steam whistle of the other vessel. I heard no guns from the other vessel. Didn't see the flash of any guns. I heard an order to shorten sail given on the other vessel, but no other order. I didn't see anything done in obedience to that order. I didn't see any person on board the other ship. I saw a boat or part of a boat, but I could not distinguish what it was. I mean by a part a broken portion of a boat; this was either on the poop or hanging to the davits on the vessel's side. I cannot say I saw anything like a breach in the poop or side of the other vessel. I saw a light that came through a port, or something; it appeared to me to be a square port, about eighteen inches, or it might have been more, each way. I saw no other light than that one. I couldn't look through that light, and didn't see into the vessel.

To Mr. Barnard: I did not report that I heard the order to shorten sail; we answered the call in a loud tone of voice, and the wind was with my voice.

To the court: My duty at the wheel is to see that the vessel is steered straight. It is my duty to see that the ship is kept on her course when an order is given to steady. I look at the compass to see how her head is. I couldn't tell what course we were steering ten minutes before the collision. I think it was somewhere from north to north-northwest. I don't know how her head was when she struck the Oneida.

SAMUEL DENTON.

JOHN WILKINSON, sworn, states: I am second engineer of the Bombay. I was on watch in the engine-room at the time of collision. I stopped the engine; this was a minute or a minute and a half before I felt the collision. The next order after that was, go ahead easy; as near as I could judge, perhaps four or five minutes elapsed between these two orders. I keep a log-book; there is a slate in the engine-room for

incidents of the watch. A rough log is made up from the slate, and this again recopied into the chief engineer's log. I made those entries on the slate about ten minutes after stopping; it may have been a little longer after; I was about 8 o'clock that evening that I made the entries in the rough log. The collision was light. I did not know it was a collision until we stopped; it took about half a minute to stop the engine. The chief engineer came into the engine-room just as I was stopping the engine. The engine bilge pumps are always at work.

To Mr. De Long: I have brought the rough log with me; this is it. (Produced.)
Extract:

About { Stop 6.15.
About { Easy ahead 6.19.
 { Full speed 6.21.

We were going, I suppose, eight knots before the collision. The collision occurred about half a minute after we had stopped. I cannot judge well of the speed of the vessel. I should say that one minute after the engines are stopped the speed of the ship would be reduced by one-half. I was present when the above entry was made in that book, but I didn't do it myself; the fourth engineer made it. Those two words "about" were entered at the same time, and by the same person, I believe. I should say that a vessel going at eight knots would be almost stopped four minutes after her engines were stopped.

To the court: There is a clock in the engine-room. It is to my back as I stand to alter the engines. I felt a light shock at the time of the collision, and I felt a rebound of our vessel. It was after the ship was under way going full speed ahead that I entered the above extract on the slate. The time thereon noted is to the best of my judgment; but I did not look at the clock on receiving the order to stop or easy ahead, or full speed. I should say that I made the entries on the slate about five minutes after the order full speed was given. And this must have been at about half-past six o'clock; generally an order to "stand by" is given before an order to alter the engines is received. In this instance there was no order to stand by.

JOHN WILKINSON.

ROBERT SMITH, sworn, states: I am bed-room steward of the Bombay. I and the carpenter was pacing the deck forward on the port side just before the collision. I saw the sails of the other vessel. I don't know when the collision took place. I don't remember feeling it at all. The carpenter said that there was a collision, and I ran aft that I might not get hurt. I went into the saloon almost immediately after leaving the break of the poop. I saw a light on the other ship, or a square place for the light. Before entering the saloon didn't notice any other light. Could see the smoke from her funnel. I have no idea how far she was off when I saw her. I saw the foam of the water astern as if her screw was going on. I saw no signals from the other vessel. I heard some one sing out "Halloo" on board our ship. I couldn't see what had happened on board the other vessel. I could not distinguish anything to speak of on board the other vessel. I was standing alongside the carpenter; the carpenter and I both ran aft together. I don't know if the carpenter was called away, or if he was standing on the deck when I went below. I don't remember speaking to the carpenter; there was only one first-class gentleman passenger.

To Mr. De Long: There was one second-class passenger. I believe his name is Watson. I am not certain if I saw a table in the other ship. I don't know if I did. I couldn't say what I saw exactly on board the other vessel. I didn't see a lamp, but I saw a light. I have no idea what size the place from which the light issued appeared to be. I have seen our own ships with gangway ports. I didn't know but what this might have been a gangway port. I can't tell if I thought it was a gangway port or not; all I can say is that it was a light. I should think that what I saw such as a table or something must have been between decks. I can't tell whether I saw what I thought to be a table with a cloth on it or not. I didn't notice if I saw a chair. I didn't see a chair, nor nothing. I fancy I saw two or three men where I saw the light; or rather part of men; men standing up. I didn't notice what they were doing. I saw something like wood in the water, but I don't know what it was; whether it was a boat or not I can't say. At the time I saw the light I was standing at the break of the poop. I have no idea how far this is abaft the bridge. I don't know whether I or the carpenter left the place first. I heard no shout from the other ship. I didn't hear her steam whistle go. I heard no gun, saw no flash as from any gun. I only heard "halloo" sung out once before I went into the saloon. I did not report what I had seen to any of the officers of the ship.

R. SMITH.

Proceedings resumed at 1 p. m.

AUBREY HAMERTON, 3d officer, recalled, sworn, states:

To Mr. De Long: I came ashore with the mail. I went into a hotel while ashore with the chief steward. I don't know Mr. Curtis or Mr. Hiltz. I did not give an account

of this collision in the hotel. I was asked about it, but said I didn't know. I didn't hear the steward say anything about it. I did not make a statement that we had run into any vessel; one gentleman did ask me if we had stopped to see what damage had been done to the other vessel. I believe my answer was that we had stopped and nothing else. I don't remember being asked why we hadn't inquired into the damage sustained by the other vessel. I did say, "There was the mistake," or words to that effect. I did not say that the Bombay's bows went into the Oneida, and that I could see some of the officers removing a man hurt by the collision, as I supposed, but that we did not stop, but made the best of our way to Yokohama roads. I did not use any language to that effect; all I said was, that it was a mistake.

To the court: I did not say to the captain or any of the other officers at any time, that it was a mistake not to have stopped; it was to a question that was asked me that I replied "There was the mistake." It was a casual answer that I gave, and the fact of its having been a mistake not to have waited did not strike me until the question had been asked me. I think the question asked me was, "Why did you not stop by the ship?" I couldn't say if the answer was made in reply to a question which was put in a manner to make me think that my interrogator was finding fault with me. I did not in that hotel give an account of the circumstances of the collision. I don't know who the person who asked me the question was. I was about three to five minutes at the hotel.

AUBREY HAMERTON.

ARTHUR T. WATSON, sworn, states: I was on board the Bombay on the evening of the 24th instant. A collision took place on that day; I don't know at what time. I did not witness that collision. I was not on deck but on the main-deck at the time of the collision. I didn't know there had been a collision. I felt a slight shock which made me think we had struck on a sand bank. After feeling the shock I ran on to the poop. I saw from the poop a vessel passing us very rapidly; she was quite close to us. When I saw her she had all her sails set, and her screw was revolving very rapidly. I could see that a place—I suppose you call it the quarter—near the rudder, was cut away; the only thing I caught sight of was what I thought to be a table. I immediately ran abaft the wheel to see what would become of her, and suddenly I thought I saw her mast-head light as if she was turning back again to come into harbor. I then ran forward and said, "Oh, she's coming up behind." That is all I have to say. I can't say where what I thought to be a table was. It was not on the upper deck; it appeared to be in the interior of the vessel. In order to have seen it I must have looked through a hole in the vessel of some kind or other. I did not pay particular attention to that hole; it was so sudden one couldn't do so. It did not occur to me that the hole was an unusually large one. I did not notice the shape of the hole; it was a table that I saw; I saw the legs as I thought; I did not notice the top of the table. I did not see any person or figure of a man near the table. I could not distinguish that any part of the ship was broken; the hole which I saw was a breach in the vessel's side. I cannot give any idea of how large it was. I watched the vessel out of sight. I heard no gun. I saw no flash of a gun. I saw no rocket go up, nor a blue light burned. Had any signal been made, I think I could have seen it from the position where I was. When I thought I saw the mast-head light I didn't notice any colored lights. I have not been employed at sea. It was through the place that was cut away that the light came. I did not notice whether she had a poop. I didn't see her wheel. I saw nothing fall from that ship into the water. I saw a few broken splinters in the water. I did not notice if she had any boats or not; never having been to sea before, I thought it strange we didn't stop. I can't say whether I asked any one on board why we hadn't stopped. I didn't ask the captain why we hadn't stopped, nor the chief nor second officer. I can't say that I asked an officer why we had not stopped. We were speaking about the occurrence afterward on board, and I may have said what I saw. I can't say whether it was on board that we were speaking of what had happened. I can't recollect who were present. When we were talking, the only opinion I passed was that I thought it strange we didn't stop. What I saw did not lead me to believe that she was dangerously damaged. I should certainly have thought it my duty at once to go to the captain or some responsible officer and tell him if I had thought that the vessel was so seriously damaged that she must sink. I don't know to whom I addressed myself when I said, "Oh, there she is, a-coming after us;" but I don't think any of the officers were there.

To Mr. Barnard: I saw the American consul a few days ago at the United States consulate. I was sent for by the United States consul. No one was present when I saw the consul; he had sent me a verbal message. I believe the message was sent me on Tuesday afternoon. I was not in at the time it came, but was told that my presence was requested at the United States consulate that afternoon or the first thing the next morning. I did not see the United States consul till Wednesday morning. The message was requesting my presence. The consul asked me what I saw. I told him simply what I said just now. He asked me why we hadn't stopped. I said I didn't

know. I was not there three minutes. I was not called on any court of inquiry at the United States consulate. The light which I saw coming astern of us may have been from a light-house for what I know. I only know that I thought at the time that it was the mast-head light of the other vessel.

To Mr. De Long: I came ashore in the boat with the pilot and Mr. Angus. I can't say if I said then that it was wrong not to have staid by the vessel. I went to the International Hotel that evening. I know Mr. Curtis, the proprietor, by sight. I said on that evening just what I have said now. In fact, I turned round to some one and said, "We'll go and have a look at that vessel (meaning the Oneida) to-morrow morning; she is sure to be in harbor." I did not make a statement to the effect that I had seen a man through the hole. I did say we had knocked a hole that we could see into. I did not say anything of the sort, that we had knocked her whole stern out of her. I did not hear the Oneida's whistle blow. I heard the Bombay's blow for some few minutes; this was previous to the collision. I didn't hear it after the collision. I did not see any one at all on board the other vessel. The only thing I heard from the other vessel was "Steamer ahoy," to which answer was made by two persons, I think, on board our vessel, but no reply was received. I only heard "Steamer ahoy" called once. I can't give any definite idea of the size of the hole in the other ship. I couldn't answer at all as to how large the hole was. It did not appear to me that I saw a portion of a cabin through that hole. I only saw a part of a table, and I should think that it was a square table. I did not notice whether there was a cover on it or not. In fact, the whole thing occurred so quickly that I could hardly tell you anything definite. I did not see anything on this table. I didn't see any lamp through this hole. I saw no trunks, chairs, or anything of that kind. The sails appeared to me to be filled as she passed.

A. T. WATSON.

ROBERT B. CLEMENTS, lieutenant of her Majesty's ship Ocean, sworn, states: I went on board the Bombay on the evening of the 24th. I boarded the steamer as officer of the guard, and asked to see the captain. He came out of his cabin. I said to him, what a long way out you have anchored. He asked me whom he might have the honor of addressing. I told him who I was, and that I wanted the senior officer's mails. He said he thought he was quite justified in anchoring so far off, as it was difficult to tell at what distance the lights were. He had never been on the coast of Japan before, and that he was also in the hands of a pilot who had advised him to anchor there; besides that, he had cut the quarter off a Yankee frigate in coming up the bay. I then said it must have been the Oneida. I hope she is not seriously damaged, and is she in want of assistance? He said no, he thought not. He had laid to for some time, and he saw no signal denoting that she wanted assistance. He added that it was seeing no signals of distress that he had made up his mind to go on and land his passengers and mails. He said he thought she wouldn't go on, but that she would come back here to repair damages; and that he had got some of her booms and sails on board, and that he must have knocked some of her boats away, or something of that sort. I asked him if he was damaged himself? He said that he was, and that the ship was making water, but nothing very serious. After that I proposed that I should go into the saloon and wait for the mails. We talked on different things. I had a conversation with the doctor of the Bombay. Either the doctor or the captain, I can't say which, said that he could see the lights in her cabins. That was all that took place regarding the collision.

To Mr. Barnard: There was a midshipman called Stephens in the boat with me. I think he went on deck afterward, but he was not present during the conversation. A lieutenant named Leventhorpe was on board the Bombay before me, but not on duty.

To Mr. De Long: It was between 8 and 9 p. m. that I boarded the steamer. I did not board her the next morning. I can't say whether the doctor and captain were both present when the remark was made that the cabin could be seen into. I don't know whether it was the captain or the doctor who said it. One of them certainly did, as they were the only two to whom I spoke. I will swear that Captain Eyre said to me, "I have cut off the quarter of a Yankee frigate." He said "Serve her right, she crossed my bows with a starboard helm." I said that was a curious thing to do. I hope you are reporting. I knew that Mr. Leventhorpe had been on board before me. He told me afterward that he had informed Captain Eyre that it must have been the Oneida with which the Bombay had collided. Mr. Leventhorpe had left the Bombay before I had arrived. The captain did ask me to have a glass of brandy and water; it was when I got back to my own ship that I saw Mr. Leventhorpe, and learned from him that he had told Captain Eyre what vessel he had run into. Captain Eyre did not lead me to believe that the Oneida had sustained serious injury. I reported to my captain that it was a trivial thing.

ROBT. B. CLEMENTS.

THOMAS H. LEVENTHORPE, sworn, states: I am a lieutenant on board her Majesty's ship Ocean. I boarded the Bombay on the night of her arrival almost directly she had anchored. I was not on duty; the midshipman of that boat was with me; his name is Henderson. The first officer I conversed with was the doctor. In the course of conversation he asked me what steamer had gone out that evening? I told him the only one I knew of was the American man-of-war Oneida. He told me that they had been in collision with a steamer, and that probably that was the one. Afterwards I saw Captain Eyre and he described the collision to me. He told me he saw lights about half a point on his port bow; that he had ported his helm and was all clear; then that the other vessel had evidently put her helm to starboard and run right across his bows. He also told me that he had turned on the whistle and stopped his engines before the collision. I think I made the remark that she would surely put back; he said "Yes, you will see her before long." Somebody said on board that they could see right into her saloon, but I am not sure who it was that made the remark. I believe Captain Eyre was present when this remark was made. Several people were there on deck at the time. Mr. Angus was there at the time I know; but it was a dark night and I could not distinguish faces. I cannot swear that the captain heard what passed. No conversation took place about signals. They certainly did not think on board that the Oneida had been dangerously injured. They seemed to think on board that it was simply a question of repairs. They did not say anything about any man on board the Oneida having been injured. I went down into the saloon with Captain Eyre. I was talking with lady passengers, who told me that the shock was like a slight grazing, like running on a rock easily. The ladies were Lady Parkes and Miss Binns. Lady Parkes told me she was in the saloon and that when she felt the collision she had run out. She said she had run outside the saloon, thinking that if they had struck on a rock she would have a better chance for a boat. She did not say anything about having seen the other vessel. The other lady did not say anything to me. I was talking to Lady Parkes. Captain Eyre told me that he did not seem to have sustained much damage, because his anchors were hanging at his bows all right. Afterwards he told me they had found a spar through the stem. The impression I had was, that he had discovered it while I was on board. I did not hear anything about what quantity of water the Bombay had made. Mr. Henderson, the midshipman, was present on deck while I was talking to the captain.

To Mr. De Long: It was chiefly from the way in which I was told that I thought that the Oneida had not sustained much damage. I did not go on board again that night. I believe Mr. Fanshawe and Mr. Gough both went on board the next morning.

THOMAS H. LEVENTHORPE.

HUGH GEORGE GOUGH, sworn, states: I am a sub-lieutenant on board her Majesty's ship Ocean. I was officer of the watch when a boat came alongside on the morning of the 25th ultimo, with the doctor of the Oneida, at about a quarter past five o'clock on that morning. An officer who told me he was the doctor of the Oneida came on board and said, "that about seven o'clock the night before the Oneida had been run into by a steamer, and that he had reason to believe that she had since sunk. He told me that he had got away in a boat with some sixteen men, and chased a junk to try and get her to come back to their relief; that he could not catch the junk and turned to go back to the ship but couldn't see her anywhere; he then pulled for the shore and walked to Yokohama, took a native boat and came on board the Ocean. I reported it to Captain Tinklar, who told me to have some other officer called and to send to the Sylvia to get up steam at once. Meantime an officer came from the Idaho and told me just what the Oneida's doctor had previously related to me. Captain Tinklar told me to ask him to take me on board the Bombay, and that I was to request the captain of the Bombay, as he was the only ship in the harbor with steam up, to go down to where the accident took place and see what he could do. I went on board and asked for the captain; when he came out of his cabin, I gave him Captain Tinklar's request; he replied, "I can't; I've got a hole in my bows." I asked him if that was his answer, and he sent for his chief officer; he asked the chief officer how much water there was in the hold or compartment, and the officer answered about nine feet; the captain then said: "Do you hear that?" I said yes, and that I wanted an answer, yes or no. He then said, "No, I can't." I then went away.

To Mr. De Long: I did not go from the Ocean to the agent's house.

To Mr. Barnard: All I remember Captain Eyre saying is, "No, I can't," when he heard there were nine feet of water in the hold.

HUGH E. GOUGH.

ARTHUR DALRYMPLE FANSHAW, sworn, states: I am a lieutenant of her Majesty's ship Ocean. I went on board the Bombay at about twenty minutes past seven on the morning of the 25th ultimo, in accordance with orders from my commanding officer, to entreat the captain of the Bombay to go out at once to the assistance of the Oneida, and to represent to him that he was the only ship in the anchorage with steam up;

which message I delivered to the captain of the Bombay on arriving on board. His reply was, "Will you tell your commanding officer that I have nine feet of water in my foremost compartment, and eighteen inches in my second compartment; and that I should not have gone out had I not received a message from my agent; but that now I am getting under way to go out immediately." Giving me to understand that the reason why he should not have gone out was on account of his having nine feet of water, or was on account of his ship not being fit to go. I then left the Bombay; and noticed when about a hundred yards from her that she was already under way.

ARTHUR D. FANSHAW.

The answers to the questions addressed to the gentlemen who were asked to examine the bows of the Bombay were read and marked Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

ALFRED STEELE PERKINS, sworn, states: I am the doctor of the Bombay. To my knowledge I have not said that I could see into the saloons of the vessel into which the Bombay ran. I could not see into the Oneida's saloon. I saw her passing us after the collision. I merely saw the dark mass of a ship and the glimmer of a light, as far as I could judge. I saw no person or persons on board the Oneida. I saw no portion of her interior through a hole or breach in the Oneida. I only saw a light or glimmering, and could not see where it came from.

To Mr. De Long: I have seen Lieutenant Clements before I had a conversation with him, but whether on the 24th or 25th I cannot say. I cannot state what I said to him, having no distinct recollection of what I said. I certainly did not say to him that after the collision I could see the lights in the other vessel's cabins; nor did I hear Captain Eyre make such a statement. The other vessel passed so quickly that I really could not describe what I saw, further than that I saw the glimmer of a light at the side of the ship. I could see no distinct outline of the hole through which the light came, as she passed by us so quickly. I did not hear the other vessel's whistle. I did not hear the report of any gun from her. I did not see the flash of any gun. I heard a hail from her deck. I heard from her "Steamer ahoy" once only. I fancied I saw something in the sea, floating by the side of our ship, but I cannot swear to it; it was too indistinct to form any opinion of its size. I was standing just outside the saloon door, near the break of the poop. I did not communicate to Captain Eyre or to any of the officers of the Bombay what I had seen. I did not see anything like a man, a table, or anything else through the light on the other ship. I did not hear any order to shorten sail on board the other vessel. I cannot say how long the other ship remained in sight. I was in the saloon at the time of the collision. I then ran out and looked over the side; then I went into the saloon again. I went up on the poop, and it was then that I heard the hail. She was then, I should say, twenty or thirty yards astern of us; but I could not judge the distance. I should say she remained within my sight from two to three minutes after I went up to the poop.

To Mr. Barnard: I never heard Captain Eyre say to any one he could see into the cabin or saloon of the other vessel.

To the court: The effect of the collision upon me in the saloon was nothing. I was sitting down and scarcely felt the shock; the vessel did not seem to stagger after the shock, from what I felt. I thought she had run into some junk or fishing boat. I thought so because of the alightness of the shock. There were some ladies in the cabin at the time of the collision. They appeared to be rather startled, but not very much frightened, and Captain Eyre came down from the bridge after the collision, a little before we got into harbor, to speak to the ladies. I did not take note of what he said to them. Those in the cabin jumped up and made toward the door after the collision. Only the two ladies and I were in the cabin at the time of the collision. After the collision the ladies resumed the game they were playing, either backgammon or something, I don't know what.

ALFRED STEELE PERKINS.

Adjourned till 9 a. m. to-morrow.

SIXTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1870.

Proceedings resumed at 9 a. m. on Wednesday, the 2d February, 1870.

Captain Eyre, allowed to say a few words before the next witness was examined, states that he was worried and anxious at the time the officers of the Ocean came on board; and he exceedingly regrets if he made use of any discourteous expressions. Mutual apologies for any show of feeling were then exchanged between Captain Eyre and Mr. De Long; the latter gentleman stating that he was not influenced by any feeling of revenge in the conduct of this inquiry.

GEORGE WILLS, sworn, states: I reside at the International Hotel. I was in the bar-room of that hotel on the evening of the 24th of last month. Captain Hiltz, and Mr. Curtis, and I, were sitting at the stove. I saw Mr. Hamerton, the third officer of the

Bombay, standing at the bar, at about ten or eleven yards distant from us. I am an Englishman. I did not hear Mr. Hamerton make any statement relative to the collision. I heard the steward say something, I cannot exactly remember what. I know the conversation occurred; but I heard the chief steward say he had been below washing his face, when he felt a kind of a shock. He said he hardly stopped to wipe his face, but ran on deck, where he met the carpenter, and inquired of him what was the matter. The carpenter informed him there had been a collision, and that a hole had been made in the other ship large enough to look into the cabin. Mr. Curtis was sitting at the stove, and remarked, "Oh, there is a job for the carpenters there." The steward then walked toward the bar where Mr. Hamerton was. As he was walking toward the bar, Captain Hiltz called out to him, "Did you not stop?" Mr. Hamerton answered, "No." Captain Hiltz then said, "Why not?" Mr. Hamerton made answer: "I cannot say; that's where the mistake is," or words to that effect. Afterward I heard some conversation going on as to whether the ship's hull was of pine or oak. That is all I heard.

GEORGE WILLS.

JAMES CAVANAGH, sworn, states: Between 6 and 7 p.m. on the 24th ultimo, I was at Kanonsaki. This is, to the best of my knowledge, about three miles from the buoy on Saratoga Spit. On that night I heard the report of four guns. I heard them one after another. I thought there was a minute between each. I thought the mail steamer was on the spit, perhaps. I have been a pilot about ten years in Japan. I have never piloted any mail steamers into the harbor. Steamers generally steer mid-channel after passing Kanonsaki, except you want to make the buoy. North by west half west will fetch the buoy on the starboard side; this course will make the buoy about fifty yards on the starboard side. This would be the course by day or night. In rounding, the usual course is from half a mile to a mile from Kanonsaki; steering this course, a ship would be, say, about twenty yards from the buoy, when the buoy would be abeam, unless there was a strong ebb tide, in which case a steamer would be set more to the westward. The deep-water channel between Saratoga Spit and Kanonsaki is about one mile and a half wide. You can run very close to Perry's Island; there are from thirty-nine to forty fathoms of water close into Kanonsaki. If in coming up the channel I saw a steamer's mast-head and green lights, I should put my helm starboard in order to give her a clear berth.

Mr. De Long here read two paragraphs from the United States Navy Regulations in regard to passing at sea.

To Mr. Barnard: If I saw three lights half a point on my port bow, I should port my helm. I should put it either "hard a-port" or "hard a-starboard," to keep clear of her. If I saw a red light on my starboard bow, both ships would give way. It would be my duty to give way as well as the duty of the other vessel. I have taken ships up and down the channel, both before and after the light-house was erected. In piloting a vessel in or out, I never look at the chart. I should not take bearings of the light by the chart. The light-house is of no use on a dark night to show vessels the way in. I am not aware that in navigating a channel it is customary to keep to the starboard side of such channel. If it were two steamers, it would not make any difference to me which side of the channel I went. If in rounding Kanonsaki, I saw another steamer coming down from the harbor, I should think it my duty to port my helm so as to give her a wider berth. In going down Yedo Bay, it is usual to steer for Perry's Island until you pass Saratoga Spit. In proceeding from Kanonsaki to Saratoga Spit, I should judge my distance from the spit by the lights at Yokoska. On a dark night, I think I could judge my distance from Yokoska lights sufficiently well to give the Saratoga Spit a close berth without taking the bearings of the light-house. I should judge Saratoga Spit to be clear to the north when Perry's Island bore west-southwest. In going out of the harbor, if I saw a steamer's lights, I should imagine that she was coming end on or nearly end on. I don't know what the other vessel would do. I should port my own helm, or else starboard it.

To the court: I was on shore when I heard the guns. I did not carry a watch. I think it was about forty or forty-five minutes past six that I heard those guns; that was about the time as nearly as I could guess. The clock in the light-house had stopped. I should think it to be now half past ten or eleven o'clock. (N. B.—It was seven minutes past ten.) I saw the mast-head light and the port light of the mail boat from Kanonsaki. I should think it was about five minutes past six when I saw her about three-quarters of a mile off Kanonsaki. I did not see the lights of any ships coming down the channel. I was in a house when the first gun fired; and by the time I had my boots on, the fourth gun had fired. A friend of mine saw the flash of the fourth gun; and I immediately thought that the mail boat had gone on to the spit. I saw no rockets fired nor blue lights burned. I had not my boat with me. I could have got a Japanese fishing boat. I thought I would wait till daylight to go and see what it was, as there were only two Japanese in a small boat; and I could not see the mast-head lights of the steamer when I heard the gun. I imagined that the ship from which they were fired was in danger. I did think it worth while to go to her; but did not wish to force

the Japanese to go off to her. I did offer them ten boos to take me off to the ship from which the guns had fired. They did not ask me any fixed sum for which they would take me off. I think it was three boos that I paid the boatman for taking me from the Plymouth rocks to the light-house. Had they taken me on board the mail steamer, I should have given them five boos. I offered them ten boos to take me where the guns were fired from. I stopped at the light-house because the boat would not take me further on that night. I arrived at the light-house at about three or a quarter past three o'clock in the afternoon. I waited there in order to try and get a passage up by a steamer, the smoke of which I saw at Cape Sagami. I did put off to the mail steamer when she was quite abreast of Kanonsaki Point. I went, I suppose, better than half a mile. There were two men in the boat. The steamer was going from eight to eight and three-quarter knots. I should think she was to the north of Kanonsaki Point when I turned round and left her. It took about ten minutes to pull back to the shore. When I got on shore, I went into the Japanese hotel again and finished dinner. It was about twenty-five minutes after I entered the hotel that I heard the guns. A man called Broderick was with me at dinner at the hotel. Have been in Japan going on for eleven years. I am an American citizen. There was only one foreigner besides myself, and ten to fifteen Japanese, if not more. There are only three boats where I was. You could get plenty more by going about a mile. I am not aware that Broderick endeavored to induce any Japanese to put off after hearing the guns. I did not consult with Broderick whether we should put off or not. I knew it was no use to offer any more than ten boos, as the boatmen would not go out at all. I am quite certain that I only heard four guns. Since I have been in Japan, I have been sent to San Francisco to stand my trial on a criminal charge. I decline to answer with what offense I was charged. I don't know if I was convicted of that offense. I decline to answer the question any way. I don't hold any license or written permission to act as a pilot here. I did not try to get the boats which were lying a mile off to go out, as I knew they would not go; besides, the night was dark. I did not see any lights on the spit. I of course should have gone to get the other boats to go out had I thought that the guns I heard were a signal that life was in danger, or that a ship was sinking in mid-channel. My impression was, that the vessel was on shore, and that there was no danger to life. The Japanese would not take me off, because they were not servants of mine. At the time I wanted to go off, there was a nice breeze from north-northeast. Broderick is somewhere in Yokohama. I don't know if he is a sailor or not. He has lately arrived from Nagasaki. I have never had charge of a ship as master. I was chief officer of a sailing vessel for six or seven months.

To Mr. De Long: The crime for which I was put upon my trial was not perjury. There are three Japanese in the light-house; no European has been in charge for some time. There is no light put there. The clock I referred to as having been stopped, was the light-house clock; the Japanese told me it was broken. The hotel is two hundred or two hundred and fifty yards from the light. A Japanese keeps the hotel. Japanese use the hotel principally, but a pilot can get a meal there.

JAMES CAVANAGH.

ISAAC I. YATES, sworn, states: My rank in the American Navy is that of master, and that was my rank on board of the Oneida. I am considered to be a responsible officer to take charge of a ship. The Oneida left Yokohama at 5.15 p. m. on the 24th January, bound for Hong Kong. We were cheered by the various men-of-war as we left. The general understanding was that the ship was homeward bound. After passing the light-ship, just outside the anchorage, Mr. Stewart, a lieutenant commander and executive officer having charge of the ship, set all plain sail. This brought the ship under sail and steam. He braced the yard something about three points. He braced them in with the starboard braces; the vessel was on the port tack. The port tacks were hauled on board some. At 5.45, as near as I can remember, Mr. Stewart sent for me, and asked me if it was my deck. I told him it was, and I relieved him. He told me that the masthead and side lights were burning, and the lookouts were stationed; the man at the lead both sides and the proper men at the wheel. He also told me the course, south by east quarter east. Mr. Muldaur, the navigating officer, was also on the bridge. (I relieved Mr. Stewart on the bridge.) I asked him after Mr. Stewart went away to assure myself of the course; he told me again south by east quarter east. So we headed. At six o'clock I relieved the watch, sent the port watch on deck, and ordered the officer of the forecabin of the starboard watch, Mr. Adams, to heave the log. He reported her going six knots and six fathoms. I thought she might be going a little faster, so I asked him again, and he was positive. He asked me if he should put it in his log. I told him no, that we must make an allowance for the quarter of an hour during which we were at anchor. Mr. Adams was then relieved by Mr. Hull, a midshipman. Before this when I asked Mr. Muldaur about the course he told me he wanted me to send a quartermaster on to the forecabin with a glass on the port side to keep a lookout for Saratoga Spit buoy, which he told me was somewhere on the port bow. I sent for a quartermaster, and found it was William Boynton, signal quarter-

master; he reported to me with the glass. I told him to go on the fore-castle, and keep a lookout for this buoy on the port bow, and he went there. At six o'clock he was relieved by Thomas Wooley, quartermaster. At 7.20 as near as I can judge I thought we were sort of drifting in to starboard, as Kanonsaki was drawing more ahead; we had had it half a point on the starboard bow. I thought we were sagging in toward the western shore. I sent for Mr. Muldaur and gave the order to starboard a little; the ship was heading out to port slowly; my object was to put the light to the same bearing. Just then the quartermaster on the fore-castle reported a steamer right ahead; and I saw a steamer's mast-head light coming round Kanonsaki Point, and this light passed from ahead to starboard; then when I turned round I saw Mr. Muldaur, who asked me, "What's the matter, Yates?" I said, "I think we are sagging into starboard, and I ordered the helm to be starboarded; and there is a steamer's mast-head light passing from ahead to starboard;" but Mr. Muldaur said, "I can't go any more to port—we must head our course." I asked the quartermaster how the ship then headed; he said, "Southeast by south," so that she must have come up one point and three-quarters; then I ordered her on her course, and when she got there the quartermaster reported her so; that course was south by east one-quarter east. When the ship was on her course, we could see the steamer's masthead light on our starboard bow, and changing its bearing further aft. Not long after, Mr. Muldaur and I both saw her green light, and her masthead light a point on our starboard bow. She was then evidently running nearly parallel to us, pretty well into the western or starboard shore. Mr. Muldaur said, "You see her green light there," and I said, "Yes;" and he said, "She'll pass to starboard of us," which was also my idea. She was then over three miles off; we were on our course all the time, south by east one-quarter east, and we were of course approaching each other. When the steamer was a mile off, three points on the starboard bow, I saw she had put her helm to port, by the new direction in which she headed; she headed right for our green light. I was standing on the starboard side of the bridge, where I had been standing all the time since we had made this steamer, and I saw her heading for me; and the instant her red light opened, (then I saw all three lights,) I gave the order, "Starboard," then "Hard a-starboard." The quartermaster answered me from the wheel. We headed off rapidly to port, and kept heading off that way. When this steamer was a short distance from me, I can't judge how far exactly, she put her helm to starboard. If she had not starboarded her helm when she did, she would have struck forward of the point which she did strike. I didn't hear any order given on the other steamer, but I saw evidently that she headed to port, and that her helm must therefore have been a-starboard. I heard no noise on the steamer, and saw no signals made of any kind before or after the collision; just as she struck, some one sung out, "What the hell are you about?" Whether it was to some one on board the Oneida, or to some one on the Bombay, I cannot say. She struck our ship not long after starboarded her helm; her helm was a-starboard when she struck us; she struck us about the starboard mizzen rigging, right abreast, as I should judge, and at an angle of about forty to forty-five degrees; and she cut off the whole of the quarter diagonally, and carried away the poop, which went over the side astern; she also carried away our spanker-boom and gaff, the wheel, and starboard binnacle. She cut the gig in two, and smashed it all up. The only binnacle we had left was the one on the port side. My ship was unmanageable—entirely so. As soon as she struck I gave orders to shorten sail; the square sails were taken off the ship, and the main try-sail too; the spanker was gone, but the head sails were not hauled down. As soon as she struck, the officers all rushed on deck. Captain Williams was brought on deck by two men, and Mr. Stewart, as soon as he touched the ship's deck, ran to the port side of the deck, jumped upon an arm-chest near the rail, and sung out in a loud tone of voice, "Steamer ahoy, you have cut us down; remain by us." The Bombay was at that time across the stern of the Oneida, but immediately went out of sight. I only heard Mr. Stewart shout out once, and I heard no one else hail the steamer. I heard no one answer from the Bombay. He then went down from the chest and said, "For God's sake, aren't there any primers about here? where's Langman—where's the gunner's mate?" All the primers that were aft were carried away, together with all the rockets that had been made up, and all the blue lights and signals which might have been available; the lights were in a box made fast up underneath the poop, fastened to the beams; the rockets were also made fast along the beams together; the boxes of primers were in the armories, which were situated on each side, underneath the poop. Soon after, Thomas Stevenson got the primers, I believe, and Mr. Stewart and Mr. Adams loaded and fired a gun; it was the starboard No. 1, third division gun, which was just forward of the bridge; her caliber was thirty-two pounds, and the charge was six pounds. When the captain came on deck, I told him that the ship had ported her helm and cut me down. He said, "I know it, sir, but let us save the ship;" and he gave orders to keep silence on deck. He then gave orders for shortening sail; but they had already commenced to do so. When I next saw the captain, it was about a minute after I had just spoken to him. He asked me to go and see if the jib was set; I went and saw, and came back and reported "yes;" so he said that was right; then the order was given

to set the foretopseal, with the idea of paying the ship off and running her ashore on the westward shore. There were several officers forward. I went forward and gave the order to man the topsail sheet. I saw Mr. Sergeant there and then I heard Mr. Moldaur call out for me, and he wanted me to help him to get the pumps manned on deck: the carpenter was there and we got the pumps manned, and the men got to work on them; all the pumps were going, the steam pumps and the deck pumps, but the water was rising very rapidly, and the ship sinking very fast by the stern; just before she sank about three minutes, Mr. Moldaur called me to see how she headed; I went aft and looked at the port binnacle, and she headed east by north, and I judge that she must have run about two miles after the collision; she kept coming up all the time toward the eastward. (Just before the Bombay struck us, the officer on our fore-castle called out, "hard a-port," but I didn't repeat his order, and I think his idea was to swing the ships parallel, as the Bombay was passing our center. The Bombay's bow had got past the center of our ship; the Bombay had already starboarded her helm.) I then went and told Mr. Moldaur how she headed, and he told me to go on the bridge and tell the captain. Mr. Moldaur was sounding with the lead, trying to find the bottom. I went up and told the captain, but I don't remember that he said anything. Immediately Mr. Moldaur jumped on to the bridge and said, the ship would sink in three minutes by the stern; he begged the captain to take to the boats; they had been clearing away the boats before this, and getting them ready to lower; the first cutter at that time was out of the cradle; the first and third cutters were the only boats we had after the collision except the dingy, which was broken in two; she had been condemned and was only kept on the davits to stow gear in. But the captain would give no orders to take to the boats; he replied to Mr. Moldaur, "No, no; never mind the boats." I understood that Mr. Moldaur did, notwithstanding, give an order to take to the boats. About that time the bridge was very near the water; just before it touched the water, I asked the captain to jump with me into the cutter, which was a little way off; but he stood there. He made some reply, but I couldn't swear what the reply was; I think he said something about, "I will sink with my ship;" but I thought that I would jump, so I jumped, and dropped my trumpet as I jumped. I sank. I had on cloth clothes and a heavy overcoat, and I came up and struck against the side of a boat with my head. I begged a man to haul me in; he laid hold of me, and while he was hauling me in, I turned my head to the right and I saw the foretopgallant mast sticking out of the water, but just going down, and when I got into the boat I stood up and looked about for the ship, but I could see nothing of her, nor anything in the water then. Just then Crowninshields swam to the boat and begged me to haul him in; so we hauled him in. Then I saw an officer in his shirt sleeves, and he begged me to save him; he said, "Yates, for God's sake save me." That was Mr. Stewart, the executive officer. I ordered the men to back down; they backed their oars, but he sank underneath the stern of the boat. I saw no other person but Mr. Stewart and Mr. Crowninshields. I may have seen Mr. Moldaur, but I won't be certain. I begged the men to stay by the ship and they did so, but we soon all saw that our boat was very full of men; they had quite a number in the boat when she was lowered, and half were hauled in afterwards. We had forty-four in our boat, the boat was not very large, and there was a great deal of water in the boat, and the water was coming in a little; so orders were given to bail with shoes and hats. I soon saw that if we wanted to save ourselves, we would have to get on shore as soon as possible, and the men were clamoring to go on. They commenced to pull ahead; I begged them to stop, but they wouldn't; we headed for shore. I having given up all hope, we went before the wind, heading intoland when possible, and steering with a long oar. At one time, just before we landed, we were very nearly capsized in the surf, but we finally all got on shore and landed at a village, just in a cove, this side of Kanonsaki light, that is, we landed on the rocks, whence we proceeded to the village. Some of us staid there all night, but after I went to sleep some of them straggled off. I got up in the morning, leaving Mr. Crowninshields and three men with him. I had started to walk on with a party of men and arrived at Yokoska at about 10 a. m. They treated us kindly there, and I found a number of my men there. I went out in a steam launch from Yokoska toward Kanonsaki, and met the Aspic, a French gunboat; she had a boat astern with Mr. Lyons in charge. I got into the boat, and sent all my men in the launch to the Yangtze; then I went down in this boat with Mr. Lyons, towed by the Aspic. She soon cast us off, and we pulled in toward the shore; afterward I got into the English steam launch and we looked around the coast. I went into the English launch from Mr. Lyons's boat direct. I didn't go on shore, but I saw a Russian boat there, and the captain of the Sylvia came alongside in his boat; then we went out in the launch to the light-ship, and then we went on shore, and I walked about on shore with some officers of the Idaho, and the captain of the Sylvia also; this was about three o'clock. I then went on board the Sylvia, in which I came to Yokohama, and was then on board the Idaho.

Adjourned till 1.30 p. m.

Proceedings resumed at 1.30 p. m.

Mr. Yates said he had forgotten to mention that the Oneida's steam whistle was blowing from the time of the collision until just before the ship sank. I saw the man Jacobson turn it on. Jacobson was lost.

To Mr. De Long: When I said that our lamps were out, I meant that they were out in the boxes; both side lights and the mast-head light were burning brightly. When we first saw the Bombay's red light, it was something over three minutes before the collision took place. As I saw all three lights and this vessel broad on my starboard bow, it was my duty to starboard my helm. If I had ported at that time, we should possibly have collided bows on; and I would no doubt have struck her on her starboard bow. If we had struck bows on, I think the Bombay would have cut into us very far. On leaving the anchorage, the Oneida passed to the east of the light-ship. I don't know exactly at what time we passed her. I saw the light-ship on our starboard side. The light-ship was about three cables' lengths off when we passed. I relieved the deck at a quarter to six. The course passed to me on taking the deck was south by east one-quarter east. I speak of the course by compass. I do know that there was not one-half of a degree deviation between the standard compass and the compass we were steering by. The navigator would know all these things. South by east one-quarter east was the course actually steered. And Mr. Moldaur, the navigating officer, would have made allowances for deviation and variation. The deviation of the compass on that course would not be over half a degree. I changed the course south by east one-quarter east once. I changed because I thought the ship was sagging into the western shore. I headed up to southeast by south. I headed up that way somewhere about four minutes. The next course to that was south by east one-quarter east. Mr. Moldaur ordered me to return to the original course; the reason was, "I cannot stand any more to port." I left this latter course again on seeing a steamer on my starboard bow heading for me. I suppose about twelve or fifteen minutes must have elapsed between the time that I received Mr. Moldaur's order to alter the course and the time that I altered it on seeing the other steamer. The Bombay was three points on our starboard bow. When I deviated the second time, the vessels were about one mile apart at that time. I think the gun was fired four times from the Oneida; all the shots were from the same gun; the sound of the fourth was, I think, somewhat smothered, as the vessel was about sinking. The lieutenant wanted the gunner's mate to get primers and powder. I should judge the primers were got from forward; we fired four times from the same gun, because the primers and powder were at that gun, and I suppose Mr. Stewart kept them there. I only staid there with him until he fired that one gun. None of the guns were loaded at the time of the collision. There were two lookouts on the forecassle, and one on the port side of the poop; those were all we had. One officer, Mr. Midshipman Hull, was on the forecassle all the time; there was also a quartermaster with a glass. I don't mean to say that all the signals on board, but that all that were quickly available, were lost when the quarter was carried away. I should say that thirty seconds after the collision our whistle was blown, and that five minutes elapsed before the first gun was fired. The Oneida floated fifteen minutes after collision. I think the tonnage of the Oneida was 1,030 tons, with the engine room. (Admitted that the gross tonnage of the Bombay is 1,376 tons.) The new tonnage of the Oneida was 695 tons. The Oneida had a poop deck built up over the spar deck astern. There were double doors on each side of the deck, which closed this cabin in. Inside of this poop cabin there was an armory on each side; the tiller also came through there, and the relieving tackles were also in there. Aft the tiller was a bath tub; and there were pegs in the cabin for coats. The officers used to hang their rain clothes in there. We also had large easy chairs in there. This place was used as a lounging and smoking room by the captain and officers. Overhead there were boxes for signals; there was a chart-table and a drawer with charts on the forward side against the bulk-head; it was quite a broad table. There was also spare gun gear. There were always lamps kept in there; two were always kept alight in there at night. There were also some books; the log-book was sometimes kept in there. There was no cloth on the table; the color of the table was a yellowish brown. The barometer and thermometers were in there. The cabin had two stern-posts, and there were arrangements inside for setting off the life buoys. The Oneida's bridge was some distance, say one hundred feet forward of the poop cabin. Outside the poop cabin on each side were water closets. As regards the captain's cabin, this was covered by a raised hatch with windows. There were windows in its sides. There was a movable slide to this hatch; this led down to the captain's cabin, to which there was a moderately broad staircase. In the cabin there was a table, which was covered with a red cloth the last time I saw it. The cabin had air ports, about four inches in diameter. In the first place, the poop cabin was entirely carried away by the collision; it was swept entirely into the sea; then I saw that the whole starboard quarter and stern were cut off. I was not down in the captain's cabin, and cannot say how large a breach was made in it, nor can I describe the breach. I should think the breach must have extended the whole breadth of the ship. I suppose the staircase leading to the captain's cabin must have been cut off, as the Oneida was

struck forward of that. I don't know how the captain got on deck. I did not go and look over to ascertain the extent of this breach in the Oneida's stern. I think the Oneida ran about two miles after the collision before sinking; but, after reflecting again, I have no means of judging the distance run. I cannot say how far she had run. I should judge that her propeller must have been injured, but I don't know. I should think her engines were not injured. I should like to say that I don't think the Oneida went two miles after the collision. I don't know how far she went, and had no means of judging. The wheel was cut away by the collision. The wind was from north-northeast to northeast, principally northeast, force from four to five; the Kanonsaki light bore one-half point on the starboard bow from the time of sighting it to the time of the collision, except when I altered course by reason of the ship sagging, when it was brought up nearly ahead. At no time before the collision did it bear upon my port bow. It is a rule of the United States Navy when the officer of the watch alters course, that he informs the navigating officer and the captain of it, but on this occasion I understood the captain was not to be disturbed. I did notify the navigator, and he came on deck. He staid on deck about ten minutes. When one of the United States Navy vessels is in a dangerous place, the navigator's post of duty is on deck. When any danger from a collision is apprehended, his post is also on deck; and, if he considers it necessary, he can take charge of the ship. When I first saw the Bombay's light, it was a little to the left of Kanonsaki light, then it went to the right of the light. As it was rounding the point, I saw the starboard green light of the Bombay; it bore one point on the starboard bow. Twenty of the officers of the Oneida were lost, and ninety-five men. The Oneida arrived on the China station at the end of 1867. The Bombay was one mile off when I noticed her heading for the Oneida. I could not have avoided her then by putting our helm a-port. When you see the masthead and green light of an approaching steamer, the rule is to starboard the helm in order to give the other steamer a wide berth; this I did when I first saw the Bombay's lights. As far as I know, the helm was starboarded at the time of collision; at least I had given no orders to change it.

To Mr. Barnard: The name of the lookout on the starboard forecabin is William Brittany, ordinary seaman; the man at the weather wheel is named Albert Rugaart, seaman; those are all of the lookouts who were saved. I was in charge of the deck when we first saw the Bombay's lights, as officer of the watch. I was in charge of the ship at the time of the collision. We passed within three cables' lengths of the light-ship, I should think. When I took charge of the deck we were steering for Kanonsaki light; for a moment that light was brought to bear almost right ahead. I don't know if Perry's Island was in sight at that time. I did not know Perry's Island. I am unacquainted with the land in that locality. I am not supposed to know the land; as officer of the watch I am supposed to know the course but not the peculiarities of the land. I thought the ship was sagging only from the fact of bringing the light more ahead, not from the position of the land from westward. I thought we were approaching the land to the westward. I could see the land, and the general outline of it. At that time I should think the land to the westward was something between four and five miles distant. I was aware that we could approach it pretty close. I was at that distance when we sighted the Bombay's lights; we made the lights one point on the starboard bow; the other vessel was steering up toward Yokohama; her course would have taken her somewhere up by the light-ship. I imagined that vessel was going to pass us on the starboard side, because she was so far in toward the western shore, and we were some way out. We left Yokohama about 5.15 p. m., and came into collision with the Bombay at 6.45 p. m. Our time would have been the same as her Majesty's steamer Ocean's time. When we saw all three lights of the Bombay we were about a mile off. We were so close together, and approaching so rapidly, that I thought that if we ported our helm we should collide; we were approaching each other at the rate of seventeen miles an hour, I should judge. Under the circumstances our mizzen and gaff topsails would be against our port helm; it is doubtful whether we should have had time to get them in before the collision. Allowing the vessel had no canvas on, and in fine weather, without canvas and under steam, I don't know how long it would have taken the Oneida to turn round. When I saw the Bombay's green light, it did not occur to me that her red light must be just on the point of opening. The Oneida usually went about seven and a half knots; the boilers and engines were out of order. When the speed was reported to me, it did not occur to me to doubt whether we were going so slowly. I didn't have the log hove the second time, as I didn't think it necessary, as I took the word of the midshipman, and didn't wish him to think that I imagined he didn't know how to heave the log; that was the first time he had ever hove a log on board our ship. It is possible, and even probable, that he might have missed a knot under those circumstances. I thought the Oneida might be going seven and a half knots, no more. The engines were not going fast, and there wasn't much wind. The engines did not turn so fast after six o'clock as they did before. I am not aware that it is usual for vessels to keep on the starboard side in a narrow channel. It did not occur to me that the Bombay might be too close to the western shore, and wanting to

come out. Our engines were going, but not very rapidly, at the time of collision. No change was made in speed. I did not hear our hail answered. My purpose in ordering them to shorten sail was to decrease the ship's headway, knowing that we ought not to be under sail after collision. It was not very long, say five minutes after the collision, that we first discovered that the Oneida was making water dangerously; her sails were clewed up within the five minutes. I hadn't found out that the rudder was damaged at the time that the order was given to shorten sail; it was about two minutes after this that I found all the steering gear was out of order. The chief engineer must have reported that the ship was making water. Steps were taken to head the ship off to the western shore. I don't know that it occurred to any one to beach the vessel on the Saratoga Spit. I believe that Mr. Moldaur thought we were below the spit. I didn't know; I hadn't seen the buoy. Our standard compass was on the poop, underneath the spanker boom, amidship. I think the navigating officer knew where he was with regard to the Saratoga Spit; he must have taken the bearings; he was always taking bearings when we were under way. I don't know whether he took the bearings of Perry's Island or not. Though seeing only one light, I judged that the Bombay was running nearly parallel to us; immediately after the collision I knew she must have starboarded her helm, as I could plainly see the Bombay's head go to port. The Bombay was running across our bows, and the Oneida was not running across the Bombay's bows. I don't want it understood for a moment that I admit that I crossed his bows. There were no flash lights, blue lights, or any kind of signals on the bridge; it would not be as easy to get a rocket ready as to get ammunition from the magazine, as the rocket would have to be fastened to the stick. I don't think the rockets could have been got ready as soon as the gun was ready for firing. The Oneida's proper complement of boats was six, which I consider would be sufficient to save all hands; some of them would have carried provisions and some not. When we left Yokohama we had not that complement; we were short three serviceable boats. I should judge that the launch and the second cutter would each carry, say forty-five, and that the third cutter would carry over thirty; if we had our proper complement of boats, we could not have carried the whole ship's company without the gig; with all the boats we might just have saved all the ship's company. We carried spare booms all lashed outside; none were lashed inside; no order was given to cut away spars or to prepare for wreck. The order to take to the boats was not given until, say, twelve minutes after the collision. I didn't hear it given myself. The men were not told off to any boat; I believe the order was given to the life-boat's crew to clear away the lifeboat. If the Oneida had struck on a rock instead of coming into collision we might have saved more men, as we might have had the gig; the third cutter also would have held more men than she had; I did not hear Captain Williams say, "you have the admiral to thank for this." I heard that Captain Williams said, "I have asked for boats and can't get them." I couldn't swear to any one having being wounded on board the Oneida. I heard and I think that the orderly at the cabin hatch had his nose cut off, and that the man at the lee wheel was killed; there were two men at the wheel at the time of the collision, besides a quartermaster. The Oneida carried two surgeons. I don't think the surgeons knew that the men were hurt; I didn't know it; I only heard of it afterward. The doctor of a vessel not being an executive officer, is not supposed to go away in charge of a boat unless by special authority; in the event of a boat being sent away on duty one of the line officers is always supposed to go in charge. I suppose we were about ten minutes by the wreck before we pulled away. I did not see the doctor's boat during that time; the doctor pulled off to a junk. I cannot tell whether he might have saved any men had he staid by the wreck. There was no order given to the doctor to leave the ship that I know of. Our spanker-boom was fastened to the mizen-mast by a goose-neck of iron.

Adjourned till 9 a. m., to-morrow.

SEVENTH DAY.

THURSDAY, February 3, 1870.

Proceedings resumed 9 a. m., Thursday, 3d February, 1870.

Examination of Isaac Yates, master, United States Navy, resumed:

To the court: I cannot say whether any bearings were taken at 6 p. m.; they would have been entered in my log at 8 p. m. I suppose that Mr. Moldaur had taken bearings. When I altered the course to southeast and by south it had nothing to do with the approaching steamer; we headed up to that point slowly and then headed back slowly. I should think this took altogether about five minutes. Mr. Moldaur remarked that we could not go any more to port, as he thought we were as close over to the eastern shore as he thought it safe to go. There is no rule of the road in our service, to my knowledge, that in passing a narrow channel, a vessel keeps on the starboard side. Having a ship on my starboard side, I am aware that it is my duty to keep out of her way. I saw her three lights when about a mile distant three points on

our starboard bow. I did not port because she was well on the starboard bow, and I thought for an instant and saw that I could not port my helm. I could not port because I thought we should have struck end on; besides, she was on my starboard side, and the rule is to starboard your helm. I had previously seen the green light only; and by the steamer opening out three lights, I was aware that she was porting her helm. There is no impression on my mind that I should have ported my helm then, as she was on our starboard side, and should have kept to starboard; the starboard lookout man is saved, and also the man who had the weather wheel. The leadsmen are not saved. The magazine of the Oneida is in the forward part of the ship; the shell-rooms are also forward; the signal lights were kept, I believe, in the signal quartermaster's room. Our signals were patent signals, of different colors. I cannot say where the signal quartermaster's room was. I know it was somewhere forward. After the collision there was nothing to prevent our getting up signal lights for making a signal. The key of that room was kept by the signal quartermaster; the rockets, however, were under charge of the gunner's mate. I don't know where they were kept; they were not kept in the shell-room. The only store-rooms aft were in connection with the paymaster department. The tiller was carried away; everything abaft the wheel was cut off; the mizen-mast was standing. The wheel was forward of the poop. I did not myself see that the tiller was gone, but I judged that the head of the rudder was gone also. This I know, that the ship was unmanageable. We had a tiller on the spar-deck and another within the captain's cabin. We did not try to steer by the second tiller; the captain's cabin was all smashed up, and we could not get there; the captain, I believe, was lifted up by two men. I did not try to go down to the captain's cabin and steer by the second tiller. The boatswain was told to try and get the relieving tackle shipped. He is saved. Had I been able to steer the ship, I should have tried to bring her up on the spit. I cannot say where the water first came in from. Just before I saw the ship was heading east by north, I saw the light-house on our starboard beam. The signal quartermaster is not saved. The steam whistle was not blowing when we hailed; all was silent on our ship. I have been a master since the 25th of March last. I was twenty-three last November. I have had charge of the deck at sea ever since I have been in the Oneida. I have always taken my regular turn. When I first joined the Oneida I was an ensign. I joined the Oneida on the 6th of August, 1868, at Nagasaki. I first saw the Bombay's light to the eastward of Kanonsaki light; after that I saw it to the westward; my ship was heading up to southeast by south, when I first saw the Bombay's light on our starboard bow. It was still on our starboard bow when we got on our course south by east, quarter east. I did not see the Bombay's light on our port bow the whole time; when I got on our proper course the Bombay's light was to the westward of Kanonsaki light. She was on our starboard bow, a long distance off, and close in to the western shore. I should judge that she went round Kanonsaki and then steered in toward the shore. I can't exactly explain how she could have been in toward the western shore. When I first saw her green light she was a point on our starboard bow. When I saw all her lights she was three points on our starboard bow; the navigating officer was down below for his dinner. I can't say why we fired the lee gun instead of the weather gun. I don't know if the Bombay could have heard the weather gun better; perhaps she might, but I think she ought to have heard it any way; we were short of the launch, which we carried in the cradle at the starboard waist; the second cutter, which we carried on the starboard quarter, hoisted up abreast the main rigging; the dingy was quite useless. I came away in the first cutter, which was carried on the port side. The doctor came away in the cutter which was carried on the port quarter. No other officer who was on duty at the time was saved except the boatswain. The port binnacle was forward of the wheel, so that a man standing at the wheel could look right into it. The wheel was situated just forward of the cabin hatch. I think that Mr. Steward hailed immediately after the collision had taken place, and that the whistle was blown directly after that. The whistle was not blown before the collision took place. The Oneida's steam whistle was a large one, and of a very loud tone. I could not distinguish any figure on board the Bombay. I could see a good many lights on board her. I was standing on the starboard side of the bridge at the time of the collision. I was looking over my right shoulder to see how she was going to strike us. When I looked over my shoulder I saw lights on her deck, but I did not see either of her side lights; the side lights are not allowed to show aft. It was such a short time that I cannot say how long it was after I lost sight of her green light that she struck us. After we had opened all the Bombay's three lights, we lost her red light. When I saw all her three lights, I gave the order to starboard our helm. I have not at any time stated as follows, viz: that I first saw the Bombay's bright and red light a little on the port bow, and that I gave the order to port the Oneida's helm, but that Captain Williams came on deck immediately afterward and said: "No; no; starboard your helm; always starboard" and that in my opinion the Oneida was altogether in fault with regard to the collision. I did not make use of my speaking trumpet to hail the other vessel. The shock of the collision was severe; it was not lighter than I had anticipated. I could have given

the order to stop the engines. It did not occur to me to stop the engines when I saw the collision was inevitable, as I wanted, if possible, to get by. At no time before the collision did I want to stop the engines. I did send for Mr. Moldaur when I saw the vessel heading for me—all her three lights. I saw him on the bridge ladder just as the ships were striking. I told the boy to tell Mr. Moldaur that I wanted him. I did not tell the boy to tell him that we were in danger of colliding, as he always came up night or day when sent for. When I saw the Bombay's three lights I knew that she kept porting; but, nevertheless, I kept starboarding, as that was the rule of the road. Even when I see another ship making a mistake, I consider it my duty to abide by the rules, and not to use my own discretion. The main topsail, main trysail, spanker and gaff-topsails were all set, and would act against the port helm, so that she would not have felt her helm so soon as if she had had no sails set; on the other hand, these sails would act in favor of the starboard helm. The Oneida's peculiarity was that you always had to keep a weather helm, when the aft sails were set, as she had an inclination to come up to the wind. Even with the wind on her quarter there would be some difficulty in keeping her off the wind; she would carry some weather helm whenever the spanker was set. She carried a weather helm when we altered course to southeast by south. I didn't touch the braces at all; the sails were all full then; the wind was pretty aft on our quarter; we always had to keep the yards braced well in, in order to keep her off on her course. The port tacks were hauled on board. I didn't think it prudent to have the spanker and gaff topsail set, but I didn't like to go against the orders of the navigating officer. I don't know that the main supply of signal lights were kept in the ordnance store-room, but I think it was. I don't know whether the screw was injured or not by the collision; the flow of water into the captain's cabin would have impeded a person going down there after the collision. The engines did stop before the vessel sank, the fires having been extinguished by the water, which filled the ship. There were five watch officers on board the Oneida. I was No. 3 in rank. Had I stopped the engines during the three minutes before the collision, and the Bombay had kept on her course, she would have struck me about the starboard fore rigging, and at right angles. Never having seen the Oneida's screw drag while she was under sail, I cannot judge what effect on her speed stopping the engines would have had. It would not have avoided the collision, in my opinion, had I three minutes before the collision, when I first saw all the Bombay's three lights, ported my helm; I don't think I could have avoided the collision. I was about five years in the United States Naval Academy at Newport and Annapolis. I had experience there in maneuvering ships. I had experience as a regular officer of the deck in all maneuvers. I had this experience during about nine months of these five years, as I was on leave some of the time. I was actually on board a practice ship about nine months of the five years. I graduated in June, 1866. I have been at sea ever since with the exception of a month. I came in the United States steamer Idaho to the Asiatic station. I did stand a watch on board that vessel during the whole passage. She is a sailing vessel. We were two hundred days from New York to Nagasaki; out of that time we were something less than a month in port. I don't think I could have avoided the collision by porting my helm, as the "Bombay" was so far on my starboard bow, and she might have been a little less than a mile off. I could see her hull distinctly. I think at that time it was hard to estimate the distance; in fact, I have only estimated it by the time which I thought must have elapsed from the time of my seeing her three lights until the time of the collision; under similar circumstances I should again act exactly as I did on this occasion. I have no idea how long it would have taken the "Oneida" to turn a complete circle. I can't say how long it would have taken to bring her four or five points up, had I ported my helm, but I think it would have taken a long time. I know the water came in through the aperture in the captain's cabin and through all the place which was cut off.

ISAAC J. YATES, *Master U. S. Navy.*

Adjourned till 1 p. m.

Proceedings resumed at 1 p. m.

JAMES THOMPSON HILTZ, sworn, states: On the evening of the 24th of January, at about a quarter before 11 o'clock, I went into the International Hotel; whilst there, I heard something about the Oneida having come into collision with another vessel. I heard two men talking about it. I afterward learned that one of them was the steward, and the other the third officer of the Bombay. I think I should know the third officer if I saw him. I should think that that gentleman (pointing to Mr. Hamerton) was the man. Shortly after taking a seat, I heard these two men speaking of the collision their ship had had with United States steamer Oneida. When they spoke of this collision, knowing most of the officers, and being interested, I asked them where they had struck the Oneida, and what damage had been done to her. The answer was that they did not know, that they kept on to Yokohama. "Did you not stop?" I said; "what was the reason?" "I cannot tell," said the third officer; "there was the mistake." He afterward said that the Oneida was a soft wood or pine ship. My answer was that he must be mistaken, as our ships of war were built of oak. He then said that they had

some of the pine upon their deck; that the Bombay's cutwater went into the cabin of the Oneida, where they were sitting at dinner, and that they saw some of the officers removing some one who had been hurt by the collision. I said: "Then did you not stop when you saw that you had injured the ship so much?" His answer was, "No;" and said again: "There was the mistake;" and added, that their own ship was making water. I remarked that it was very cold. "Yes, said the third officer; we were kept on the hatoba two and a half hours before they sent for the mails." I am commander of the steamship City of Yedo.

To Mr. Barnard: I am an American. When this conversation took place, Mr. Wells and Mr. Curtis were present beside myself. Mr. Curtis was leaning over the bar. I should think that Mr. Wells and Mr. Curtis could have heard this conversation. Mr. Wells was sitting close to me. If Mr. Wells and Mr. Curtis were to come here and state that not a word was said as to the name of the Oneida, my opinion of what was said would not be altered in the slightest. I think I have said something to the United States consul about what I heard. I don't recollect when this was, but it wasn't for two or three days after, as I was busy. I have spoken to Mr. De Long about this matter, but I don't recollect when. I don't think it was the day after the collision. I cannot swear that it was not the day after the collision that I saw both the United States consul and Mr. De Long. They did not come to me, nor did I go to them to speak on this subject. It was the common topic of the day, and I spoke of it in the course of conversation. I do not think I did go either to Mr. De Long or to the consul and tell them what I heard. I did not communicate this conversation before. I heard it all. I did not go to either the consul or to Mr. De Long particularly about this matter; they did not send a message to me. I decline answering what business I went about. I did not go to Mr. De Long upon this subject especially, or any special business. I often call upon Mr. De Long. I did not call at his house when I informed him of what I had heard. I have been about four months in Japan. I had never seen either Mr. De Long or Mr. Lyon before I came to Japan. I don't recollect what was said between us we talked on various subjects. I don't remember if I then informed them of this conversation. I don't recollect when I first saw them after this conversation. I have not been subpoenaed to attend this court of inquiry. I have not been promised payment if I gave my evidence fairly. Nothing has been mentioned to me about payment for loss of time. I swear the Oneida's name was mentioned; that was what particularly took my attention. I don't recollect exactly what was said between Mr. De Long, Mr. Lyon, and myself. I think I spoke to Mr. Lyon yesterday evening about it. I don't recollect if I spoke to the minister or consul about it before last Sunday. I won't swear I did not. I don't recollect if any one was there besides Mr. Wells and Mr. Curtis. I think perhaps Mr. Quinn came in afterward. I remember seeing him after the conversation at the hotel. I could not recollect what he said.

To the court: The third officer was in the hotel, I should say, from fifteen to twenty minutes; indeed, I cannot say when he did go out; I did not see either the third officer or the steward come in; they were there when I came in. I entered the hotel at about quarter before eleven, as near as I could judge. I don't recollect if they left together or not. I don't remember if they were drinking or not. I should think both of them were sober; they were standing near the front end of the bar, near to the stove, about eight or ten feet off from me, when the conversation took place. When I spoke, the third officer addressed himself to me; he was the principal spokesman. I did not ask them how they knew it was the Oneida they had collided with. I don't recollect to whom I first repeated this conversation. I don't recollect if either the steward or the third officer said the Oneida would come back to repair. I don't know if a Mr. Watson was there on the occasion of this conversation. I don't recollect any one saying we will go on board to-morrow and see what damage has been done to her. I think I should have heard anything that was said to or by Mr. Wells. I imagined, from the third officer saying, "There was the mistake!" that the Oneida had been badly injured. I did not think at that time that the Oneida would sink; had I thought so, I should have got up steam immediately in my own boat and gone down to her assistance. I did not think that there was danger to the lives of any on board the Oneida, because the Bombay had come away without rendering or offering her any assistance.

To Mr. De Long: As an American citizen, I feel privileged to call on my minister and consul whenever I please. I remember meeting you at a barber's shop one morning before the court was convened for that day. I recollect you asking me what I knew regarding a conversation that had taken place relative to the collision. I then made a statement to you of what I had heard. Before that time I don't think you had seen me or spoken to me upon this subject. I did then, at your request, consent to ask my employers to give me leave to attend, and give evidence when called upon to do so. With the consent of my owners, and at your request, I have to-day remained off duty in order to attend this inquiry. I have no interest in the matter other than the feeling of every American relative to this catastrophe.

J. T. HILTZ.

JAMES SUDDARD, sworn, states: I held the rank of surgeon on board the United States steamer Oneida. I was on board of her on the night of the 24th of January last, when she collided with the steamer Bombay. At the time of the collision, the wardroom mess were at dinner. The wardroom of the Oneida was situated on the main deck between the captain's cabin and the steerage. The dinner hour was usually at six o'clock, but on this occasion we were a little delayed. We sat down about ten minutes past six. When we had almost finished dinner, a messenger boy came down to the wardroom and told Mr. Moldaur, the navigator, that the officer of the deck wished to see him. Mr. Moldaur went on deck and returned in about five minutes. He remarked that he had seen a light, and supposed it was a steamer bound in. A few minutes afterward, I heard the officer of the forecabin cry out "Hard a-port." I heard another voice a moment or two afterward cry out "Hard a-starboard." Immediately after this, the collision took place. Everybody rushed on deck; as I stepped over the combing of the hatch, I saw a large steamer alongside of us, slowly clearing herself. As I went aft on the quarter deck, I heard Mr. Stewart, the executive officer, hail the steamer, he said, "Steamer ahoy, stay by us, you have cut us down." There was no answer. He repeated it a second time, and still there was no answer; the strange vessel had by this time got clear of us. I walked aft and saw that the wheel, the cabin sky-light, the poop cabin, the spanker boom and gaff, and the gig, were all carried away. I also went further aft and looked over the quarter, as well as I could see in the darkness, the whole starboard quarter seemed crushed off. I believed that the ship would sink in two or three minutes. I then looked up and saw the wardroom boat hanging to the poop quarter with ten or twelve men in it. I jumped up on the hammock rail, and asked the men in the boat if there was an officer in the boat. They said no. Upon which I got in and took charge of the boat. I gave orders to cut away the girders, and for the men to stand at each fall ready for lowering. We remained in that position until the ship began to settle, when we lowered away. At that moment a junk was passing within twenty or thirty yards of the ship. I made chase to bring her alongside; but after pulling twenty or thirty strokes, I saw that she would leave us. I turned back, and the ship had disappeared. We then pulled for where we supposed the ship had been, but hearing and seeing nothing we made for the western shore, where we landed about eight or a little after 8 o'clock. I secured three guides, and walked over the mountains to Yokohama, where I arrived about four a. m. on the 25th. I called at Mr. Carroll's and borrowed his boat, on which I proceeded on board the Idaho. After reporting the loss to the commander, I went on board the Ocean. I there saw the commander of the ship, who gave orders that the Sylvia should be directed to get up steam immediately.

To Mr. De Long: It might have been three-fourths to one minute before the collision that I heard the officer of the forecabin give the order hard a-port. I thought the order hard a-starboard was given by a strange voice. I could not tell where it came from at the time; but immediately afterward I thought it came from the Bombay. The order hard a-starboard was given almost immediately after hard a-port. Instantly, after hearing hard a-starboard, I heard the crash of the collision. I heard Commander Stewart hail the Bombay twice. Almost immediately after the vessels were cleared, the steam whistle was turned on and continued blowing as long as there was any steam, which might have been five minutes. Shortly afterward a gun was fired, and just before the steamer went down three more guns were fired; in all four guns were fired. One gun was fired, and then, after the lapse of some time, three more were fired rapidly, one after another. When the first gun was fired I was in the vessel; when the last gun was fired I was not. When I came on deck and looked over the quarter I saw water pouring into the vessel. Through almost the whole of the quarter it appeared to be pouring in like a water-fall. The poop seemed to be cut clean off; but part of it appeared to be hanging astern in the water. I cannot tell if the stern-post was in its place. I did not observe whether either of the binnacles were carried away. I think the propeller was not injured, because the ship had considerable headway for some time after the collision. As soon as the vessel got clear the Oneida shot up into the wind and headed directly for the eastern shore. I did not see Captain Williams at all. I did not see into his cabin. I did not notice the condition of stairway. In fact, I saw nothing below at all. After the collision I could hear no orders given; nothing but a confused noise; but I saw what was being done. The impression on my mind from the shock was that the whole of the side of the ship was coming in. The officers left the table immediately and got on deck as soon as possible. I don't think the effect of the shock would have staggered or knocked me down had I been standing up and unaware of what was going to happen. It felt as if we had been crushed more than anything else. I think I could have heard a hail from the Bombay had there been one; but I did not hear any hail. Under the circumstances of a collision it is the duty of every officer in the United States Navy to do his best for the assistance of the ship and those in her, irrespective of his own particular standing or duties. I escaped in the third cutter. In pulling for the junk my object was to try and get her alongside to endeavor to save life; the boat in which I was had sustained very serious damage. I believe she knocked

against the side of the ship. There were seven knees broken, and a plank started, so as to leave a hole an inch wide and five feet long. I think she might have carried two or three more than she did, perhaps twenty in all.

To Mr. Barnard: There were seventeen in the boat altogether. Our boat was on the port side of the ship when I got into it. The boat was on the port quarter. I suppose I got into the boat probably four or five minutes after the collision. The Bombay was in sight after I got into the boat, i. e., I could see the light. I could not possibly say how far she was off; but I should say she was as far as she could have got in five minutes. I could not see any one at all on board the Bombay. I looked at her very closely; but it was dark and I was confused. I could not see any lights on board the Bombay when she was alongside. I noticed her particularly when alongside; but from the darkness, and the rigging, and the confusion, I could not distinguish individuals. I said there was a confused noise—that was after the vessels were cleared; and the Bombay was close by, say about two or three minutes after the collision. Our steam whistle was blowing; it made a great noise; it commenced to blow almost immediately after the collision; and was blown for the purpose of attracting the attention of the other vessel. It was not blown previous to the collision; the proper complement of the third cutter was ten men and a coxswain, and could have carried twenty-five men. It was about eight or ten minutes after cutting the lashings that I had the boat lowered. It took about three or four seconds to lower the boat, perhaps half a minute after getting the boat into the water; I stopped alongside about half a minute. I did not see the junk till just as we were ready to cut the fall. The junk was crossing our stern, coming almost before the wind. I know where Saratoga Point is; the junk was making down the bay. It was a large junk with a large sail. I did not see her light, I am sure. She was a junk. She had a large sail set, and was perhaps about forty yards from us, quite close. We had ten oars in our boat. I thought I'd try and catch her. I followed her about two minutes. I soon turned around again. I saw neither the Bombay nor the Oneida then. The Bombay had disappeared some time before. We pulled away during the two minutes. A man called Jordan was the coxswain. I think we might have got perhaps between thirty to forty yards toward the junk. The junk was sailing very rapidly. I did not see Mr. Yates's boat. I could not remember whether Mr. Moldaur said on which bow the light was visible. Mr. Moldaur did sit down to his dinner again after he came down; it was perhaps five minutes after he came down that I heard the order given "hard a-port." I recognized the voice to be that of one of our midshipmen. I am morally certain that it was the voice of the midshipman of the watch. I don't know if Mr. Moldaur was on deck or below at the time of the collision. The order I heard given immediately after the other was "hard a-starboard." I believe that order was given from the Bombay. When I got on deck, the Bombay's bows were just clear of our quarter, at an acute angle. It was never reported to me that any men were dangerously wounded. I have no idea if any one was killed on board of the ship. I never saw the assistant surgeon after the collision; the boat was injured by knocking against the side of the ship, as she rolled preparatory to settling. There was no surf on where I landed. We landed on a sandy beach, and hauled the boat high and dry.

Re-examined to Mr. DeLong: I have been at sea nearly twenty-one years. I have been shipmate with Mr. Moldaur since May, 1867; his reputation was very high as a navigator and an officer. Mr. Moldaur might easily have gone on deck a second time without my knowledge. Mr. Moldaur was educated in the coast survey branch of the service. During the late rebellion he was a volunteer lieutenant commander in our navy.

To the court: The boatswain was saved in my boat. He did not get into the boat till she was being lowered. I did not consider him in charge of the boat, as he was an acting boatswain. I did not hear any one say whose fault the collision was. There was no light issuing from the breach in the stern when I looked over it. I cannot tell whether there was any breach into the ward-room by the collision, but I think not. There was no one dining with the captain on that evening. The captain's lamp was a swinging lamp. I should think that the bulk-head between the ward-room and the captain's cabin was broken, as the ward-room was filled with water. We sat down to dinner about ten minutes after six. I should think we had been sitting at the table from thirty to thirty-five minutes when the collision occurred. Captain Williams had been sick for some time. I don't think it was more than five minutes after Mr. Moldaur came down to dinner and told us that the collision occurred. Had the Bombay replied to our hail, I think I could have heard the answer distinctly, as there was no noise on board at that time. I should think five minutes must have elapsed before firing the second gun after the first. After the collision the endeavor was to get the vessel on the Saratoga Spit. First they reduced sail, and afterward they made sail with that object. No signals were made except the guns. I suppose it took a little over an hour to pull from the scene of the wreck to where we landed. When I returned from the junk I could see nothing whatever of the ship, no spars nor timber, not even the other boat. It would have been impossible to have seen us sitting at dinner in the ward-room from the outside of the ship unless there had been a breach through her side. During the

ten minutes that I was in the boat before she was lowered no notice was taken of me. And no order was given to me. No one made inquiries for the boat, that I heard; one or two men came and got into her, but I received no orders at all; the boatswain got in just as we were lowering the boat into the water. The boatswain got into the boat to save his life; he wasn't sent on service in the boat. When I was at the stern I did not look to see whether there was any light coming from the cabin. I was looking sideways down into the water. I saw no light issuing from the fracture. There were no ports opening into the ward-room, there were ports opening into the state-rooms, which were on either side of the ward-room. The ports were circular in shape and about six inches in diameter, I should think.

JAMES SUDDARD, M. D.,
Surgeon United States Navy.

Adjourned till 9 a. m. Friday morning.

EIGHTH DAY.

FRIDAY, February 4, 1870.

Proceedings resumed 9 a. m. Friday, February 4, 1870:

William W. Crowninshield, sworn, states: I was captain's clerk, and on board the *Oneida* on the 24th January, at the time of her collision with the *Bombay*. I was asleep in the captain's cabin, on the starboard transom, at the time of the collision. I found myself lying on the cabin floor, recovering from being stunned. As soon as I realized where I was, I saw that the cabin was a wreck, and the stern was knocked out. I crawled out through the stern, and climbed on to the spar deck. The companion ladder leading from the cabin to the deck was gone; and I climbed over broken timber and débris. I looked down the captain's hatch (the skylight was gone) to see if Captain Williams was there; and finding that he was not, I went forward on the bridge, and reported to the navigating officer who was on the bridge the extent of the damage. I went down on deck from the bridge, spoke to two or three officers, walked aft, and then found that the ship had commenced to settle at the stern. I went into the main rigging and remained there five minutes. When the water had reached the hatches abaft the mainmast and was pouring down below, I threw off my coats, and presently the ship sank so that the water reached me. I pushed myself away from the rigging and was carried down in the vortex. When I came to the surface again I found the ship had disappeared, but that there was a boat within twenty feet of me. I swam to the boat, and was taken on board, and landed with the rest of those in Mr. Yates' boat.

To Mr. De Long: The starboard quarter was gone the whole length of the cabin, which was twenty-five feet long, and the stern was demolished, cut down to the water's edge. The poop was carried away. To a person looking from the outside, there would be a clear hole six feet high and ten feet long. There was a large arm chair, cane chair, two common chairs, a bureau, a sideboard and a table in the captain's cabin. The table had a red cover on it. There was a hanging lamp directly over the table, and also candles. I didn't notice whether the wheel had been carried away or not. I did not notice whether the propeller was revolving. The engines were going, but my impression was, that the propeller and rudder were both gone. The poop cabin had bodily been swept away. I saw Captain Williams after getting on deck. I saw him on the quarter-deck, going toward the bridge; and I reported to him, also, the extent of the damage. I heard him give orders, and I think one of them was, "set topgallant sails." The other orders I don't remember. Mr. Moldaur repeated the captain's orders. He was on the bridge with the captain conducting the steering of the ship. They were trying to steer the ship with canvas; but afterward the water reached the main hatches, and he said to the captain, "Captain, this ship will sink; it's of no use, you had better take to the rigging;" and directly after making that remark, he jumped into the main rigging with me. I did not see Mr. Stewart, but heard his voice about the vessel. I did not hear any one hail from either of the ships. Our whistle was blowing from the time I got on deck until the ship sunk. While I was in the rigging there were three guns fired. I did not notice who was engaged in firing those guns. I saw Mr. Paymaster Tulloch. I spoke to him on the quarter-deck, shortly after I came out of the cabin. After the vessel had sunk, I saw nothing of any of the officers. Mr. Tulloch was merely standing there. I asked him what was the cause of the wreck, and he told me we had been run into by a steamer. As near as I can judge, the *Oneida* went down by the stern first, and after arriving at an angle of forty-five degrees. She must have pitched down at that angle. I don't know where Captain Williams was at the moment of collision. When I went to sleep he was in his cabin. Five minutes after I got out of the cabin the water came in at the stern. The spar deck was put under water by the flow. I should say it was about ten to twelve minutes after I awoke that the vessel sunk. I have been at sea twenty-two years. I held a commission during the late war as volunteer lieutenant in the United States Navy.

To Mr. Barnard: I did feel the ship roll, but I have no idea how many times she rolled before settling down. She rolled slowly. I have no idea to which side she

rolled first. I should say the first gun I heard was fired five minutes after I awoke. Between the first and second gun a minute elapsed—it may have been more. Captain Williams walked to the bridge. I did not see the Bombay at any time.

To the court: The light was burning in the cabin when I looked down to see if the captain was there. There was a messenger boy down in the cabin; no one else. I looked down directly I had got on deck. When I left the cabin the water was not coming into the cabin itself. The cabin tiller was always shipped at sea. I lived with the captain. I heard three guns. Two were fired on the starboard side, and I cannot say where the other was fired from. Captain Williams was on deck when the ship left the anchorage. I do not know whether he had been on deck while the officers were at dinner. I do not know when the captain left the cabin. I didn't see the doctor's boat leave the ship. I was in the starboard main rigging. I did not notice at the time whether the rudder-head was gone. The last gun was fired four or five minutes, I should think, before the ship sunk. When I came on deck the doctor's boat was at the davits. I did not see that boat anywhere except at the davits. When I came to the surface I saw a great many heads. I have been on the Oneida since the 16th of last April. Since that time I have messed and lived with the captain. While I was in the rigging the Kanonsaki light bore almost on our starboard beam, and I should judge that the ship was heading almost for the spit. I did not notice any one else in the cabin with me when I awoke from my swoon. I was not carried on deck. Captain Williams had been on shore sick for two or three weeks before the vessel sailed. I heard no orders given to take to the boats, or cut away spars, to prepare for wreck in any way. I did not notice any spars floating about when I came to the surface. I was in the water about three minutes, I think. The boat left almost directly I had been hauled into her.

WILLIAM W. CROWNINSHIELDS.

SERGE ISTOMIN, lieutenant of his Imperial Russian Majesty's ship *Vzadnick*, sworn, states: I am a Russian. I am a lieutenant in the Russian navy. On the evening of the 24th January last, at about ten minutes to seven, I was on the deck of the *Vzadnick*, in this harbor. At about 7 o'clock I was below, and heard the sound as of a gun, but I am not aware if it was a gun, so that I didn't pay any attention to it. At ten minutes past seven I heard distinctly a gun. To this gun I paid attention, as I thought it was the mail coming. By and by I heard another gun, but so uncertain was I about the sound, and knowing that these guns may be from any man-of-war, I did not speak to any one about it.

To Mr. Barnard: I cannot swear that those guns were not from Yedo. I do not know that I, being in harbor, have ever heard the guns of any of the men-of-war when they go out to practice at Kamida Bay. Cronstadt is sixteen miles from Petersburg, and I have often heard guns fired at Cronstadt while I have been in Petersburg; so that I say it is possible to hear a gun ten miles off. In strong breezes, when firing salutes in the harbor, I have noticed that the off gun is sometimes not heard. I heard guns, but I do not know if they were the Bombay's guns. I heard two guns between seven and half-past seven—say at about quarter-past seven. Some ten or twelve minutes elapsed between my hearing the sound as of a gun and the first decided sound of a gun. Perhaps two or three minutes elapsed between the sounds of the two distinct guns. I saw no rockets go up—I was below.

To the court: It is my opinion that it might be possible to hear the sound of a gun fired dead to leeward of me at a distance of eleven miles off with a six-pound charge and a top-gallant sail breeze blowing.

SERGE ISTOMIN, *Lieutenant*.

The evidence of another witness to exactly the same effect as the above was offered by Mr. De Long, but not considered material to be heard by the court.

Mr. De Long here states: I offer to prove by Mr. Shepherd, consul at Yedo, Mr. Farrington, and my own oath, that, at about the time the Oneida is said to have sunk, I was sitting in my library in company with my wife; we all heard and counted three cannon shots, following each other; and at the time we spoke of it to each other, wondering what it could mean. Further evidence of General Lyon and other residents, as to their having heard them, is also offered.

Mr. Barnard, in reply, remarks that he makes no objection to any evidence being brought forward by Mr. De Long, but that he is prepared to bring forward two lady passengers by the Bombay, if necessary, and also several residents, to prove that they did not hear any guns that night.

The court decided that no further evidence on this point was required.

NICHOLAS ANDERSON, sworn, states: I was an acting boatswain on board the United States steamer Oneida. I was on board her at the time of the collision on the 24th of January, between six and half-past six on that evening. I stood forward by the break of the top-gallant fore-castle. I heard a man on the cat-head sing out "Light ho." The

officer of the deck answered and said, "Where away?" The lookout said, "Right ahead, sir." I went below to put on some warmer clothing. I staid below about fifteen or twenty minutes, and came on deck again and stood on the top step of the ladder. I heard the officer of the deck say "Starboard." I looked over the starboard bow and saw the boom of a vessel's rigging between two and three points on the starboard bow; I could not see any lights at all, nor could I see the hull of the ship. I stepped down on deck and stood looking at her all the time; as she bore a little abaft our fore rigging I heard a man on board her sing out "Hard astarboard." She immediately struck us on our starboard quarter abreast of the mizzen rigging. I went aft as far as the bridge and saw Mr. Stewart come running on the bridge bare-headed. He gave me orders to call all hands to shorten sail. I then heard him call out, "Ship ahoy; lay by us." I piped hands to shorten sail. I then saw the steamer on our starboard quarter, very close to us; the navigating officer sung out "Clear away the relieving tackles." That being my station, I went aft to see that done. I got abaft our cabin hatch when I heard our steam whistle begin to blow. I staid aft there some time till I got a man to bring me a light so as to enable me to see. When I looked I saw that the starboard side was all crushed in, and found all her stern tackle had disappeared. I could not find any rudder. I went forward to report that to Mr. Moldaur; and in going I heard inquiries made for the gunner's mate. I went forward, but could not find Mr. Moldaur. Then I went aft again; and while there I heard one of our starboard guns fired. When I went on deck I heard some one call out "Lower away that boat." It was our port quarter boat. I went up on the netting and laid hold of the forward boat's fall. The after fall was lowered and the forward one was cut. As I stood on the hammock netting I saw the water gushing out of our cabin hatch, and that the ship was settling fast. I saw the boat was about to leave and I jumped into her. I missed the boat but was hauled in. She swung round and, while astern, then I heard two more guns fired. The ship was going down fast then. The men then got their oars out, and we were about to pull to the ship when some one saw a junk, and it was proposed to go for the junk and bring her back. I could not see a junk; and while pulling for that junk I saw the ship go down, stern first; we were about four or five minutes looking for the junk. When we slowed round to where the ship had been, thus facing up channel, we saw a red light which appeared close to us. The light disappeared in about ten minutes, as near as I could judge. The boat was making water, and a man sung out "Pull for the shore." We landed at a little village down the bay, and I, with the rest, followed Dr. Suddard up to the settlement.

To Mr. De Long: When I came from below, I stood at the top of the ladder abaft the foremast; that ladder led from the berth deck to the spar deck. The break of the fore-castle and the hammock netting prevented my seeing the approaching vessel from that stand-point. I did not see the light of the vessel then. When I heard "Hard astarboard" from the other vessel, I did not hear any order given on board the Oneida; I saw the pumps manned when I left the ship. The water was a little abaft the mizen-mast; the stern being in the water. We pulled for the red light which we saw. I at first took it to be the light-ship, but I saw that it could not be. I don't know what it was. I cannot say how long this was after I had left the ship. When I saw the steamer approaching, I should say she was from half to three-quarters of a mile off, as near as I could judge. I should think she was two or two and a half points on our starboard bow. I only heard a hail once, I believe. I did make search until I satisfied myself that there was no tiller nor rudder's head on the ship. I did not report that to Mr. Moldaur. I could not find him.

To Mr. Barnard: I can't say how long before the collision I saw the ship; I was busy. I can't say at all how long it was; it was minutes, but how many I cannot say. I did not see, only her bright light; I could see her rigging, and thus I knew it was a vessel. I can't say how soon after I heard "hard a-starboard" it was that the collision occurred. After the collision I know the sails were clewed up. I was not clewing up the sails but looking for the tackle. I don't know if any one fell overboard, that the boat was prepared so quickly. It was some one in the stern sheets who said he saw a junk. I was forward in the boat. I did say that I did not see a junk, and that I recommended that we should stay by the vessel and not pull away. Two others in the boat agreed with me. One of them is named Brittany; the other I don't know. I thought the boat would carry more men, which was the reason I wanted to stay alongside. She could have carried thirty men in case of emergency. The boat was perhaps thirty yards from the Oneida when the conversation took place. It took place just as we commenced to pull from the Oneida. A man called Lyons steered the boat. The doctor was in charge of the boat. I believe neither I nor the other two men said to the doctor that we could not see a junk, and had better go back to the ship. The Oneida had gone down when the conversation took place. I saw no spars nor any portion of the poop floating about. I saw no persons swimming about, or floating on the surface; we were too far off to have seen any heads or men swimming. When I heard the order "starboard" given on board of our vessel, I was not on the deck, but on the top step of the ladder. I did not see the ship before starboarding the helm, and therefore don't know how she bore.

After starboarding the helm she bore two and a half points on our bow. I didn't notice the Oneida rolled until after the collision; she made a steady roll over to starboard. Our boat did make water, though the plug was in; she made water fast; there was surf at the place where we landed; there were also rocks about where we landed on a sandy beach. The boat was not damaged by striking any rock in landing.

To Mr. De Loug: Immediately after hearing the order to starboard our helm, I looked up and saw the Bombay two and a half points on our bow. The ship's head might have been affected a very little after that order was given, and before I saw the Bombay. I cannot say whether I heard an order from the fore-castle to port helm. Six timbers in our boat were broken and one of her side seams had cracked open some three-quarters of an inch, for a distance of about five feet. I did not see any bailing done in the boat. I did not hear Dr. Suddard give any command or make any suggestion while in the boat.

To the court: I did not, before going below, go and look out at the light ahead of us. The boatswain's mate of the six to eight watch is saved. I think his name is Lyons. I saw the Bombay's rigging from the top step of the ladder; she must have been half or three-quarters of a mile off, I think. I don't think she had sail on at the time. Our relieving tackles were kept hanging right aft under the poop; the tiller was on the spar deck; there was another one in the captain's cabin. I did not go below to see whether the tiller below was left after the collision. I don't think it possible that the red light which I saw from the boat could have been the Oneida's light. After the sails had been set, I was busy securing everything ready for sea. I mean lashing gratings, &c., and seeing that nothing was adrift. I heard no orders from the Oneida's deck to the boat in which I was. I heard three guns fired from the Oneida. I believe the fore-top-sail was set when the Oneida went down. I can't say if the head sails were hauled down or not, as I afterward found out. I believe it was my duty to have taken charge of the boat, but I didn't know at the time. Had I known that, I should have remained alongside the ship; had I seen a junk I should have pulled and taken her. I did not report to any one else that I could not find the relieving tackle. I received no other order of any kind whatsoever. After being told to look for the relieving tackle, I was not ordered to leave the ship in the boat. I did not report to any one in the absence of Mr. Moldan the state of the rudder or helm; nor did I ascertain if the spare tiller was standing or not. I heard no orders given at all after the collision, except to shorten sail, as I was looking for the relieving tackle. I didn't cut any spars or gratings adrift before the ship went down. It did not occur to me to do so. I am perfectly certain that the answer to the officer's inquiry "Where away" was "Right ahead, sir." The lookout man who reported it is saved. I don't know his name. Mr. Stewart was on the bridge on the starboard side when I heard him sing out "Ship ahoy, stay by us." I saw Mr. Stewart go direct from the hatch to the bridge. He did not get onto any arm chest. I cannot say if there was any light issuing from the breach in the vessel; there was a light in the captain's cabin when I went aft. I believe I only heard three guns in all. I saw two men haul Captain Williams on deck; and there was one man below lifting him up through the hatchway. That was when I went aft to look for the relieving tackle. He asked if any one was hurt, but I did not hear any answer given to him. He did not appear to be hurt himself.

NICHOLAS ANDERSON.

Proceedings resumed at 1.30 p. m.

ALBERT RUGAART, SWOON, states: I belong to the Oneida, and was on board at the time of collision. My rate was that of seaman, and I was at the wheel at the time of collision. I was at the weather wheel on the port side of the deck. There was a quartermaster along with me. His name was John Moranni, and Lyons was on the starboard wheel; neither of these men are saved. I did not see either of them after the collision. I went on the wheel at six o'clock, on the 24th January. When I took charge of the wheel, the helm was amidships, and the ship was on her course. I came at the wheel at six o'clock; the course was given to me south by east one-quarter east. A while after that, a light was reported about half a point on the starboard bow. The officer of the watch answered "Very well." The ship was reported a second time. The second report was that the ship was coming right for us. The officer told me to starboard my helm. The officer was Mr. Yates. I brought the ship up to southeast. The officer of the watch told me to "steady," and let her come up on her course again. The ship was reported a third time. That report was that the ship was a point on our starboard bow. The officer told me to starboard my helm again, and after I starboarded my helm I saw the masthead light about five points on the lee or starboard side of the foresail. I kept the wheel astarboard until the ship struck us. Either the officer on the fore-castle or the officer on the deck told me to put my helm to "port." This was a little bit before the collision. I had no time to put my helm a-port; while I was in the act of doing it the ship ran into us. The collision capsized me and the wheel and all onto the port side of the deck. A man that came from forward lifted me up from the deck, and brought me under the main rigging. I could not stand very well on my legs. I went aft again

to see if anything was left of the wheel or the relieving tackle, but I could find nothing, and could not steer the ship any more. An officer who came out of the wardroom told me to go to the pump on the spar deck underneath the bridge. At the same time I heard Mr. Stewart call out to the other ship to give us assistance, singing out "Ship ahoy." The ship was not far away from us then. I went to the pump to try and pump the ship out. The steam whistle was blown as I went to the pump. The steam whistle was stopped and No. 1 gun on the starboard side was fired three times, one after another, with an interval say of thirty or forty seconds between each. After that the steam whistle was started again; but it stopped of itself when the water came up and washed me off the deck, and I swam to Mr. Yates's boat.

To Mr. De Long: When the ship was first reported, she was reported as about half a point on the starboard bow. The second time she was reported about a point and a half on the starboard bow. The third time she was reported as coming right for us. I could not see her at that moment, but after I obeyed the order given to me, I could see her about four or five points on the starboard bow. No report that I heard was made as to her being dead ahead. The rail was too high for me to have seen the other steamer's side-lights. Mr. Stewart hailed three or four times. I heard him only singing out "Ship ahoy" two or three times. He stood right on the quarter-deck amidships as he hailed. The wheel was broken all to pieces; the poop cabin went overboard. I could not look into the captain's cabin. I did not see the captain come on deck. Mr. Phelan ordered me to the pump. I don't know who blew the whistle. I am certain that the whistle was stopped and then turned on again, after three guns had been fired. I sat down for about a minute after being carried forward from the wheel. I could see the rudder head, but I cannot say if the rudder itself was gone or not. I do not know what became of the quartermaster and the other man at the wheel. I heard a voice on the Bombay, but could not distinguish what was said. That was after the collision. No answer was given from our ship to the Bombay's. The hail from the Bombay came before Mr. Stewart hailed, just at the time of the collision. After the collision, we clewed up the fore-topgallant sail and the topsail again. I do not know anything about the main-topsail. I did not see any man injured or wounded on board our ship. I was working at the pumps till the water carried me away. After I got into the water, I could not see any one in the water, but I heard plenty of them crying out to the boat. All those whom we saw, we picked up. Mr. Yates got into the boat before I did.

To Mr. Barnard: I do not carry a watch in my pocket. I suppose it was about three or four minutes after the collision, that the first gun was fired. The stern was settling down when I heard the guns fired. It began to settle down when we were first struck. I was hit on the knee, and have been on the sick-list for five or six days on board the Idaho. I was not too much hurt to work at the pumps under circumstances such as those we were in. I ran straight from the stern of the ship (after having once returned to it) to the pumps. The Oneida was about sixteen or seventeen minutes above water after the collision. During those minutes, I saw no red lights. I saw the ship that went away from us. I saw her stern. After I went to the pumps, I did not look any more at the ship. While I was at the stern, I was looking after the ship to see if she would come back. The quartermaster was at the wheel with me. The foresail was set before the collision. The buntlines were not all hauled up. I cannot explain how the officer on the bridge could have seen the light in spite of the foresail. I don't believe he could; but there was an officer on the forecastle who could.

To the court: When the other vessel struck us, the Oneida's head was about southeast. Mr. Yates was in the boat before me. I did not sink and come up again. It was a good while after I took the wheel that a light on the starboard bow was reported. I am certain I heard the order given from the forecastle to the bridge. I could not recognize whose voice made those reports. When I saw the masthead light of the steamer. I think she was a good quarter of a mile from us. I could not see any of her hull, or rigging, or mast. I am sure I only heard Mr. Stewart call "Ship ahoy." I did not hear him say "Stay by us; you have out us down." The stern was flush with the water when the guns were fired. I did not hear one gun fired in advance of the other three. I heard no report given as to what lights were seen on board the other steamer. I suppose the ships were two hundred yards apart when Mr. Stewart hailed the Bombay. His hail was not in reply to a hail from the Bombay. It did not occur to me to look if the second tiller was carried away or not. I cannot say how long a time elapsed between the time when I heard the first report and the time of the collision. The first report was given some time before the half-past six hail. The collision took place a good while after the half-past six o'clock hail. I believe the last report was given after half-past six. When I saw the Bombay's stern after the collision, I did not see any foam as of a screw going round. I did not hear any noise as of steam being let off—or as of her engines going round. I was not close enough to see whether she was actually under steam or not.

ALBERT RUGAART.

WILLIAM BRITTANY, sworn, stated: I belonged to the Oneida. I was stationed on the starboard cat-head on the look out at the time of the collision with the Bombay. It was between six and half-past six o'clock. I saw a masthead light right ahead of us. I reported it to the officer of the fore-castle, who reported it to the officer of the deck. The first time I saw her I saw nothing but a masthead light. I made another report after that—say about fifteen minutes—as soon as I could see one of her side lights. I saw her starboard light—a green light, between one-half a point and a point on our starboard bow. I reported that. About a minute or a minute and a half after that, I reported her about four or five points on our starboard bow, and coming right for our starboard side-lights. I then saw her masthead light and her starboard side-light. When I first saw her I could just distinguish her masthead light. About fifteen minutes after that I saw her two lights; and she was, I suppose, about four or five miles from us. When I made the last report I should say she was a quarter of a mile from us, but I do not know exactly. I saw Kanonsaki light before I saw the steamer's light. When I first saw the steamer's light it was to the left of Kanonsaki light. Kanonsaki light was on our starboard bow. The second time I reported her, she was to the right (west) of the Kanonsaki light. At no time did I see the red light of the Bombay. The midshipman of the watch was on the fore-castle with me, beside other lookouts, but none are saved but myself. The midshipman of the fore-castle gave exactly my report to the officer on the bridge, after satisfying himself that what I reported was correct. I am in my thirtieth year and have been at sea sixteen or seventeen years.

WILLIAM BRITTANY.

WILLIAM ROBERT DALZIEL, sworn, states: I am Peninsular and Oriental Agent at this port. The steward of the Bombay did bring me a message from the captain on the night of the 24th of January. The steward gave me the captain's compliments, that he had had a slight collision with another vessel coming up the bay; and that he would be on shore to-morrow morning. The steward did not tell me what the ship's name was.

W. R. DALZIEL.

Mr. De Long and Mr. Barnard then addressed the court.
Decision reserved.

NINTH DAY.

FRIDAY, *February 11, 1870.*

The court re-opened.

LLEWELLYN STYLES DAWSON, lieutenant H. M. S. Sylvia, sworn, states: I remember the morning of the 25th January; the Sylvia went to sea that morning to look for the wreck of the Oneida. I remember Mr. Yates, of the Oneida, coming down into the wardroom of the Sylvia. In the course of conversation he related the circumstances of the collision between the Bombay and the Oneida. I cannot recollect the details of the narrative which he told us. He stated that he saw the lights, not the ship. I did not hear him say what lights he saw. He told me that upon seeing those lights he ordered the helm to port. He did not give me to understand at what length of time previous to the collision this order was given. He did not say that he starboarded his helm at any time; he said that Mr. Moldaur and the captain ordered him to starboard his helm. From what I understood, this was before the collision took place, and after he had seen the lights. He said that the captain and Mr. Moldaur corrected him and said "Always starboard;" this was after he himself had given the order to port. He did not express an opinion as to whose fault the collision was. I did not hear him find fault with the handling of the Bombay, nor with that of his own ship.

To Mr. De Long: I did not see Mr. Yates when he first came on board. I saw him in the wardroom. He appeared to be very excited, fatigued and moved. He appeared ill, and as if he could hardly realize the calamity. While the above conversation took place, Mr. Yates was addressing himself particularly to Lieutenant Gambier. I could not say exactly who else among the officers of the Sylvia were present. There was a sofa in our wardroom. After his tiffin, Mr. Yates laid down and went to sleep on that sofa. This conversation took place while he was waiting for tiffin, and during tiffin time. I am not sure whether Lieutenant Lyon and Lieutenant Anthony were present or not. They were on board at the time, but I cannot recollect whether they were in the wardroom. Lieutenant Istomin, of the Russian corvette, was present at the time of the conversation. I cannot remember what the first thing I heard Mr. Yates say was; about the first thing I can recollect him saying was, that he was the only surviving executive officer of the Oneida. I don't remember what was said in reply to that. I really cannot remember what was the next thing said, it is so long ago. I can remember that Mr. Yates gave me a narrative of the circumstances. I remember Lieutenant Gambier asking Mr. Yates how the collision took place. He described the occurrence as I have already said. He said he was the executive officer on deck;

that when he saw the Bombay's lights he ordered the helm to port; that the captain and Mr. Moldaur corrected him, and ordered the helm to starboard, and said "Always starboard." He described that the Bombay struck the Oneida on the quarter; he described the bravery displayed by some of the officers—that the assistant engineer refused to leave the engine-room; the manner in which the ship sunk; Captain Williams refusing to leave the bridge; how he himself had been overboard; how he got ashore to the Japanese village; the difficulty he had in procuring food, and his meeting the next morning the officer of the Idaho. That is all that I remember Mr. Yates himself having said. I heard Lieutenant Gambier say to Mr. Yates, "I heard that Captain Williams was ill; how was it that he was on deck at the time of the collision?" Mr. Yates said he was carried on deck at the time of the collision. I remember Lieutenant Istomin asking when he saw Mr. Tullock last, but I don't recollect his reply. I remember Mr. Campbell saying to him that he advised him to say nothing more about the collision, but to put it on paper, and lie down and go to sleep. I don't think I remember anything more. Mr. Yates did reply to Lieutenant Istomin, but I don't remember what he said. I did hear the reply; it has not impressed itself upon my memory. I did not know Mr. Tullock, and did not regard Mr. Yates's reply to a question about him. I think it was the same evening at the naval hospital that the conversation was alluded to by me. Mr. Maxwell, of the Sylvia, and Lieutenant Roys, of the Pearl, were present. I cannot answer that I told them word for word what I have now said; but certainly the substance of what I said was the same. I certainly remember Mr. Yates saying that Captain Williams had been on deck at the time of the collision. I did not hear that Captain Williams had been on deck before that time. It was at this time that I understood Mr. Yates to say that Captain Williams had corrected him, and I understood that it was in order to avoid the collision. I only give you Mr. Yates's words. I understood him to say that Captain Williams and Mr. Moldaur gave him the order to starboard in order to avoid the collision; but when questioned, he replied that Captain Williams was carried on deck at the time of the collision. I thought at the time this statement was strange, and, as I said before, Mr. Yates appeared to be confused. I had no particular object in questioning Mr. Yates. I was anxious, of course, to hear the circumstances of the collision. I did not carefully note what Mr. Yates said. At the time Mr. Campbell spoke to him, Mr. Yates said: "I am not now speaking before a court, but to gentlemen and officers; and I don't expect what I say to be repeated." I was in no way excited at the time. It is quite possible that I may not remember or remember incorrectly portions of the conversation. I did not hear Mr. Yates say anything about Captain Williams having been in his cabin. I cannot say whether I understood Mr. Yates to have meant that the order to starboard was given before or after Captain Williams was carried on deck. I don't think Mr. Yates stated that he gave the order to port in order to avoid the collision, or that Captain Williams gave the order to starboard in order to avoid the collision.

L. S. DAWSON,
Lieutenant.

JAMES CAMPBELL, paymaster, her Majesty's steamer Sylvia, sworn, states: I know Lieutenant Yates of the Oneida. I remember his coming on board the Sylvia on the morning of the 25th January. The doctor of the Oneida was also present. I took more notice of what the doctor said than I did of Mr. Yates's conversation. Mr. Yates was talking about the accident, but I cannot remember what he said. I remember advising him to lie down on the sofa and go to sleep, and to say nothing more about the collision. I thought he was suffering from mental excitement. The doctor said that just before the collision he heard an order from the forecastle "port," and then that an order to "starboard" was given by an officer on deck. The doctor was not at all excited at the time. He said that the order to "starboard" was given from the quarter deck of his own vessel. I think he even said that the officer of the deck had given it. I don't think it possible that the doctor could have said that he heard the order "starboard" from the deck of the other vessel. I fully understood that it was from the deck of the Oneida.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Paymaster.

FREDERICK WILLIAM JERRAD, sub-lieutenant, her Majesty's steamer Sylvia, sworn, states: I recollect Lieutenant Yates coming on board the Sylvia the morning after the Bombay and the Oneida had come into collision. I don't recollect his describing the circumstances of the collision. I don't recollect if he said anything of what had taken place on board the Oneida before the collision. I recollect nothing at all of what Mr. Yates said. I was on deck most of the time he was on board.

FREDERICK W. JERRAD,
Navigating Sub-lieutenant.

JAMES WILLIAM GAMBIER, first lieutenant, her Majesty's steamer Sylvia, sworn, states: I remember Lieutenant Yates coming on board the Sylvia on the 25th January.

I heard him at different times, while on board, relate the circumstances of the collision between the Bombay and the Oneida. Mr. Yates's story to me was, that when he saw the lights ahead, (not specifying any particular colored lights,) he ordered the helm to be ported. I asked him "how long he saw the lights before the collision occurred," and he said "About twenty minutes." He then said that the captain and navigating lieutenant came on deck, or were on deck, and ordered the helm to be starboarded. Mr. Yates remonstrated, thinking it was dangerous; and the captain then said, "Starboard, Mr. Yates; you'll keep your helm astarboard." That's all I heard Mr. Yates say myself.

To the court: I mean to say that Mr. Yates told me that the captain and the navigating lieutenant had come on deck and ordered the helm to be starboarded before the collision occurred. I did not ask Mr. Yates the question as to how the captain came on deck; but it struck me at the time that it was curious how the captain and navigating lieutenant had suddenly come on deck. This conversation took place in the wardroom. I'm not sure if Mr. Yates was at luncheon or not at the time. I did not hear Mr. Yates say anything about Captain Williams having been carried on deck. I was only in the wardroom for about a quarter of an hour the whole afternoon. It is possible that I might have asked how Captain Williams came on deck, seeing that he was sick; but I don't recollect having asked it. I remember that the doctor gave exactly the same account as Mr. Yates; saying that he heard the order to "port" given himself. I don't recollect that he stated at what time this order to "port" was given, whether long before the collision or not. I gave an account to Mr. Brunton of how the cause of collision had been described to me by Mr. Yates; also of what I had heard the Bombay's account was. Mr. Yates only told me that he saw the Bombay's lights, not specifying what colored lights. Mr. Yates did not mention the bearing of the Bombay when he saw the lights; but the impression in my mind was that he would have done right in porting when he said he received orders to starboard his helm. I am sure that the conversation had reference to a time previous to the collision. If I am now told that Captain Williams was not on deck until a few minutes after the collision, this fact would not in the slightest degree shake my conviction that I understood Mr. Yates to say that Captain Williams had given him the order to starboard his helm before the collision took place. Considering the time that has elapsed, my memory may be at fault in detail, but not as to the general outline of the subject. I am clear that Mr. Yates said that the captain and Mr. Moldaur had ordered him to starboard his helm, and it must have been before the collision took place; as there would have been no good in giving the order after it. At the time of this conversation, Mr. Yates appeared to be excited from the fatigue he had endured; and I did not attach much weight to what he said. I heard that Mr. Yates had contradicted himself, and I was not astonished, considering that he was surrounded by officers of all nations, all asking him questions at the same time; besides, he had gone through so much hardship and anxiety, that I saw his manner was strange. I thought he required sleep and rest.

JAS. W. GAMBIER,

Lieutenant Royal Navy.

The court here expressed its entire satisfaction that the reports that had been made regarding certain statements which were said to have been made by Mr. Yates, on board the *Sylvia*, were without foundation; and that no further evidence was required on this point.

Upon hearing this expression of the court's opinion Mr. De Long stated that he would call no evidence, as had been his intention, to refute the report of what Mr. Yates had said, and for the same reason declined to cross-examine this witness.

DECISION.

The questions before this court are,

First. Was the injury sustained by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's ship *Bombay* brought about by the fault of her commander, Mr. Eyre?

Second. After the collision had taken place between the steamship *Bombay* and the United States corvette *Oneida*, what was the conduct of the master of the former vessel?

To enable the court to decide the first question we have before us, shortly, the following evidence:

Mr. Eyre states that at about 6.30 p. m. (corrected time) on the 24th January last, having passed the light-house situated on Kanonsaki, his attention was called to the fact that a vessel was approaching him on his port bow. He thereupon looked through his glass, and perceived a bright light a half a point on his port bow; and immediately afterward he saw the two side-lights of the approaching steamer. He imagined that the steamer (which, it is ascertained, was the United States corvette *Oneida*) was about one mile distant from the *Bombay*, and immediately gave the order to port the helm, thus shutting out the *Oneida's* green light and opening her red light. Not con-

tent with this, he gave a second order "Hard a-port," and turned on his steam whistle. He supposed this to have occurred some five or six minutes before the collision took place; which would place about a mile or a mile and a half between the two steamers at this point. He kept his helm "hard a-port," until suddenly he saw the Oneida under full sail and steam, standing across his bows. Upon this he stopped his engines, and then seeing that a collision was imminent, put his helm "hard a-starboard" so as to bring his vessel round, and if possible pass the Oneida on his starboard side. The attempt, however, proved ineffectual to avert the collision, and the Bombay struck the Oneida on her starboard quarter. The vessels separated, and the Bombay's helm was at once put to port in order to clear her stern and boats, and save a second collision.

On the other hand Mr. Yates, who was the officer in charge of the deck of the Oneida on this occasion, gave the court a totally different account of the occurrence. He stated that the Bombay's masthead light was reported to him by the starboard lookout man as being in sight some fifteen or sixteen minutes before the collision took place, say at about 6.25 p. m. by his own account, and about half a point on his starboard bow. That at this time the Oneida, which had been heading southeast by south, was just recovering her former course south by east one-quarter east. That the Bombay came round Kanonsaki, passing to starboard; and thus opening out her green light, still one point on his starboard bow. That at this time he thought the Bombay must have been three miles off, but that the Oneida was kept on her course, as both he and the navigating officer thought that the Bombay would pass to starboard. Presently (the navigating officer having left the deck) he saw the Bombay at the distance of about a mile off, three points on his starboard bow, and heading directly for his green light. The opening out of all three lights of the Bombay at this instant showing him that she was approaching with a port helm, he at once gave the order "Starboard," and then "Hard a-starboard." He believed that he opened the Bombay's three lights some three minutes before the collision, so that the vessels must have been about a mile apart at that moment.

Now these two statements are utterly irreconcilable; and though the collision is accounted for by each of them, it certainly could never have occurred if both are correct. It is, therefore, necessary to look further, and see in how far each is substantiated.

The statement of Mr. Eyre is borne out in all its material points by the evidence of the pilot and chief officer who were on the bridge with him; and also by that of all the officers of the Bombay who are able to testify to the circumstances.

With regard to Mr. Yates's statement, however, the starboard lookout man of the Oneida affirms that at about fifteen minutes previous to the collision, he reported to Mr. Yates that he saw a masthead light right ahead; and that as soon as he could make out one of her side-lights, he reported her green light between one-half a point and a point on the Oneida's starboard bow. About a minute, or a minute and a half after that, he reported the steamer Bombay about four or five points on his starboard bow, and coming right for the Oneida's green light. But at no time did he see the Bombay's red light before the collision took place.

The helmsman asserts that he heard the Bombay reported three different times by the lookout to the officer of the watch—first, half a point on his starboard bow; secondly, a point and a half on his starboard bow; and thirdly, as coming right for the Oneida. That he received an order "Starboard," then "Steady"—and then to let the ship come on her course again, after the second report had been made; and after the third report had been made, Mr. Yates again told him to "Starboard," after doing which he saw the Bombay's masthead light about five points on the starboard side of the foresail. That he kept his helm hard a-starboard until he heard an order given to "port;" and that as he was in the act of obeying this order, the two ships came into collision.

It will thus be seen that the statements of Mr. Yates, the lookout man, and the helmsman, are more or less conflicting; but it may be gathered from them that when the Bombay's three lights should have been seen by the lookout man as well as by Mr. Yates, she was about three points on the Oneida's starboard bow, about a mile distant and porting her helm.

Mr. Yates states that at this moment he gave the order "Starboard," and then "Hard a-starboard." If these orders had been promptly obeyed the court is of opinion that the ships could not have come into collision. But the statement of Albert Rugsart, the helmsman, shows that the Oneida's head was about southeast when she struck, by which it would appear that she had only come up about three points in three minutes, so that Mr. Yates's order could not have been promptly obeyed.

Hence it is impossible to account for the collision by the statements of the survivors of the Oneida if these are unreservedly accepted.

We are of opinion that when Mr. Moldaur said to Mr. Yates that he could not go any further to the port or eastern shore and ordered him to resume his course for fear of running on to the Saratoga Spit, he should, knowing that it was his duty to get out of the way of an approaching vessel on his starboard side, at once have brought the Bombay on his port bow, and so opened out his red light instead of simply resuming his course. That if, when a collision was seen to be imminent, the same promptness had

been shown by the Oneida in porting her helm as was shown by the Bombay in putting her helm hard a-starboard, it might possibly have been averted; while, had it occurred, its effects would certainly have been far less serious. It is shown by the evidence of the Oneida's officers that at no time was the Oneida's speed slackened after the Bombay came in sight; and that, although the Bombay was considered to be persistently breaking a rule of the road by porting, the Oneida's helm was, nevertheless, kept a-starboard, and thus the judgment required to be exercised in order to counteract the presumed mismanagement of an approaching steamer was not shown.

These observations are not made as a judgment upon the management of the Oneida, which is beyond the province of this court to consider; but simply in order to institute such a comparison as is necessary to show the grounds upon which the court arrives at its conclusion.

If the statements of Mr. Eyre, his pilot, and officers are to be believed, we judge that he was right in keeping on the starboard side of the channel, and that he acted perfectly right in porting his helm as soon as he saw the Oneida's lights on the port bow. We judge that he should have slackened speed as soon as he saw the Oneida's lights; that he acted rightly in stopping his engines; that he had no time after stopping to reverse them; and that he exercised a sound judgment in starboarding his helm when he saw that a collision was imminent, and that the Oneida's helm was kept to starboard.

Upon comparison of the foregoing statements we find that the damage which has been sustained by the Bombay is in no way attributable to the default of her commander, Mr. Eyre.

As regards the second question, which this court is called upon to decide, viz: the conduct of Mr. Eyre after the collision had taken place, it may be observed that it has not been without long and serious deliberation among ourselves, and a most careful consideration of all the evidence adduced, that we have arrived at a unanimous decision.

We find from the evidence before us that on a dark but starlight night, the 24th of January last, the Steamship Bombay, through no fault of her commander, Mr. Eyre, came into collision with the United States corvette Oneida in close vicinity of Saratoga Spit, situated some ten miles from Yokohama.

That the effect of this collision on the Bombay was comparatively slight.

That guns were fired from the Oneida as signals of distress from ten to fifteen minutes after the collision took place.

That the report of these guns was not heard, nor were the flashes seen, on board the Bombay.

That after the collision, the fact of the Bombay having been hailed from the Oneida was reported to Mr. Eyre.

That Mr. Eyre only knew that some of the upper works of the Oneida had been carried away, and was unaware of the amount of injury sustained by her.

That the Bombay was a mail steamer carrying passengers and cargo, and was built in compartments, only one of which was reported to him as making water fast.

That the whole extent of the injury sustained by the Bombay was not ascertained till the day following the collision.

That immediately after the collision it was not considered to be serious, for had it been so, it is natural to suppose that the knowledge of the pilot would have been availed of, and the Bombay run on to the Saratoga Spit.

That in our opinion no danger to the Bombay, her passengers and cargo, was apprehended by Mr. Eyre.

That, from the questions he asked the pilot, he evidently thought that the Oneida might possibly have sustained serious injury.

That he waited, at the most, five minutes after the collision, to see if signals of distress were made from the Oneida.

That after his ship again proceeded, he gave no orders that the lookout should be kept in the direction of the Oneida.

That had he, or any one else, been keeping a proper lookout, the flash of the Oneida's guns must have been seen, though their report might not have been heard.

Under all these circumstances, it becomes our duty to pronounce whether, in our opinion, Mr. Eyre was justified in proceeding on his voyage, without waiting to ascertain whether the Oneida was in need of assistance.

We recognize the fact that he was placed in a position of great difficulty and doubt, and in circumstances under which he was called upon to decide promptly; but we regret to have to record it as our opinion, that he acted hastily and ill-advisedly, in that, instead of waiting and endeavoring to render assistance to the Oneida, he, without having reason to believe that his own vessel was in a perilous position, proceeded on his voyage.

This conduct constitutes, in our opinion, a breach of the thirty-third section of the sixty-third chapter of the merchant shipping act amendment act of 1862, and we there-

fore feel called upon to suspend Mr. Eyre's certificate for six calendar months from this date.

FRED. LOWDER,
H. B. M.'s Consul, President of the Court.
ARTHUR TINKLER,
Commander H. M. S. Ocean.
DAVID MOORE,
Staff Commander of H. M. S. Ocean.
JOHN GILFILLAN,
Master of S. S. Sultan.
WILLIAM CHAPMAN,
Master of Rockcliff.

KANAGAWA, February 12, 1870.

APPENDIX.

The addresses of Mr. De Long and Mr. Barnard, which could not be given, of course, among the official notes, we here subjoin. The evidence being ended, Mr. De Long read as follows:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA LEGATION, HEADQUARTERS, JAPAN.

To this Honorable Court:

I would state in regard to this case, and the propriety of my making an argument in it before this court, as follows:

Rather than two courts should sit to decide the issues that are now involved before this, each hearing but a part or one side of the evidence, and thus rendering decisions upon really *ex parte* evidence, I, in consultation with the American consul here, and her Majesty's minister and consul, concluded with all of them that it would be far more satisfactory to every one, including our respective governments, and far more liable to be productive of an intelligent and just result of these matters, if the whole of this case from the mouths of all witnesses should be heard by one and the same court, the representatives of both Great Britain and America to be present to see or assist in the management of the cause; to the end that all material facts should be elicited; that exact justice might be done. Then, inasmuch as the preliminary steps had been taken to organize this court upon the application of Mr. Dalziel, agent of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, it was concluded and agreed that we would here appear and hold such full and fair inquiry. I have appeared in this court, not as a counsel, but as a minister of the United States of America, taking such steps as I deemed necessary to the end of eliciting all of the facts necessary to enable the administration of the government I represent to fairly know and understand where rests the blame for the loss of national property, and the lives of one hundred and twelve of our nation's gallant sons.

Her Majesty's representative, like myself, has also been constant in his attendance upon this trial, making such suggestions and proposing to the court such questions during this examination as he deemed proper; but has been saved the necessity of making oral examination of witnesses, by reason of the fact that the accused has been represented by counsel learned in the law, besides his brother captain in the same line, Mr. Edmonds, and the agent of the company, Mr. Dalziel.

If the course of proceeding is without precedent, it is one that the British and American authorities here both deemed wise; and for pursuing which they are responsible only to their respective governments, although, as far as I am concerned, this public statement is made of respect to public opinion.

Having diligently attended to this proceeding until all witnesses within my knowledge have been critically examined and the truth ascertained as nearly as possible, I feel that I have proceeded as far as I may with propriety do, lest I may sink the minister in the counsellor.

Whilst, therefore, I do not consider that I may with propriety engage in an argument of this cause, it may not be amiss for me to submit herewith a few general remarks.

This cause is one that naturally must attract throughout Europe and America much attention; and all of our proceedings and your honor's judgment must necessarily be expected to be passed in review and critically discussed by the civilized world. In addition to this, the conclusions of this court in this case must necessarily be regarded as a precedent of a leading character, at least by the two great nationalities here represented.

Hence considering that your actions here must live after you, and that the greatest possible good or ill may be worked by your action, I feel safe in the assurance that you neither desire, nor can you afford, to do aught else than mete out by your judgment unbending and rigorous justice, regardless alike of the nationality of the accused and his accusers, and also of the individual sympathy you may feel for him by whose negligence or error it may have been that this dire calamity has been wrought.

Viewed from this standpoint, the question of what may or may not be the consequences to the officers of the steamer *Bombay*, of your judgment in this action, sinks into utter insignificance; besides the most important effects upon the maritime interests of England and America, and indeed of the civilized world, your action here must necessarily have.

That the steamer *Bombay* on the night of the 24th of January, 1870, in the bay of Yedo, on a starlight, stormless night, in a deep-water channel several miles in width, collided with the American man-of-war *Oneida*, causing her to sink in about twenty fathoms of water, and besides entailing her loss, also caused the untimely death of *one hundred and twelve men*, is an historical fact.

That this steamer, of much superior tonnage to the *Oneida*, an iron vessel with a crew of ninety-three men, and equipped with seven boats, after this collision stood on into port without lowering a boat or changing her course or making a signal, stands also admitted. That, anchoring in a harbor surrounded by men-of-war of nearly all nations within easy communication, these officers saw proper to give no alarm during that entire night of what had occurred, but left the information of this most serious affair to reach those authorities by means of the efforts of survivors of the *Oneida*, and contented themselves with simply mentioning the circumstance of a collision having occurred, in such a manner as to give rise to no serious apprehension, and sending a similar message to the office of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company thereof, connecting it with the quieting assurance that the *Bombay* had sustained no material damage.

That the *Bombay*, without any repairs, was able to, and did, on the following morning proceed to the scene of collision in safety and return here, are also unquestionable facts in the case.

These facts, taken in connection with the exhibit of the engineer's log of the *Bombay*, which, being entered up within a very few minutes after the collision, reads that about 6.15 o'clock of that day or evening her engines were stopped, and that about 6.19 o'clock following were started ahead again, (which I take for granted will be by all unbiased minds considered as conclusive evidence of the length of the delay made by the *Bombay* at the time of a collision. Indeed, whether such action resulted in any actual stoppage of the headway of that steamer which admittedly was proceeding before that time at the rate of seven and a half to eight and a half knots per hour, I leave to your honors to decide;) and that the *Oneida* was heard by the officers of the *Bombay* to hail that steamer, and which fact was at once reported to her commander, make up a sum of facts which alone must shock the sensibilities of mankind. Thus, leaving out of consideration in this case the question as to whether the *Bombay's* commanding officer saw the horrid rent in the *Oneida's* quarter that at least some of their subalterns and one passenger saw; whether they heard the repeated hail of the *Oneida's* officers or heard her whistle or heard her guns, said to be so plainly heard by many others much further off and in the same direction that the *Bombay* was from the *Oneida*; also setting aside, as but the ebullition of fretfulness, the remarks of her captain to the effect that "he had cut the whole quarter off of a damned Yankee frigate," and "that he had served her well, as he met her with her helm astarboard;" and also disregarding his refusal the next morning, when requested by her Majesty's senior naval officer of this station to proceed to the scene of the disaster to rescue any survivors that might be found, and his protest against obeying even the order of the agent of his company so to do; this court must find a sufficiency of grave and accepted truths, upon which, in passing, you must solemnly impress the seal of your approval or condemnation; thereby perhaps committing at least one of the greatest maritime nations of the world to the policy marked out by your decision.

I quite agree with the idea that the object of all law is not vengeance, but justice. That punishments are inflicted not that pain may be caused, but that wrongs through fear of punishments may be prevented. I ask nothing at your hands from vengeance sake, or from ill will to the accused. On the contrary, with you I would and will, so far as it may be done, throw the mantle of charity over all that it can be made conscientiously to cover; but I would that international law—that bond of union of all nations, that has no origin but common consent and common custom, that has no common arbiter, that is in fact but a great national moral code—may not be made powerless to punish crimes and prevent wrongs of a nature such as this; which, if allowed, are liable at any time again to spread desolation and misery in numberless houses, besides seriously involving the amicable relations of governments themselves.

With these hastily expressed views, without argument of evidence or weighing of disputed facts, to a British tribunal and to British justice I submit this cause for judgment.

Mr. Barnard then addressed the court as follows:

With regard to what has fallen from Mr. De Long, who represents the survivors and their friends upon this inquiry, which, no doubt, involves the important question as to the cause of the collision and the loss of life and valuable property, I feel, so far as the

real and true questions at issue for your consideration are concerned, I have not so difficult or arduous task as I might have had to perform, for the reason that you are all quite competent from your nautical knowledge to decide fairly and equitably; and that whatever may have been your views, impressions, or sentiments previously, you will only be guided by the evidence, and not led away by the excitement of public outcry, or other sentimental or clamorous influences, but will calmly arrive at an equitable, just, and satisfactory conclusion. And, in passing, I would say that I have failed to discover that this inquiry merits any international notice, or demands special distinction from other like collisions and occurrences; and I cannot myself see what international issues, rights, liabilities, or duties are involved.

In endeavoring to marshal the evidence given at this inquiry, I would fain divide it into two separate parts, as follows:

1st. As to what took place on board the steamers Bombay and Oneida immediately pending their coming in view of each other, up to the time of actual colliding; in order to ascertain if it was caused by the persons in command and on board of the steamer Bombay; or, if not, through whose default or negligence it was caused; and,

2d. As to the conduct of the commander of the Bombay, Captain Eyre, after the collision; and whether he was justified from any cause or causes, (stating them, considering his damages and all attendant circumstances,) in not going back immediately after the collision (when he had casually examined his own damage) to look for the steamer Oneida, and offer assistance in case of need.

As to the first proposition, this will call for only a few remarks, from the fact that you are better qualified as judges in nautical matters to decide whether my client acted as became a seaman and navigator, and obeyed in every particular the international rules of the road by steering his vessel on the starboard side, but within the fairway of this intricate, dangerous, and narrow channel, which neither he nor his officers or crew had ever before penetrated.

The evidence of the officers, crew, and persons on board the steamer Bombay shows that Captain Eyre was most cautious, careful, and prudent; being himself on the bridge at his post of duty, with the pilot, for a length of time before the occurrence; having all the officers and crew planted on watch at their respective stations; neglecting no usually observed precaution in entering and pursuing this circuitous channel. The night was dark; when suddenly the commander and his numerous men on the lookout discerned a bright light ahead, coming toward them, and gradually they discovered a strange steamer's light slightly on their port bow; and seeing that if the two vessels continued their respective courses, they would either meet end on end, or pass so near as to involve the risk of a collision. Well, the evidence before you, gentlemen, clearly shows what took place on board the steamer Bombay, by the testimony of Captain Eyre and of those persons on duty under his orders, corroborated by the passengers, who are disinterested. And I may say that all the persons from the steamer Bombay have given their evidence distinctly and clearly, without any sort of evasion or discrepancy. They have, one and all, stated on oath, that some minutes before the collision, Captain Eyre saw the Oneida's three lights ahead, about half a point on his port bow, and immediately ordered his helm to be put to port, (which, like every other order given on board, was promptly and energetically obeyed,) and kept it so until the Oneida's green light was shut in; and when the pilot remarked they were well clear of her, the captain's reply was, "Port still; let her go a little further." But all to no purpose. The Oneida came right across the Bombay, opening her starboard light and closing her port one; when the Bombay's steam whistle was sounded and her engines were stopped. But the Oneida still came on with all canvas set, and going before a strong northeast breeze under sail and steam, and was consequently out of sight and hearing in no time, before they had time either to see or hear anything in the way of sounds or signals. The ill-fated Oneida, being without any proper head person or commander in charge, came flying along at a great rate of speed, while the executive and navigating, as well as all the other officers, excepting Mr. Yates, who was alone on duty on deck, were down below at their dinner, and he having just before starboarded his helm, instead of porting it, at the instance of the navigating officer, who had taken a glance and fancied he saw the Bombay's green light in the hurry of the moment, when, in point of fact, it was his red light, and that on his port bow. In his anxiety to do right in that emergency, Mr. Yates may have been mistaken, and must have been if the persons on board the Bombay spoke the truth; because in that case it was a physical impossibility for him to have seen the Bombay's green light two points on his, the Oneida's, starboard bow. His evidence on this point was very indistinctly given and incongruous.

Again, his evidence upon other less important matters was conflicting, and therefore unsatisfactory. He, no doubt, desired to be candid and tell plainly all he knew; but let us see what were his means of acquaintance with what he narrated to the court. I believe that Mr. Yates intently persuaded himself that Mr. Moldaur, the navigator, had seen the Bombay's green light before he went down to dinner; but, in fact, the Bombay was then far off, and had only just shown her bright light when Mr. Moldaur went below, saying he thought it was her green light. And it was probable, if not

natural, that Mr. Yates took an idea from this uncertain statement made by Mr. Moldaur on leaving, to agree with him, without considering whether or not he personally had seen the Bombay's green light at any time. Mr. Yates was the only witness who gave a connected, straight-forward account of what he fancied occurred on board the Oneida immediately before and after the occurrence; and he may have been swayed by the idea or bias that Mr. Moldaur could not be mistaken. But it was singular; if he was so positive that he had done right in starboarding the Oneida's helm, why did he send down a boy twice to the wardroom to ask Mr. Moldaur, navigating officer, to come on deck? There must, one would think, have been a serious wavering doubt, sufficient to distrust Mr. Yates's own belief, that he was doing wrong in starboarding his helm, in lieu of porting it, which latter would have carried the Oneida quite clear, with a wide, easy berth to pass in. Did Mr. Yates base his confident judgment upon his personal inspection, or on the accuracy of the experience and observation made by the navigating officer under whose orders he was acting? In several important particulars, Mr. Yates's evidence conflicts with statements made by other survivors, called by Mr. De Long evidently to corroborate each other. Again, Mr. Yates very fairly admitted that he could not be certain of what speed the Oneida was going, from the fact that Mr. Adams, the midshipman of the fore-castle starboard watch, heaved the log for the first time in his life, and that he may have missed a knot. And as to the statements made by the other survivors and outside witnesses called, surely Mr. De Long himself was not satisfied with his bright specimen of a pilot, who seemed to know little about the duties of seamen, and nothing of the rules of the road in passing narrow channels; and who only could remember such few matters as he thought might serve the interests of the other side, which represented the Oneida's sufferers. As to the exaggerated statements, (which cannot possibly coincide with those made by Mr. Yates and the other fair spoken witness Anderson, the Oneida's boatswain,) made by the remainder of the survivors, together with the man at the wheel and Brittany, they were all more or less confused, and in other respects altogether unreliable; making statements heard from others, with injured feelings, against the steamer Bombay and those in command of her. For instance, the witness Hiltz only remembered what he thought proper; and affected, contrary to facts, to be on close and intimate terms with Mr. De Long—which no one could believe likely. While it was sworn by Anderson, who gave his answers in a prompt manner, without regard to consequences, that he himself wished to lay alongside the Oneida, instead of leaving her, and so did the other men in the same boat, who all declared they could see no large junk, with large square sails, going fast before the wind; or any junk of any kind. And Mr. Crowninshield informed you that when he got clear from the wreck there were lots of persons skating and swimming, who could have been put into the other boat had it not been taken away by some one who was not the proper officer in charge of it. Thus the survivors' disconnected and frequently incredible assertions, uncorroborated, cannot, I feel sure, be relied upon by the court of inquiry; whereas the clear, evident, distinct, circumstantial declarations made by Captain Eyre, his officers, passengers, and crew, could not be upset or altered in any way, by all the legal acumen and ingenuity of Mr. De Long's cross-examination.

Your honor and gentlemen, with regard to the second question, which, in the eyes of public opinion, is more important than the first proposition, viz: Was Captain Eyre, under the circumstances of his having received bad injuries to his own vessel, (the extent of which might have been much greater, and the extent and nature of which could not be found out in, say, about ten minutes—the time the Bombay stopped after the collision,) to blame for going on without tendering assistance by turning his vessel round, and endeavoring to find and overtake the injured one? And further, what would have been the result, could the steamer Bombay's damages have been in open channel overhauled, so as to be enabled to learn the real and true damage, and had the Bombay put back instead of coming on?

How long would it take the steamer to turn round? And was it possible with the start the Oneida had to have overtaken her, even had the steamer shown blue lights to direct the Bombay where to find her, (because it appears from the evidence that she did not head towards Saratoga Spit, the place where the pilot thought they would reach her in case of danger,) and it is clear they could not have found the injured vessel had she been adrift, without any lights to guide them, especially in mid-channel, whither those on board directed the Oneida's course if they directed it at all.

I am of opinion, on reading through the evidence given on both sides, that the result would have been the same, viz: that the Bombay, with the start the Oneida had, could not have caught her up in time to have been of any use, or to have saved a solitary life. The Oneida herself ought to have taken in sail and blown off steam and stopped, as she made for the nearest land—Saratoga Spit. With these precautions there might have been some chance of saving more, if not all of the Oneida's crew and officers; and the commander and his officers might then, by the Oneida's stopping, have seen that she really required immediate help; and so far, the evidence shows that it could not appear that any person took the command or lead in the Oneida, or even stopped

her engines, which seem only to have stopped when the vessel filled with water and sank. There can be no possible doubt that if the Oneida's engines had been stopped and her sails clewed up by those on board as soon as they saw that a collision was inevitable, and thus, to some extent, the force of the blow avoided, we should never have heard of this sad calamity.

Again, it is admitted that no blue lights or rockets were burnt, and the steam-whistle always seems to have been sounded continuously, even when the guns were fired; which were discharged to leeward, instead of the other direction, in which the persons on board the Bombay might have a chance of hearing them.

Now, gentlemen, upon this point of not waiting, or going in search of the Oneida, I have to ask: Is it at all likely that if Captain Eyre had known the Oneida had received her death wound, and had given it a single thought that there was any danger whatever of loss of life on board of her, do you think for one moment that he would not have done all in his power to save every man?

What are Captain Eyre's antecedents? Many years ago, he entered her Majesty's navy, and afterwards joined the honorable East India Company's service, where he remained several years; since which time he has been employed as a careful and prudent commander in the Peninsular and Oriental Company's service—with credit to himself, and to their satisfaction; having spent altogether thirty-four years at sea, and never before met with any kind of disaster. It is evident to your minds, I feel sure, gentlemen, that Captain Eyre had no idea of what nationality she was, until Lieutenant Leventhorpe, of her Majesty's ship Ocean, told him that she must be the vessel because no other had left. They could have met at that time and place; and the pilot, who was and is an American citizen, said he thought she was a Japanese from the way she went on in crossing the Bombay's bows. All the witnesses have declared that whatever they might have seen or fancied they saw, they never reported it to the captain, who was in such a position on the bridge that he could not see the side of a vessel alongside and close, because of the boards which are used to reflect the side lights forward; and they agree in all their statements, except in a few unimportant trifles.

Had the Oneida been properly found in boats in good order, there can be no possible doubt that not a life need have been lost. Remember how short a time it took to put all the passengers and crew of the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Singapore in boats, and land them safely with provisions and a large quantity of treasure. Yet the ship struck on a sunken rock, and went down in less time than the survivors of the Oneida say she floated.

As to what is alleged—that Captain Eyre is said to have stated that he had cut the whole quarter off of a "damned Yankee frigate," even if it were said at all by him, which I very much doubt, it was after Lieutenant Leventhorpe had been on board to fetch some lady passengers, and had informed Captain Eyre, in reply to his inquiries as to what vessel had left Yokohama during the afternoon of that day, that the Oneida was the only one.

And what I should like you, gentlemen, to consider is, whether public opinion or the proprietors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company would have justified, or have admonished and probably discharged Captain Eyre, if, without considering his own damaged state, he had turned round quickly and followed, under power of steam, with mails and passengers on board, and had, on a dark night, lost or endangered the lives of the persons on board his own ship, by running upon some invisible danger; or, if he went straight on the Oneida wreck, the top-masts of which are above water? For you must not forget that the Oneida would have at least a quarter of an hour's start, and there is no possibility that the Bombay could have reached her before she sunk.

And now, with regard to Mr. De Long's summing up, addressed to the gentlemen comprising this court of inquiry. With reference to the warning he there gave, viz: that your decision in this inquiry would have a political influence upon international maritime interests in America and England. Such political introductions are uncalled for; and the result of this investigation has no bearing upon, nor is it likely to be affected by them, inasmuch as losses of this nature have from time to time heretofore happened, and will no doubt happen again, particularly if vessels of this class are left in the charge of negligent or indifferent junior officers, in intricate passages, and not fully and properly fitted with plenty of good sea-going boats.

Although Captain Eyre and all of us deplore this lamentable accident, sympathizing deeply with the unfortunate sufferers' friends, both here and in America, nevertheless the blame should be determined and rest only upon those to whom the blame is due; and there is a great deal of blame due to the ill-fated persons themselves for having no system or apparent order on board.

I regret that Mr. De Long should have intimated, in his summing up, his views that the captain of the steamer Bombay ought to have made a special report on arrival at Yokohama. Neither Captain Eyre nor any one else could know the facts of the case much sooner than he himself—which was on the following morning. And I regret to notice the vindictive, revengeful tone which percolates and absorbs the language of Mr. De Long's address or demand for British justice. This is sure to be had. But that this de-

plorable accident might have been avoided by the persons on board the Oneida cannot be refuted; and although it is painful to come to this conclusion, the persons lost, to a great extent, have themselves to blame.

I have now only to thank your honor, and gentlemen the assessors, on the part of those I represent, for the patient hearing and attention you have given to the inquiry; and for your courtesy and consideration in permitting every report or statement, however exaggerated, to be brought before you and thoroughly sifted, in order that Captain Eyre may eventually be enabled to clear himself from blame, and exculpated by public opinion; feeling convinced that whatever decision you may arrive at will be imbued with the spirit of equity, and that you will do full justice to the issue you have to decide.

Letter from the Secretary of the Navy to the Secretary of State.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 30, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to request you to furnish to this department copies of such dispatches of the United States minister at Japan, relating to the collision between the Oneida and the Bombay, as in your judgment may properly be made public, in order that they may be transmitted to the Senate and House of Representatives, in connection with the documents to be transmitted by this department in reply to a resolution of that body.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

Letter from the Secretary of State to the Secretary of the Navy.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 30, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of even date, asking for copies of any dispatches of Minister De Long relating to the collision between the Oneida and Bombay. In reply I have to inclose copies of all his dispatches relating to the subject.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

Hon. G. M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. De Long to Mr. Fish.

No. 17.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN JAPAN,
Yokohama, February 1, 1870.

SIR: It is my painful duty to report to you the total loss of the United States steamer Oneida, in this bay, on the evening of the 24th ultimo. She came in collision with the English mail steamer Bombay, which,

without stopping to inquire into the injury inflicted, proceeded to her anchorage at this port, where she arrived before 8 o'clock p. m.

No report of this sad occurrence was made that evening by the master of the Bombay; and it was not until the next morning, at about 6 o'clock, that I was informed that Dr. Suddard, senior medical officer of the Oneida, with a boat's crew, had arrived at Yokohama by land, and that a terrible disaster had taken place. Of all her officers and men, only those before me were then supposed to have been saved.

I immediately proceeded to procure the means of visiting the scene of the disaster. Steam was promptly got up on the American steamer Yangtze, and in her I went to the spot, leaving here at a quarter before 9 o'clock a. m.; but no trace of the ill-fated ship was visible.

Her Britannic Majesty's ship *Sylvia* and the English mail steamer *Bombay* also proceeded down the bay, the latter taking up two officers and thirty-seven men of the Oneida from the Japanese navy yard at Yokoska, all of whom I promptly ordered to come on board the Yangtze; but after vainly searching, the three steamers named returned to their anchorage.

I transmit herewith (inclosure No. 1) list of those who were saved.

As soon as the Japanese authorities heard what had occurred, they promptly came to tender their condolence. They issued orders to all their people on the coasts to render whatever assistance might be needed, and to deliver to their officials any articles that might be recovered.

I also received a kind letter of sympathy from the *chargé d'affaires* of the North German Confederation, and most cordial expressions of condolence from the commander and officers of the Russian corvet *Vsadnick* at this port.

The senior officer of her Britannic Majesty's navy, Captain Stanhope, also called on me, and very promptly ordered both the *Sylvia* and the mail steamer *Bombay* to the scene of the disaster, and the steam launch of her Britannic Majesty's ship *Ocean* was placed at the disposal of the senior officer of the *Idaho*, and has been employed in cruising in the bay with Mr. Turner, the master of that storeship, till the 28th ultimo, when I made an arrangement with the owner of the *Aroostook*, chartering that vessel, formerly a gunboat in the navy, to cruise in the bay during a period not exceeding one month, for the purpose of recovering the remains of the officers and men of the Oneida and of public property, if possible.

I transmit, inclosure No. 2, copy of that arrangement as proposed, and No. 3, copy of my acceptance. Of this I trust you will be pleased to approve. I also transmit, inclosure No. 4, translation of letter of instructions from the Japanese authorities to their people to render all facilities that may be required.

The *Aroostook* having been kindly furnished with engineers by Captain Michaeloff, of the Russian corvet *Vsadnick*, left here on the 30th ultimo, under command of Mr. Turner, above named, and this day a report has been received by me that the wreck has been found, and that at low water one of her masts is visible. I shall take immediate steps in concert with the naval officer on this station for the recovery of the public property.

The collision being in every respect a most extraordinary one, involving heavy loss and heavy responsibility, it is of great importance to correctly ascertain all the facts connected with it. I have therefore deemed it my duty to personally attend the inquiry into all the circumstances now being held at the British consulate by a naval court convened for that purpose.

On my return in the Yangtze, in the afternoon of the 25th ultimo, I found that this court of inquiry had already been organized at the British consulate, and it was then at once agreed between her Britannic Majesty's representative and myself, in order to avoid delay, and obtain full information as promptly as possible, that this court should examine the witnesses on both sides, and that both of us should be present to assist in conducting the investigation.

I am well aware that this course is without precedent; but being myself an attorney—there being none in this place with whom I am sufficiently acquainted, and not being authorized to employ any—I felt that I had no option in the matter—to elicit the truth being a paramount consideration in my opinion, to which all others should necessarily be subordinate.

The investigation is now progressing, and the result will show what further steps it may be necessary to take.

A report of these proceedings is being published by the local press, but as it is incomplete, and I have had no time to verify it, I beg you will suspend forming an opinion of these proceedings until a full and authenticated report shall have reached you, and this I trust I shall be able to transmit by the mail which leaves here on the 23d instant.

I send this by a sailing ship to San Francisco, whose original destination (New York) was suddenly changed on the arrival of the mail steamer China yesterday. This sailing vessel is to leave with all possible dispatch.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

C. E. DE LONG,
Minister Resident in Japan.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Inclosure No. 1 is a list of the men saved from the United States steamer Oneida.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Mr. Stearns to Mr. De Long.

YOKOHAMA, January 27, 1870.

SIR: On behalf of the owner of the steamer Aroostook, I beg leave to place her at your excellency's disposal for such purposes as you may require her in connection with the wreck of the United States steamer Oneida, on the following conditions, viz:

That you provide insurance on the vessel to the extent of Mexican dollars fifty thousand, (\$50,000.)

That you find all coals and stores that may be required; and that you furnish a crew for the vessel.

I beg to leave any question as to remuneration to your excellency, should the vessel prove of any service.

I am, sir, your obedient, humble servant,

JOHN O. P. STEARNS.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

Mr. De Long to Mr. Stearns.

AMERICAN LEGATION, Yokohama, January 27, 1870.

SIR: Your communication of this date is before me, and I hasten to reply, inasmuch as it is imperative that search be made for the remains of the ill-starred victims of the

recent fatal disaster to the sloop of war Oneida, and also to secure such effects, &c., as may be washed from the wreck on shore.

The captain of the Russian man-of-war Vsadnick, has kindly tendered the services of efficient engineers; the survivors of the Oneida and others from the storeship will constitute an able crew, and with a quantity of stores, for which I shall make a requisition on the officer commanding the Idaho, I trust to be able to make an efficient and successful search for the remains of my countrymen, and ascertain, if possible, the location of and survey the wreck.

I shall then accept the offer so kindly and opportunely made, acceding to your terms, and I shall recommend my government that a reasonable compensation be made for such service as may be done by the Aroostook. To-night I shall complete all necessary arrangements for sailing, and shall leave to-morrow by early light for the scene of the disaster.

I am, sir, &c.,

C. E. DE LONG,
Minister Resident.

JOHN O. P. STEARNS, Esq.,
Agent for the Gunboat Aroostook.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

Translation of General Instructions.

The American man-of-war, Oneida, having sunk off the Kanonsaki, in Soshie, on the night of the 24th instant, another man-of-war of the same nationality, the Aroostook, will cruise for some time on that coast for the purpose of recovering the bodies of the drowned and of all that belonged to that ship.

Therefore, all those who reside on the coasts, as hereinafter mentioned, are strictly ordered, as already notified, to deliver to the said ship, Aroostook, at once, the bodies, and all articles that may be found. Fishermen, and those who are engaged in navigation, are to act in accordance with these instructions.

In case the ship Aroostook should require any assistance, owing to stress of weather, or in any other respect, every possible facility must be given her, and all requests made by those who come ashore from the said ship must be complied with in a friendly manner.

The foregoing to be made known to all without exception, and its contents to be promptly circulated.

The 27th day of the 12th month, January 28, 1870.

SAIBANSHO KANAGAWA KEN.

TO THE OFFICIALS ON THE COASTS OF SAGAMI, MUSASHI, AWA AND KADSUSA.

Mr. De Long to Mr. Fish.

No. 23.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN JAPAN,
Yokohama, February 22, 1870.

SIR: My dispatch No. 17, and telegram No. 18, both dated the 1st instant, conveyed to you the sad intelligence that the United States steamer Oneida, on the evening of the 24th ultimo, collided in this bay with the British mail steamer Bombay, and was totally lost.

A list of those who were saved was also furnished.

At about daybreak of the 25th ultimo, it was reported to me that Dr. Suddards, the senior medical officer, with fifteen men of the Oneida, had reached this port by land; that their ship had been lost at a point estimated to be about ten or twelve miles from this anchorage, and though this officer knew of no more survivors, it was hoped that others might have been able to save themselves in boats, or might possibly be floating on fragments of the wreck.

After this collision the British mail steamer Bombay had pursued her course to the anchorage, without even stopping to inquire whether

any assistance could be rendered; and as this action had created a feeling which it was necessary to control, I did not hesitate to order that the men who were saved should at once be sent on board the store-ship Idaho and remain there.

This disabled storeship being the only national vessel in Japan and at this port, the United States not even having a steam launch in this country, I would have been obliged to apply to foreign authorities for the means of visiting the scene of the disaster but for the timely offer of the American steamer Yangtsze, which was then preparing to sail on the afternoon of that day for China; and as soon as steam could be got up in her, I proceeded on my painful duty, animated by the hope of saving life. But in that hope I was disappointed; no trace of the ill-fated ship, of any kind whatever, could be discovered. I was accompanied by Commander Mixhasloff, of the Russian corvette Vsadnick, and the boats of that vessel, fully manned, were towed by the Yangtsze.

The English and French senior naval officers had each sent a steam-launch, and her Britannic Majesty's ship Sylvia, and the British mail steamer Bombay, also proceeded down the bay to search. The latter having taken on board the other survivors of the Oneida off the Japanese navy yard of Yokoska, where they had landed during the night. I sent a request for their transfer to the Yangtsze, which was promptly complied with.

On my return to this port in the afternoon of that day, (the 25th,) I met the British minister, from whom I learned that preliminary steps had already been taken to hold a naval court of inquiry at the British consulate; and I then agreed with him, as the evidence of such a court of inquiry could be used in any proceedings that might hereafter be instituted, that the witnesses on both sides should be examined before this court, and that both her Britannic Majesty's minister and myself should be present to conduct or aid in conducting the investigation.

I was aware that such a course is without precedent, but the fact of both the British minister and myself being present imparted to the court the character of a joint inquiry, and materially contributed to reassure the public opinion that was then freely being expressed on the collision, and which, if not so checked, might have led to complications and unpleasantness among the several nationalities at this place.

The prevailing impression was that Captain Eyre, of the British mail steamer Bombay, after a collision the severity of which he must have known, proceeded on his course without tendering assistance, thus leaving more than one hundred of his fellow-men to perish; that his inhumanity was revolting, and that he deserved summary punishment. The British minister informally called my attention to reports received by him that the infliction of such summary treatment might be attempted at any moment, and it was certainly most desirable to promptly prevent any outbreak of feeling, however just or natural, or any steps being taken that might interfere with a clear and correct statement of all the facts and circumstances of this terrible disaster being carefully arrived at.

With this object in view, I preferred joining my colleague of Great Britain in the court already organized to the summoning of such a court in our consulate. If two courts of inquiry (at the United States and British consulates) had been held simultaneously at this port, it was most likely that such a course, however it may have conformed with law, would have proved highly inexpedient, as instead of allaying the existing excitement, which was effectually accomplished, it would have been

intensified, and in such manner might have led to a breach of the peace, and thus added other deplorable results to the great calamity already so full of grief and sorrow.

I look forward with solicitude, though with much confidence, to your approval of my course, trusting that you will be pleased to consider that I was obliged to act with promptness and decision in my endeavors to save life and property, to prevent acts of violence which were threatened, and to avoid delay in eliciting all the facts connected with this disaster.

The Japanese governors at this port had promptly instructed their people to deliver to the local authorities all they might find, and to render such aid as might be required; and an English steam-launch, with an officer of the Idaho on board, continued the search along the shores of the bay. In order that this might be more effectively done, I accepted the offer of the owners of the steamer Aroostook, formerly belonging to the navy, and through the courtesy of the commander of the Russian corvette Vsadnick, who kindly furnished an engineer, I was enabled, as soon as the Aroostook was officered and manned from the Idaho, to dispatch her down the bay for that purpose. In my dispatch No. 17, of the 1st instant, I reported the charter of that vessel, transmitting copy of the offer made and of my acceptance, from which you will have perceived that beyond the payment of a premium of insurance on her for the space of one month, and a supply of coal, no expense has been incurred.

After closing that dispatch I learned that the wreck had been discovered, and in my telegram of the same date, (No. 18,) I reported this fact to you. The wreck was promptly buoyed.

I then sent to Shanghai for two divers named Logee, who are provided with a complete diving apparatus, for the purpose of examining the spot, and furnishing an estimate of the cost of saving the armament and, if possible, of raising the wreck.

On the 5th the body of Commander Williams was recovered, and on the 8th instant it was buried, with full military honors, in which all nationalities, represented by their highest authorities, civil, naval, and military, and a large concourse of residents, joined. Since then the body of the carpenter, Mr. J. D. Pinner, is the only one that has been found.

On the 12th instant, after a delay of a few days, occasioned by a wish to receive further testimony from the officers of her Britannic Majesty's ship Sylvia, which vessel was then at Hiogo, and had been ordered to return to this port for that purpose, a decision was rendered by the naval court of inquiry.

I transmit herewith, No. 1, an authenticated report of the proceedings, including the decision, without comment.

The divers, Messrs. Logee, arrived here yesterday from Shanghai, and in a day or two their apparatus will be in working order, when they will be prepared to examine the wreck. The chief of staff, Commander Roe, who has arrived, will no doubt address the Navy Department by this mail.

I transmit herewith, inclosure No. 2, original letter, addressed to me by Lieutenant Lyons, United States Navy, covering diagram explanatory of the collision, fully illustrating the views entertained from the beginning, and which I had no occasion to change.

I trust the result of the inquiry will be deemed full and complete, that nothing has been omitted or neglected, and that you will thus be enabled to become acquainted with all the circumstances attending this sad loss for such further action as may be determined upon.

I beg, respectfully, to submit that in the absence of express authority

no proceedings beyond eliciting a full and truthful statement could be expected from me. The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company is a wealthy corporation; and if, as I believe, an action lies against them for the loss of the Oneida, proceedings to that effect can only be instituted before the courts in England.

The proceedings herewith transmitted I cannot indorse as fully as I could wish, except in so far as they relate to the testimony taken of the collision, which is correctly rendered. That I felt deeply the loss that had been sustained, I freely confess, but a tendency unquestionably existed to provoke me into a loss of temper, which was entirely unsuccessful. This is apparent even in the coloring of such words as I am reported to have uttered.

The suddenness with which the intelligence of the disaster flashed upon me, the measures to be taken at once to prevent outbreaks of violence, apparently imminent, a deep sense of the responsibility which so unexpectedly devolved upon me, and of the importance of neglecting no opportunity of ascertaining as thoroughly as possible all that could throw light on this painful subject, are all so many reasons that lead me to trust, even though my action be deemed to have been without precedent, that I may with confidence look forward to your kind approval.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

C. E. DE LONG,
Minister Resident in Japan.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State, Washington.

No. 25.]

Mr. De Long to Mr. Fish.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN JAPAN,
Yokohama, February 23, 1870.

SIR: In addition to my dispatch No. 23, dated yesterday, I beg to inform you that, not feeling authorized to take official action concerning the course of Captain Eyre and others of the British mail steamer Bombay, I informally called the attention of her Britannic Majesty's minister to the propriety of the detention and criminal prosecution of Captain Eyre and his officers, but all have been allowed to depart from this country, and they are now at large.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

C. E. DE LONG,
Minister Resident in Japan.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State, Washington.

Lieutenant F. H. Lyons to Mr. De Long.

UNITED STATES SHIP IDAHO,
Yokohama, Japan, February 21, 1870.

DEAR SIR: The best means of ascertaining to which vessel, the United States steamer Oneida or the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Bombay, is due the collision by which the former was sunk, is to plot

on a chart of Yedo Bay the tracks of both, from the testimony of their officers as given before the British naval court of inquiry, held in Yokohama.

Such has been done in the accompanying tracing; and before entering on its explanation it may be well to state the condition of weather, sea, wind, and tide, under which the collision occurred. It was a dark and chilly night, starlight, and without clouds; the wind from north-northeast to northeast, and of a force indicated by 5 in a scale of which 0 represents perfect calm, and 12 a hurricane.

Sea was moderate, with the tide setting to the southward at the rate of a mile or a mile and a half an hour.

In order to plot the Oneida's course we have two accurately determined points, viz: 1. The point B, where she passed about three cables to the eastward of the light-ship at 5.30 p. m.; and 2d. The point Z, where she is sunk, with bearings per compass as follows: The center of Suluissima (Perry Island) west by south; Kanonsaki light-house south by west; Saratoga Spit buoy northwest three-quarters north, twenty fathoms at low water, and mast-head visible one foot at extreme ebb tide. These, with the intervening courses from Mr. Yates's evidence, establish absolutely the position of the Oneida at every moment of the time between 5.30 p. m. and 6.45, the hour it is believed she sank. During the trial it was objected by one of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's officers that the courses given by Mr. Yates could not be accepted, because he did not know the amount of local deviation to be allowed on them.

It is unfortunate, as well as greatly to be regretted, that Lieutenant Commander Moldaur, the navigator, was lost. From his well-known ability as an officer, especially a navigator, he could substantiate this and other facts important to the truth of this case. But if it be borne in mind that the courses were by a standard compass, elevated on the poop, at a distance more than one hundred feet from the central force of all the iron in the ship; that the Oneida was a wooden vessel; that on southerly as well as northerly courses the deviation is least—often nothing; and that the course, per chart, from the light-house to just clear of Kanonsaki is south by east one-quarter east, (precisely that given by Mr. Moldaur to Mr. Yates,) it will be evident that there could be no appreciable deviation of the Oneida's standard compass on that course. Heading, then, south by east one-quarter east, per standard compass, from 5.30 p. m., under full sail and easy steam, the Oneida proceeded at the rate of six knots six fathoms, (per log,) and at most eight knots two fathoms, (adding strength of tide,) until 6.20 p. m.

During these fifty minutes, she went seven miles, which would have brought her to the point C. But from leeway, (Oneida was on port tack, wind northeast,) the set of the tide, and the fact that Kanonsaki light, which had been kept on the starboard bow, was now drawing almost ahead, the officer of the deck judged that the ship was approaching the western shore, the Oneida fell off to C'. That she could not have fallen off more than to C' is proven by the subsequent courses, and the point at which she is sunk. At C', then, Mr. Yates ordered the helm *a-star-board to recover her on the original bearing of Kanonsaki light*, and sent for the navigator. The latter, on seeing his position, ordered the ship back on her course on account of the proximity to Saratoga Spit. She had been headed off her course about four minutes, and as high as south-east by south. Taking the mean between this and south by east one-quarter east, her original course would give south-southeast one-eighth east, and a distance of one-half mile to establish the next position of

the Oneida, the point D. From D the Oneida continued south by east one-quarter east-until she reached the point F, when her helm was put hard *a-starboard* to avoid the Bombay, suddenly discovered running directly for her from the point H. The international rule of the road, when two vessels see each other's green and mast-head lights, is for both to put their helms to *starboard* in order to give a wide berth. Such was the case of the Oneida and Bombay, at the points F and H. That putting the helm *a-starboard* at the point F was the most feasible means of escaping the Bombay, will appear clear from the following considerations: The Bombay at H was broad on the Oneida's starboard bow; the *combined* speed of both vessels was seventeen knots (about) per hour; their distance apart less than a mile; they would thus have met within *three* minutes. The British naval court are of opinion that if the Oneida's helm had been put *a-port* at the point F she would have cleared the Bombay, notwithstanding that the latter was violating a rule of the road in porting her helm.

But they may have overlooked the strength of wind and tide, and other circumstances. *Had* the Oneida's helm *been* put *a-port* at F, it would have required some seconds to do so, a few seconds more for the ship to *feel* it. The spankers, gaff top-sails, and sails on the main would have impeded her ready motion to starboard in the first instance; and on bringing the wind on the other side, the jibs and head sails would still be a counteracting force. True, this sail might all have been handled; but to man brails and clewlines requires *time*. At the crisis alluded to they had but *three* minutes in which to do everything; and, therefore, with the Oneida's helm *a-port* it is most probable they would have met bows on. At any rate, it would be the case of one vessel crossing another's bows, close to, which is the acknowledged one of greatest danger. Hence, besides conforming to the rule of the road, the course taken by the Oneida was the least perilous, and the one more likely to avoid the Bombay. And it is evident also that the greatest speed the Oneida could attain at this moment—rather than to stop and reverse her engines—would be more desirable, for “*twenty feet more*,” and both would have gone clear of each other, without injury.

The Bombay cut the Oneida's starboard quarter entirely off; the rudder and wheel (and most likely the propeller) were carried away. She flew up into the wind, sail was shortened at once, the stern rapidly submerged, and from all these impediments to her headway, besides the shock of collision, it is impossible to believe she could have drifted a greater distance than from L to Z (half a mile) in the fifteen minutes she remained afloat after collision. The Oneida is sunk at Z, so that beyond a doubt the collision took place at L. Thus is the entire track of the Oneida established with almost absolute correctness.

Now to locate the Bombay, I have, not *one* track or *two*, but as many as there were officers on board to testify on the subject. So conflicting is their testimony on the Bombay's position, that no two agree within any reasonable distance for any point.

I will take, first, the captain's statements; as the officer having most responsibility, he ought to be best informed on the position of his vessel.

He says, (see evidence,) “When Kanonsaki light bore abeam of my ship, I should think it must have been about a mile off; at this point altered course to north. I think that course would carry me clear of Saratoga Spit.” Plotting this, we have the point O abeam of Kanonsaki, and one mile from it; a north course from O would run the Bombay aground at V in fifteen minutes, at the rate she was going. Evidently, Captain

Eyre had not examined the chart of the harbor he was entering. He says: "I have never been in Japan before;" all the more reason for his informing himself by charts and sailing directions about the harbor he was approaching for the first time. For the next position of the Bombay, he says: "About 6.15 p. m. the light-house on Kanonsaki was bearing south eleven degrees east, the spit east by north." Hence the Bombay was at the point P. At P "saw the Oneida's bright light one-half point on port bow." "It must have been about a mile from me." "My course was then due north." These statements are irreconcilable with the preceding.

The Bombay, Captain Eyre says, headed due north from O; she ought, then, be at V, but he says she was at P, after the lapse of fifteen minutes. What agency can he assign for getting her there? Certainly not the wind, it was northeast, force 5; but the Bombay had no sail set; neither was it the tide—that was running but about one and one-half knot per hour, and the set in this part of the channel was south-southeast, which would have taken the Bombay more to the eastward instead of westward. But Captain Eyre is determined on placing the Bombay at P, carried by some unaccountable force one seven-tenths of a mile from V, where she should have been, steering north the whole interval of the fifteen minutes he states. Furthermore, he says at P, "Saw the Oneida one-half point on port bow, and about a mile off." The Oneida was then at D, but a vessel at D is on the *starboard* bow of one at P. According to Captain Eyre, the collision occurred at some point between P and D. But we have incontestible proof of it occurring at L—the Oneida sunk at Z, proves *that*; so that Captain Eyre's statements are not only confused and contradictory, but he shows ignorance inexcusable, both of the position of his ship and that of dangerous shoals in the harbor. The only way to account for the point P, near which the Bombay must certainly have been at some time of her course, and not at V, is to suppose she passed Kanonsaki at some point, T, nearer to it than O. Captain Eyre had no accurate means of knowing how far he was from the land here, and as his judgment is shown to be erroneous in other cases, is it not most likely it is so in this?

Besides, a mail steamer, to which time is a great item, will be likely to take the shortest route, and as she could pass Kanonsaki with the greatest safety at T, it being a half mile from the point, with thirteen fathoms water, she did without doubt do so. Indeed, the chief officer testifies that they passed Kanousaki about half a mile off.

Let us see how Captain Eyre's judgment is on other matters. He says, (see evidence,) "I should say the Oneida was going about fourteen knots an hour." Arthur Loggin, chief officer, says: "Oneida must have been going eleven or twelve knots," and the pilot, "about eight knots." Of these three, the captain's judgment is the most erroneous, far from the truth.

Again, Captain Eyre says: "The Oneida must have been about a mile from me when I first saw her light;" the officer, B. P. Creagh, says "Five or six miles away;" and the pilot: "When I saw the steamer's lights I should say it was about four or five miles away." Other parts of the testimony show that all three saw the Oneida about the same moment, so that the captain here also is most in error. Again: "It was almost immediately after collision, by putting lights over the bows, that a spar was found sticking through both parts of the Bombay's bows;" and the chief officer says: "On burning mail signal (blue lights and rockets) I discovered a spar through the bows of the Bombay; directly we anchored, I lowered a boat, went under bows, and found the spar had gone right

through. I then reported that. It was a long time, *more than an hour*, after the collision that I found out that the spar was in our bows; were off Treaty Point when I discovered it. I didn't report it until after anchoring." Here is a gross discrepancy, and to the detriment of the captain too.

They are all at a loss to account for that spar, but Fig. 1 will solve the mystery. The *Oneida* had a spare top-sail yard *a b* lashed outside her starboard quarter, about three feet from the water. The *Bombay* cut this in two between the lashings *c c*, and meeting resistance from the *a* end, it penetrated the iron of the port bow, as in Fig. 2, bulged out, and fractured the starboard bow. Captain Eyre testifies that this hole is at the water line, but I examined it personally, and it must have been two and a half feet out of water at the *Bombay*'s deepest line of flotation when she left Hong Kong. It was three feet eight inches, when I saw it, out of water.

Fig. 1.

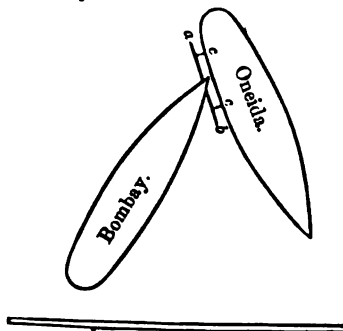


Fig. 2.



To sum up a few more points illustrating Captain Eyre's capability as a seaman, he says: "I imagined the *Oneida*'s quarter gallery was cut off; it never occurred to me that she was in danger." What, with the *Oneida* deep in the water! "I should think it must be about fifteen to eighteen miles from the anchorage to the place where the collision took place;" it is ten—again uninformed about the chart. "Finding the spar through my bows and the *Oneida*'s spanker-boom, gaff, and sail on my fore-castle, didn't lead me to believe that I had penetrated very far into the *Oneida*, or had done her material injury. I do not know whether it is customary for two ships to communicate with each other after collision, unless it is known that one of them has sustained serious injury; am not aware whether it is customary for two vessels which have come into collision on a dark night to communicate in order to ascertain the amount of injury to each. The spar through my bows penetrated two thicknesses of iron five-eighths inch each. I think it possible that a spar from a vessel could penetrate and remain in the bows of another vessel without the hull of the former vessel receiving any injury."

One thing is surprising, that Captain Eyre, who is so erroneous in all other statements, should be so precise about having the *Oneida* exactly one-half point on his port bow; and stranger still, all the *Bombay*'s officers and the pilot, who disagree with him in all else, should agree with him precisely about that half point. This, though they were in different positions of the ship, when, of course, to be correct, the bearing of a near object must also be different for each. It was a dark night, too, when objects are indistinct, and all were excited about the approaching steamer. I venture to say that two experienced sailors, standing together and judging calmly in clear daylight, will differ from each other at least half a point in the bearing of any object from the ship.

The pilot states, "Captain Eyre asked me, in case the ship came to grief, if there was any place for her to go to, where the *Oneida* could go ashore. I told him the spit was close to him, and he could run on that, or that he would drift ashore on Kanonsaki." This shows that Captain

Eyre entertained great doubts of the Oneida's safety; for, being a sailor of thirty-seven years' standing, he well knew vessels are not beached for trifles.

Can it be possible that an officer who has been so systematically erroneous in his judgment of matters of his profession would be correct about the Oneida being at all times on his port bow?

Indeed, Samuel Denton testifies that he heard the gong but once—vessel on the *starboard* bow! *

Such was the man who commanded the Bombay; a man whose natural want of ability can be considered with charity, but whose fatal deficiency of both *heart* and *head*, by which he allowed 115 brother seamen to be swallowed by the perilous element they make their common home, can never be looked upon but as an act of astounding inhumanity.

Since Captain Eyre would have been so culpable as to have the Bombay either ashore at Y, or at an unaccountable point, as P, I will now plot the track according to the pilot.

"When the Kanonsaki light was abeam, we were about one and a half mile distant from it, heading north-northwest per compass." Fixing this point, we have it at R. "Continued on that course until the light bore south by east." Laying down a line north-northwest from R, we find that another, the opposite of south by east, would cut it at M.

This is where the Bombay would be, heading north-northwest from R, and running until Kanonsaki light bore south by east, as the pilot said he did. But the Bombay was manifestly not at M, for the pilot says again: "When we first sighted the Oneida, Kanonsaki light bore south by east, or south-southeast. At this point Saratoga Spit bore east by north, distant about a mile or a mile and a half. When buoy was abeam of Bombay we were from three to four miles from Webster's Island." Plotting the *mean* of all these bearings and distances, we have S as the position of the Bombay at the same instant the Captain says she is at P. But if the ship headed north-northwest the entire time from leaving R, she would have struck the buoy; the pilot says, however, that he changed course from north-northwest to north one-half west on bringing Kanonsaki light to bear south by east. It has already been proved that he could not, starting from R and steering north-northwest, bring the Kanonsaki light to bear south by east until he arrived at M, where we see the Bombay was *not*, but at S, according to the bearings and distance when abeam the buoy; and changing to north one-half west would take the Bombay nearer Saratoga Spit rather than toward the point S; from all which only one logical deduction can be made, viz: *that the Bombay did not pass Kanonsaki at either R or O, but at some nearer point, as T.* Then steering a north-northwest course from T, both the captain's and pilot's statements are more easily reconciled. The remarks made about wind and tide, in reference to Captain Eyre's positions of the Bombay, will be equally applicable here.

Also, that the point S, equally with P, is too far to the northward for the position from which the Oneida is first seen; the Oneida sunk at Z substantiates *that*.

We have now two highly probable points of the Bombay's course: T, where she passes Kanonsaki, and S, given by the pilot. The point S

* To show the feelings of Captain Eyre: The morning after the disaster, when I boarded the Bombay with Lieutenant Gough of the English navy, to request him to go to the scene of the collision, he never expressed a regret on learning that one hundred and sixty lives (the number we believed then) were lost by the Bombay's colliding with the Oneida; and a few hours afterward, when introduced to one of the Idaho's officers, he still expressed no sorrow or sympathy, but almost his first words were of *self*—"I think I can clear myself."

is more reliable than P, inasmuch as the pilot knew the harbor and could judge better of bearings and distances than Captain Eyre, a total stranger to Japan. Drawing a line, then, through these two points, we have the Bombay's track from passing Kanonsaki until her helm is put a-port at H, and she collides with the Oneida at L.

After citing two more statements of people who were aboard the Bombay, in contra-comparison, I will leave to every rational, unprejudiced mind to judge for itself, taking any two corresponding points in the tracks of the Bombay and Oneida, on which bow they could respectively bear from each other.

Mr. Creagh, who attended to the steering of the Bombay, says: "About 6.15 saw a bright light, very nearly ahead, five or six miles away, very soon afterward half point on *port* bow; then ported helm, and *hard* a-port; when the helm was *hard* over we could see the masthead light, *nearly ahead*; afterward masthead light on starboard bow." The pilot says: "Shortly after 6 p. m. I saw the steamer's lights, I should say, four or five miles off, vessel about half point on our *port* bow; ported helm at once, and then *hard a-port*; Bombay went off about two points or more; just at that time we saw the Oneida's green light open, and red light shut in; the two vessels were, I should say, a mile or a mile and a half separated, the Oneida heading across our bows."

Here Mr. Creagh states that *before they touched the helm* the Oneida's light was *very nearly ahead*; *after* the helm was put *hard a-port* the Oneida's light was still *nearly ahead*. The pilot states that when the helm was *hard a-port*, the Bombay went off *two points or more*. To any naval officer is not this incontrovertible proof that the Oneida was about *two* points on the Bombay's *starboard* bow before the latter touched her helm, else how could porting it hard over still keep the Oneida nearly ahead, and immediately afterward on the starboard bow? And the illusion of the Oneida's crossing the Bombay's bows *was caused by the latter putting her helm a-port*, not that the Oneida was, in point of fact, formerly on the Bombay's port bow and actually crossed it.

But the whole secret of the Bombay's porting her helm is due to this sentence of the pilot's testimony: "In coming up a narrow channel it is usual to keep on the starboard side of such channel." This is only a local English rule, but to conform to the precepts that obtain on the Thames, an international rule was violated. The pilot but expressed the captain's views in those words. However, they were not in a narrow channel, but a bay, miles in width.

One of the members of the British naval court said to me: "Granting that the Oneida did right in starboarding her helm, *still she was on the wrong side of the channel.*"

The pilot says he thought the Oneida was a Japanese, from the fact of her crossing the Bombay's bows. It is a well known but sad fact, the contempt all foreigners in the East entertain for native vessels. Still this may be of use in explaining why the Bombay's helm was persistently kept a-port, even when they saw the Oneida's *green* light, and she was over a mile off, as the pilot testifies.

The Oneida was between the points C and D when the Bombay was first seen rounding Kanonsaki.

As the vessels approached it is evident they grew broader on each other's bow, until they reached, respectively, the points F and H. But, even shortly after passing the point D, Mr. Moldaur, the navigator of the Oneida, being on deck, felt so sure of the safety of the vessel as to say that the Bombay would pass on his starboard side, which he wanted her to do.

Knowing Mr. Moldaur, as I do, to have been a most competent and careful officer, I feel convinced he would not go below then if he apprehended the slightest danger from the proximity or bearing of the approaching vessel.

Very sincerely,

T. H. LYONS,
Lieutenant Navigator U. S. S. Idaho.

Hon. C. E. DE LONG,
U. S. Minister to Japan, Yokohama, Japan.

O .

LOSS OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMER ONEIDA.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

IN FURTHER REPLY TO

The resolution of the House calling for information regarding the loss of the Oneida.

MAY 11, 1870.—Ordered to be printed.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 2, 1870.

SIR: Since my response of the 30th of March last to the resolution of the House of Representatives calling for information regarding the sinking of the United States steamer Oneida by the British mail steamer Bombay, the department has received further information connected with that unfortunate affair, which I have now the honor to communicate to the House of Representatives.

The papers herewith transmitted are:

1. Dispatch of Rear-Admiral S. C. Rowan, transmitting letter of condolence, addressed to him by prominent residents of Hong Kong, and his reply thereto.
2. Order of Rear-Admiral Rowan for an examination of the wreck of the Oneida by skillful divers, and their report on the subject.
3. Opinion of Rear-Admiral Rowan of the finding of the British court of inquiry upon Captain Eyre of the Bombay.
4. Report of measures taken to recover the bodies of the lost of the Oneida.
5. Disposition of the survivors of the Oneida.
6. Report of the proceedings of the court of inquiry, ordered by Rear-Admiral Rowan, to inquire into the loss of the Oneida.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

GEO. M. BOBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Rear-Admiral Rowan transmits letter of condolence.

UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP DELAWARE, ASIATIC FLEET,
Hong Kong, March 1, 1870.

SIR: I have great pleasure in transmitting the accompanying letter of condolence for the loss of so many of our countrymen with the Oneida.

The list embraces the names of the leading military and naval officers and of the civil service, together with the prominent merchants and bankers of all European nationalities, except Americans, purposely omitted, residing in Hong Kong.

Feeling assured that the department will take the necessary steps to convey the sentiments of the signers of the letter to the bereaved families of the deceased,

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

S. C. ROWAN,
Rear-Admiral Commanding Asiatic Squadron.

HON. GEORGE M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

HONG KONG, *February 19, 1870.*

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned merchants, bankers, and others, resident at Hong Kong, desire to express to you, as representing the United States Navy in these waters, our deep grief and concern at the deplorable accident which has befallen the United States corvette Oneida, by which one hundred and twenty of her company have perished; and to record our sympathy with the many bereaved families in America who will be made mourners by this sad event.

We feel that the high estimation in which many of the officers of the United States corvette Oneida have long been held is lastingly confirmed by the heroic conduct of Captain Edward Williams and the officers and men by whom he was surrounded—doing honor alike to their flag and their country by the fortitude with which they met their fate.

Requesting that you will take such steps as you may deem suitable to make known to the relatives and friends of the deceased the purport of this letter, and that you will accept for yourself and the officers of the service to which you belong an expression of our cordial esteem,

We are, dear sir, yours, faithfully,

CHAS. J. JONES, *Commodore.*

GIBBS, LIVINGSTON & Co.

V. KRESSER, *Chief Manager Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.*

BIRLEY & Co.

WILLIAM ARCHER, *Manager Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.*

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.

A. G. HOGG & Co.

JORDINE, MATHESON & Co.

JAS. BEEWICK, *by Manager Oriental Bank Corporation.*

ROBERT WALKER & Co.

J. N. POULSEN.

C. A. E. VAUCHER.

JAMES GREIG.

FRANK A. CARTER, *Royal Navy.*

GEO. MURRAY BAIN.

JNO. H. ROBOTHAM, *Staff Surgeon.*

CHAS. C. L. DE LA FOREST, *Chancelier du Consulat de France.*

MORTIMER E. MURRAY.

WM. H. BRERETON.

D. B. BURN, *Lieutenant Seventy-fifth Regiment.*

- GILMAN & CO.
W. W. BOYD, *a Manager Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.*
J. HART, *P. pro Turner & Co.*
HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.
E. BELLANCE, *Manager Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, Hong Kong.*
G. HERICHTAR, *P. pro the Borneo Company Limited.*
G. FASCOMER & CO.
SAYLE & CO.
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
E. D. SELSSOON & CO.
MELCHER & CO.
JOHN BURD & CO.
NEMS SEND, (or TOWNSEND.)
HESSE & CO.
LANDSTEUR & CO.
VOGEL, HAYSDON & CO.
GRANVILLE SHARP.
THOS. C. HAGETAN.
JOHN ROBISON.
THOS. JONES.
RICHARD DECCON.
ATWELL TOAEN.
H. P. LEE, *Lieut. Royal Engineers.*
A. F. CHAMBERS.
C. S. SHERWOOD, *Manager National Bank of India.*
C. E. BEARD.
REISS & CO.
J. FAIRBAIRN, *per pro Lane, Crawford & Co.*
MC EWEN & CO.
A. L. WATSON & CO.
DAVID SASSOON, SON & CO.
BOWYAN, THIBENER & CO.
W. LEESLAW & CO.
EDWARD SCHELLHASER & CO.
KIRCHNERBERGER & CO.
AMBROSE W. KARBBER & CO.
CARLOWITCH & CO.
EDWARD H. POLLARD, *Q. C.*
HENRY C. CALDWELL.
EDMUND SHARP.
H. C. STEWART.
G. DODS, M. D.
R. CARROLL.
A. D. S. DENISON, *Commander Royal Navy.*
WILLIAM K. HUGHES.
MAJOR GENERAL WHITFIELD, *Commander Troops in China and Japan.*
- ROB'T O'CALLAHAN, *Chaplain Royal Navy.*
R. A. O'BRIEN, M. D.
J. C. H. ROBINSON, *Commander Royal Navy.*
H. R. E. GRAY, *Lieutenant Royal Navy.*
C. MERLAN & SON.
GEO. O. SCOTT.
C. H. PADDAY.
H. MURRAY, M. D., *Colonial Surgeon.*
RODNEY M. LLOYD, *Lieutenant Royal Navy.*
WM. PARK.
HOWARD HODGES.
W. R. BEAD, *Colonial Chaplain.*
JOHN SMALL, *Chief Justice.*
WM. MORGAN.
HOLMES GRANGER.
G. W. MINTO.
ED. BAKER.
A. G. MORRIS.
JAMES RUSSELL.
E. L. WOOD.
ARTHUR CORNER.
JNO. H. JULLY, *N. Lieutenant Royal Navy.*
EDW'D C. HIGGINS, *Lieutenant Royal Navy.*
C. D. BOETOURSLEY.
HENRY G. SWAM SIN, *Lieutenant Royal Navy.*
FRED'K J. P. FOSTER.
JNO. C. WHYTE.
JAMES H. COX.
ALBERT J. MELVILLE, *Lieutenant Royal Navy.*
F. SCHUTZE.
RAWLINS, MEDDEN & CO.
WM. H. F. DARBY.
FRANCIS S. HEAD.
ALEXANDER LEVY.
H. COHEN.
W. W. LOVETT.
EDWARD NORTON.
W. W. TOLLER.
RICH'D BLACKWELL.
E. W. STEVENS.
C. R. MENSER.
F. C. KRUSE.
S. BERNSTEIN.
JNO. A. SANDILAND.
W. JALLAND.
G. E. AINSLEY.

- W. ROBERTS, *Captain Ninety-ninth Regiment.*
 W. C. A. SHANGLEAESSY, *Captain, Assistant Military Secretary.*
 B. MAXWELL, *Captain, Assistant Adjutant General.*
 W. MORRISON SHAW, *Captain and O. A. Quartermaster General.*
 J. G. A. HASSELL.
 J. ROSS ANTON.
 FRANK PEIERCK.
 H. KIRK.
 ALBERT POTTINGER, *Deputy Inspector General R. M.*
 A. HANCOCK.
 A. BRUTTON RIDGWAY.
 WALTER SCOTT RIDDELL.
 H. KIRK STEWART.
 CHAS. H. MORGAN.
 D. RUTTUNGÉ.
 J. T. BUXEY.
 P. HETTLICHELL.
 L. BUE.
 REGINALD D. STARKEY.
 CHAS. C. COHEN.
 C. V. OREAGH.
 H. E. WOODBRIDGE.
 R. ELLIOT SOUTHWELL.
 JNO. A. SANDILAND, *p. p. R. M. McGregor & Co.*
 JOHN DINCK.
 HOLMES GRANGER.
 C. F. NUNN.
 S. S. HELLEMAN.
 GEO. MILB'N RIPPON.
 W. A. O'CONNOR, *M. D., Royal Navy.*
 J. H. ROBERTS.
 J. G. AUSTIN, *Colonial Secretary.*
 EDW'D C. PINE, *Captain Royal Engineers.*
 JAS. L. A. HAMET, *Lieutenant Royal Marines.*
 R. WALKER.
 J. MCLEOD.
 DR. L. M. MOTT.
 S. SPENCER SMITH, *Lieutenant Royal Navy.*
 L. O. M. VANDELEUR, *Captain Seventy-fifth Regiment.*
 JNO. D. HUMPHREYS.
 H. P. C. LAISON.
 PHINEAS TRIMBLE.
 WM. MIDDLEWICK BELL.
 ARTHUR HUNT.
 FRED. STEWART.
 JOHN DAVIES.
 ROBERT TRAVERS, *Master Mariner.*
 W. S. ROSENTHAL.
 NICANOR TEJERINA.
 R. W. BELL.
 FRANCIS P. KNIGHT.
 C. G. L. COUTEURS.
 F. S. T. CUFFAM.
 W. D. AUTEY.
 GEO. D. PITMAN, *Master Mariner.*
 S. W. BAKER.
 EDW'D HARDIF.
 W. A. WETHERALL.
 T. WATERS.
 FR. STÜYVENAAR, *M. D.*
 A. H. ALVES.
 DANIEL KIRBY.
 G. RAYMOND.
 ZEPH'R BARTON.
 EDMUND K. HOLMES.
 CHAS. STOREY.
 HENRY DYER.
 HENRY WICKING.
 JAMES WILSON.
 G. F. FOZARTS.
 GEORGE G. CASSE.
 JNO. S. COX.
 W. W. LORDING.
 FRAN'S SÉR.
 H. RELPH.
 THOS. ROGERSON.
 HENRY CRAWFORD.
 J. S. KNOWLES.
 W. E. BRADDEN.
 FR. B. MORRIS *Captain Seventy-fifth Regiment.*
 L. H. BAY, *Assistant Surgeon Royal Artillery.*
 W. M. G. SMITH.
 L. G. VASSALO.
 M. WILLIAMS.
 G. R. SAUERWERT.
 HERBERT LAWRENCE.

His Excellency Rear-Admiral ROWAN,
*Commanding United States Squadron in the East,
 United States Flag-ship Delaware.*

Reply of Rear-Admiral Rowan.

UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP DELAWARE, ASIATIC FLEET,
Hong Kong, March 1, 1870.

GENTLEMEN: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your most kind letter of condolence upon the loss of the corvette Oneida in the Gulf of Yeddo.

I thank you sincerely for this evidence of your sympathy and fellow feeling "with the many bereaved families in America, who will be made mourners by this sad event," and also for the affectionate remembrance of those who so sadly but so nobly met their fate on the eve of return to families and homes.

It will afford me much pleasure to comply with your request by forwarding your letter to my government, which will be gratified by its reception, and will communicate it to the relatives of the deceased, to whom such a token will be most dear.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. C. ROWAN,

Rear-Admiral Commanding United States Asiatic Squadron.

Commodore O. J. JONES, R. N.; Messrs. GIBBS, LIVINGSTON & Co.;
ALEXANDER LEVY, W. JALLAND, G. RAGNALL, and others.

Order for examination of wreck by divers.

UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP DELAWARE, ASIATIC FLEET,
Hong Kong, March 3, 1870.

SIR: As soon as the temperature of the water will permit divers to make examination of the wreck of the Onedia, you will, if reliable divers can be obtained, have a careful examination made of the injuries done to her by the collision; how much of her quarter is destroyed; is the stern post, rudder, and propeller-shaft uninjured; and how much below the water line is her quarter destroyed? You will at the same time recover the money-safe, the position of which will be given you by Mr. Yates or Dr. Suddards.

You will give this matter your constant and personal attention while the examination is being made, and you will have the Idaho anchored near by, if necessary.

Respectfully,

S. C. ROWAN,

Rear-Admiral Commander-in-chief.

SENIOR OFFICER present

United States Ship Idaho, Yokohama.

Letter forwarding report of the divers.

UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP DELAWARE, ASIATIC FLEET,
Yokohama, March 23, 1870.

SIR: Inclosed is a copy of a report made by the divers who examined the wreck of the Oneida. There will be great difficulties in raising the vessel, but not unsurmountable in my opinion; the only question is the expense. I consider from forty to sixty thousand dollars for raising the ship as much as she is worth, with the necessary repairs added, together

with her unfitness for use or habitation for many months after being raised. I beg the department to telegraph what amount I am authorized to pay, or if I am authorized to sell.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

S. C. ROWAN,

Rear-Admiral Commanding Asiatic Squadron.

HON. G. M. ROBESON,

Secretary of the Navy.

KANAGAWA, February 26, 1870.

SIR: In accordance with your request to dive and make an examination of the United States steamer Oneida, and report on the same, we on the 24th instant went to the scene of the wreck, in the Bay of Yeddo, about twelve miles from Yokohama, and, with boats and proper apparatus, proceeded to make the necessary preliminary soundings, anchorage, &c. We found the Oneida's main-top-mast head about two feet above water at low tide, and, with the lead, ascertained that the ship lay in twenty fathoms of water—seventeen fathoms to the deck. When it was nearly low water, (we having all prepared,) Charles Songee diving and J. Pelonger working the pumps, with the assistance of men from the United States ship Idaho. Mr. Charles Songee, diving, respectfully reports:

I went down a little forward of the mizzen-mast, and landed on deck at the ward-room skylight, finding that the ship was upon her keel, standing up straight. I found the starboard mizzen rigging had been carried away and was hanging in the midships. The tide was setting forward so strong that I had to pass from one object to another very quick to prevent being swept among the main rigging. Although at the great depth of one hundred and two feet, the day was so clear that the light was excellent, and I was enabled to see a distance of ten or fifteen feet quite distinctly. I first went to the starboard side of the ship, just forward the mizzen rigging, where I found a howitzer. I found the break commenced just here, clearing the howitzer, but carrying away the mizzen rigging and chains. I then passed along the line of the break to the corner of the cabin skylight, but was unable to go further, as the deck was cut off to this point. I could see to the port side of the ship, and that the whole of the stern was cut off to the same skylight. The wrecked wood-work hid the propeller from my view. The wheel and steering gear were carried away entirely. I lay on my breast at the corner of the skylight, and looking under the spar deck I could see the stern post, painted white about three or four feet deep, and wood color below for about two feet. In fact, everything abaft was cut clear away. At the place where the break commenced, the ribs and planking were gradually cut downward, as was the deck, and I dared not pass over the jagged edge of these timbers to the lower portion, for fear of cutting my supply air pipe, as the tide was setting forward strongly. I then examined the skylight, and found a ladder and debris floating underneath, and obstructing the entrance. I then passed to the ward-room skylight, the top of which was carried away in the hatch. I could see chairs, pieces of wood, &c. A cutlass-rack stood at the hatch, from which I took a cutlass, and carried it to the surface when I went up. I passed thence to the steerage companion-way, and found part of a brass railing around it. A ladder was in the hatch, the lower end having raised from the lower deck, and the hatch completely filled with debris,

from which I took a lacquered box. I then examined the guns, which I found secure in their places on both sides, and in good condition. The water being very deep, my breath was very short, and having been down for some time, and not daring to risk the entanglement of my life-line and air-pipe in the main rigging, which was reported to be standing, and being unable to accomplish more, I came to the surface, bringing the box and cutlass. Then and there I gave the same account verbally to your excellency, and to Commander Roe, fleet captain of the Asiatic Squadron.

In conclusion, I have to state to your excellency that we can doubtless recover all of the ship's armament and personal effects of any value, spars, anchors, chains, &c.; but they must be recovered, say within a month at furthest, or they will lose much of their value. In my judgment, it is impracticable to attempt to raise the wreck in the great depth of water in which she lies, and it will cost at least \$125,000 (Mexican) to raise her. We would not attempt to raise her for less than that sum.

With respect, &c., we are yours, respectfully,

SONGEE BROS.

By CHARLES SONGEE.

Hon. C. E. DE LONG,

United States Minister Resident, Japan.

Letter of Rear-Admiral Rowan, forwarding.

UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP DELAWARE, ASIATIC FLEET,
Hong Kong, March 7, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to forward a full report in print of the proceedings, finding, and sentence of a court of inquiry held in Yokohama upon Captain Eyre, commanding the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Bombay, which vessel collided with and sunk the United States steamer Oneida, and drowned one hundred and fifteen of her people.

Upon reading the evidence in this case I am of the opinion that the court arrived at an erroneous finding.

The cold-blooded selfishness of Captain Eyre in not backing his ship when he saw collision inevitable, and by so doing bringing his ship almost alongside the Oneida, added to his subsequent inhumanity, deserves a different punishment than six calendar months' suspension from command, which is simply equivalent to a leave of absence.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

S. C. ROWAN,

Rear-Admiral, Commanding Asiatic Squadron.

Hon. GEORGE M. ROBESON,

Secretary of the Navy.

[The report of the proceedings of the court above referred to has already been communicated to Congress.]

Report of measures taken to recover the bodies of the lost of the Oneida.

UNITED STATES STORE-SHIP IDAHO, (1st rate),
Yokohama, Japan, March 8, 1870.

SIR: I would respectfully submit the following report as to what measures have been taken, and exertions used, to recover the bodies of the

unfortunate people who were lost on the late United States steamer Oneida on the 24th January, 1870.

As soon as the news of the sad calamity reached us on the morning of the 25th January, all the foreign vessels in port, upon being notified, lent their assistance either by dispatching some of their vessels or some of their boats to the scene of the disaster. Boats were also sent from this ship, and these, together with those of the vessels sent down, searched along the shores during that entire day. The steam launch of her Britannic Majesty's ship Ocean having been placed at my disposal, I immediately placed an officer in charge, who repaired down the bay early every morning and returned after dark.

This steam launch was thus used until January 29, when the steamer Aroostook having been placed at our disposal, I put an officer in charge, the same who had been in charge of the steam launch, Master Z. L. Tanner.

I sent the necessary men on board the Aroostook, and she proceeded down the bay on the 29th January. She was used for this object from that date till the 26th of February. During the whole time she has been busily engaged in searching both shores with her boats, and also in communicating with those who live on the shores, in reference to securing such bodies as they might find.

The Japanese authorities, as requested, notified all fishermen of the disaster and instructed them to deliver to us any bodies that they might find.

After the use of the Aroostook had been discontinued, I directed Master Tanner to proceed to Kanonsaki, which place had been designated as a rendezvous, whither all bodies found were to be brought, and where the native government had two officials, and there remain and make further inquiries of fishermen, and to receive any bodies that may be brought to that place.

Master Tanner continued on this service until the 6th of March, when, having lost all hope to recover any more of the unfortunate people, I directed him to return to Yokohama.

We have, sir, thus been engaged for the period of about forty-one days, and only relinquished the work reluctantly when it was hopeless to expect to recover any more bodies.

I would add that the bodies recovered were those of Commander Williams, carpenter Pinner, and first-class fireman Thomas Reddy, and that their remains were interred at Yokohama with military honors.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

H. E. MULLAN,
Lieutenant Commander, Commanding.

Rear-Admiral S. O. ROWAN,
*Commander-in-chief United States Asiatic Squadron,
Hong Kong, China.*

Disposition of the survivors of the Oneida.

UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP DELAWARE, ASIATIC FLEET,
Yokohama, March 23, 1870.

SIR: I have to report that all the survivors of the Oneida, officers and men, with the exception of an apprentice who deserted from the flag-ship and was being returned to her in the Oneida, have been sent to

New York, via Panama, in the Pacific mail steamship America, which sails to-day.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

S. C. ROWAN,

Rear-Admiral, Commanding Asiatic Squadron.

HON. GEORGE M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

Rear-Admiral transmits report of proceedings of the court of inquiry.

UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP DELAWARE, ASIATIC FLEET,
Yokohama, March 22, 1870.

SIR: I herewith transmit a copy of the proceedings of a court of inquiry held by my order upon the loss of the United States steamer Oneida.

The original, with the precept and chart referred to, were sent to me at Hong Kong, where they now are, as I had left that place before its arrival. When received, I will forward it.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

S. C. ROWAN,

Rear-Admiral, Commanding Asiatic Squadron.

HON. GEORGE M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

Proceedings of court of inquiry upon the loss of the Oneida.

UNITED STATES SHIP IDAHO,
Yokohama, Japan, 10 o'clock a. m., February 25, 1870.

The court met pursuant to the above order.

Present: Commander F. A. Roe, president; Lieutenant [Commander H. E. Mullan; Paymaster George A. Lyon, judge advocate.

The judge advocate then read aloud the precept for convening the court and the papers thereto attached, and which are made part thereof by the authority convening the court.

The court was then duly sworn by the judge advocate, and the judge advocate by the presiding officer of the court.

Master ISAAC J. YATES, United States Navy, was called and sworn as a witness by the president of the court.

By the JUDGE ADVOCATE :

Question. Please state your name and rank, and whether you were attached to the Oneida at the time of her loss.—Answer. My name is Isaac J. Yates; I am a master in the navy; I was attached to the Oneida at the time of her loss.

Q. Please give to the court a full statement of all the circumstances as far as they are known to you, attendant upon the collision between the Oneida and the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Bombay.—A. On the night of the 24th January last, at 5.15 p. m., the Oneida got under way and proceeded out from Yokohama, bound to Hong Kong. We passed the light-ship on our starboard hand, distant about three cables lengths. After passing the light-boat we set fore and aft sails; the ship was then under steam and sail. At about 5.45 p. m. I relieved Lieutenant Commander Stewart, the executive officer on the bridge, and he gave me the course S. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. He then said, "I guess I will set square sails." Called all hands to make sail, and Mr. Stewart relieved me. I went to my station. Mr. Stewart made all plain sail. I then relieved Mr. Stewart again after they piped down. He told me the course S. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E., and said that the running lights were burning, and that the lookouts were stationed, and that also men were at the leads. I looked at the yards, saw that they were braced by the

starboard braces some three points; noticed that the wind was from N. N. E. to N. E., force 4 to 5. I saw Lieutenant Commander Muldaur, the navigating officer, on the bridge, and to assure myself of the course, asked him what it was, and he told me S. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. Then Mr. Stewart told me to haul out the main try-sail, and I did so. Mr. Stewart went below. Mr. Muldaur told me to send a quartermaster on the fore-castle with a glass to look out for the buoy off Saratoga Spit. I did so, and sent William Boynton, (chief quartermaster.) At 6 o'clock I told the officer of the fore-castle (Midshipman Adams) to heave the log. He reported her going six knots six fathoms. I asked him if he was certain, and said, "I think she may be going more." He said he was certain, so I told him very well, but never mind to put it in the log, that I would attend to it, as I had to make an allowance of fifteen minutes while we were at anchor. He was then relieved by Midshipman Hull, said William Boynton by Thomas Wooley, quartermaster. Mr. Muldaur said about five minutes after 6 o'clock he was going below to get his dinner, and left me, telling me to keep a good lookout, and to send for him if anything happened. A moment afterward the captain came on the bridge and I told him that Mr. Muldaur had gone below. He said, "Keep a good lookout, keep the leads going," and then went below, telling me as he went that it was very important to be vigilant. At 6.20 p. m., as near as I can judge, I noticed that Kanonsaki light, which I was ordered to keep one-half point on the starboard bow, was drawing more ahead; I sent for Mr. Muldaur and gave the order to starboard the helm, keeping my eye on the light. Just then the quartermaster on the fore-castle reported a steamer right ahead. I saw a steamer's mast-head light distant between five and six miles, rounding Kanonsaki light, and it passed from ahead of the Oneida to the starboard bow, and from the eastward of Kanonsaki light to the westward. Then I heard Mr. Muldaur's voice saying, "What is the matter, Yates?" and I said, "I thought we were sagging in toward the western shore, and had given the order to starboard the helm: and, besides, there is a steamer's light (pointing to it) on our starboard bow." Mr. Muldaur said, "I can't head off any more to port; we must resume our course." I asked the quartermaster how she headed, and he replied S. E. by S.; so we had come up a point and three-quarters. I told him to head his course, and he soon reported her on her course S. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. From the time I headed her up to S. E. by S. until she was reported heading her course S. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. was somewhere about four or five minutes. When the Oneida headed her course the approaching steamer was on the Oneida's starboard bow, to the westward of Kanonsaki light, and changing her bearing with reference to the Oneida. Further aft, Mr. Muldaur and myself stood on the bridge, starboard side, watching the steamer, and Mr. Muldaur said to me, "There, do you see her green light?" (pointing to it,) and I looked over and said, "Yes, I see it." At the time of sighting this green light the steamer was between three or four miles off, one point on the starboard bow. We seemed to approach each other on nearly parallel courses. Soon after this time Mr. Muldaur went below, saying, before he went, that "She will pass to starboard of us;" and this was my idea, and I answered him, "Yes, I thought so." At the time Mr. Muldaur went below there was no danger in my mind, neither in his, of a collision, as this steamer was on our starboard bow, and running about parallel to us. When the approaching steamer was between three-quarters of a mile and a mile off, I saw that she had evidently put her helm to port, (I standing in a good position to see her on the starboard side of the bridge,) because I could see the steamer's hull, and saw her bow heading for mine, and I also saw her red light opening out for the first time, and instantly I saw all three of her lights. She was then heading right for our green light, which was lashed to the bridge railing. Formerly this light was carried on the forward davit of the launch, which was forward of the bridge; but as that davit was gone, Mr. Stewart had ordered the green light to be lashed to the bridge railing. When I saw her red light open I cried out, "Starboard;" then, "Hard starboard," trying to avoid the steamer. In starboarding my helm, situated as I was, I obeyed the rule of the road, which states that when you see the green light of an approaching steamer the helm shall be put a-starboard; and also the rule of the road which says that a vessel which has another on her own starboard side shall keep out of the way of that vessel; that is, shall avoid her. Before I gave the order to starboard the helm, seeing that this approaching steamer was porting her helm, the thought flashed through my mind whether I could port my helm and get over on the port side of her, and I thought I could not, so I gave the order to starboard. The Oneida headed up rapidly to port, but the approaching steamer (which afterward I ascertained was the English, Peninsular, and Oriental iron steamer Bombay) still kept heading for the Oneida, and it looked then as if she would cut the Oneida in two amidships. But as she came at us I saw that they had put their helm to starboard, as she swung off to port. In a moment she struck us, and the crash was heavy. She struck us abreast of the starboard mizzen-rigging, and seemed to pass clear across us. She cut off our whole quarter diagonally, striking us at an angle of between 40° and 45°. I saw the Oneida's poop slide off into the sea to port. The Bombay carried away our wheel and starboard binnacle, leaving the port binnacle standing, also the spanker-boom and gaff with the spanker. Immediately that she

struck I jumped down on the quarter-deck, and gave orders to shorten sail, which was obeyed. The officers and men below came rushing up on deck. I saw the captain standing on the starboard side of the quarter-deck, and I told him that that ship had ported her helm and cut us down, and he said, "I know it, sir; let us save the ship." At this time the Bombay was lying across our stern clearing herself of the wreck. Before the Bombay struck us I heard no whistle blown from her, and all I heard was somebody singing out, just at the collision, "What in the hell are you about?" While I was speaking with Captain Williams, Mr. Stewart ran past me, jumped up on the arm-chest, on the port side of the quarter-deck, just forward of the mizzen-mast, and hailed the Bombay in a loud tone of voice, "Steamer ahoy! you have cut us down; stay by us." The Bombay at that time was on our port quarter, very close to us, from fifty to sixty yards off. I heard no response from the Bombay; and she passed out of my sight rapidly by continuing on her course. Then Mr. Stewart jumped down from the arm-chest and sung out, "For God's sake, where is Longman? (the gunner's mate;) get some primers; ain't there any primers in the ship?" But Longman could not be found, and the quarter gunner (Stevenson) ran forward after primers, as all those aft had been carried away. The yeoman brought an arm-full of cartridges to the gun, and Mr. Stewart and Mr. Adams commenced to load it—the No. 1 gun, starboard side, a 32-pounder. The charge was a service charge, (six pounds.) This gun was fired four times, and was the only gun fired, and was fired for the first time about five minutes after the collision. Its last report was smothered by the sinking of the ship. The steam-whistle, which was of loud tone, was blown from the time of the collision until about five minutes before the ship sunk, with the exception of that period of time when Mr. Stewart hailed the Bombay, when it was stopped, so that his voice could be heard. A few moments after the captain spoke to me again; he asked me to go and see whether the jibs were set. I went and looked, and came back and reported that they were. The order was given to set the foretop-sail. When this order was given the ship had headed up from her original course so as to be nearly across the channel. I ran forward and gave the order to man the top-sail sheets, but seeing that Mr. Sargent was there, at his post of duty, I came walking aft and met Mr. Muldaur for the second time, (having seen him first on the bridge ladder at the time of the collision,) and he asked me to help him to get the pumps manned, and this with the steam-pumps brought them all in action. After the collision the ship was entirely unmanageable; but as she had been heading up to the eastward before the collision she kept on heading up, and when the foretop-sail was set, after having been braced in some by the port braces, it was aback. Now Mr. Muldaur had told me that he wanted to run her on the western shore, and with the jibs and the foretop-sail aback, the ship's heading up to port was stopped as well as her headway, and the last direction of the ship's head which I saw about three minutes before she sunk was E. by N. The ship's head as she now lies on the bottom by a bearing taken by myself is E. by S. From the time of the collision the water rushed into the Oneida rapidly, as her whole stern was cut clean off below the water. The chief engineer reported the water gaining a foot every minute, and the fires were soon put out, although our quarter was smashed clear off from one side to the other. I do not think the screw was gone as the engine turned very regularly after the collision. About three minutes before the ship sunk Mr. Muldaur asked me to see how she headed. I went aft to the port binnacle; there was then several inches of water on the deck. I saw that she headed E. by N., and that Kanousaki light was on our starboard beam. I went and told Mr. Muldaur, who was standing on the starboard gangway grating, trying to find the bottom with a lead-line. He told me to go and tell the captain, who was standing on the bridge, and I did so. While talking to the captain Mr. Muldaur came running up and said, "Captain, we will sink by the stern in three minutes!" and asked him to take to the boats, of which we had two left, the third cutter on the port quarter and the first cutter on the port waist. The gig, which was carried on the starboard quarter, had been smashed up by the collision; the dingy had been condemned—it was broken in two and used to stow gear in. The launch, second cutter, and dingy had been lost in a typhoon on the 19th and 20th of August, and the dingy which we had had been sent to us to replace the one lost. Some of the men had been clearing away the boats, although there had been no orders given to do so, and the officers, including myself, had been trying to drive them away from the first cutter. I stood on the bridge by the captain; the ship sinking fast by the stern, and very low in the water, and rolling slowly from side to side. When the bridge got very close to the water I asked the captain to jump with me into the first cutter, which was abreast the bridge in the water clear of the davits, but he said something to the effect that he would sink with his ship. I walked away from him to the port side of the bridge, then stopped and turned round and looked at him, but he remained still, and I thought it was about time for me to jump if I wanted to save my life. So I gave a spring and jumped into the water from the bridge. I sunk down, rose up, and struck my head against the first cutter; they pulled me into the boat. As they did so I turned around to look for the ship and saw the foretop-gallant mast just going under the water. After getting into the cutter I could see nothing of the ship. Mr. Crowninshield, the

captain's clerk, came swimming toward the boat and we pulled him in. Then I saw another officer in his shirt-sleeves, swimming, and he called out, "For God's sake, Yates, save me!" I sung out to back the boat down. The boat was backed down, but he sank just underneath her stern. This was Mr. Stewart. At this time I only saw one other person swimming about, and he was also in his shirt-sleeves; but I don't know who he was. We staid by the ship; but I soon saw that the boat was deeply loaded, and that the water was coming into her from over the gunwales, so I gave orders to use hats, boots—anything—and bail her out. I soon saw that if I wanted to save what I had in the boat I must get ashore; so we pulled away for the shore and landed in a little cove to the northward of Kanonsaki light. I found that I had forty-four in all in my boat—two officers (including myself) and forty-two men. We landed at five minutes past 8 o'clock, just one hour after the ship sunk. I staid at a house there until daylight, and then walked up to Yokasaki. I then went out in a steam launch from that place, met the French gunboat *Aspic* towing an American boat, with Lieutenant Lyons of the *Idaho* in charge. I got into that boat, sent my men on board the *Yangtze*, and went down in tow of the *Aspic* to the scene of the wreck, where we cast off and pulled in shore. I met an English steam launch from the *Sylvia*, with English and American officers in it. I searched about in the launch for a while, and at 6 o'clock came up to Yokohama in the *Sylvia* and reported to Lieutenant Commander Mullan. There were sixty-one (of which four were officers) saved, and one hundred and fifteen (of which twenty were officers) lost.

By the COURT:

Q. Was it your watch from 4 to 8 p. m., the 24th of January last, on board the *Oneida*?—A. It was.

Q. Please state what lookouts and what lights were placed at dark of that day.—A. There was a lookout placed on the starboard cathead, port cathead, and weather (port) quarter. There was the mast-head white light on the foremast, a green light lashed to the starboard bridge-rail, and a red light lashed to the forward davit of the first cutter.

Q. Was the green side light, which you say was lashed to the bridge-rail, fitted there with its boards in the usual way, so as to show as prescribed by Regulations; and was there anything to prevent an approaching steamer from seeing this light?—A. It was. There was nothing to prevent an approaching steamer from seeing this light.

Q. When Lieutenant Commander Muldaur, the navigator, told you he could not afford to haul her up, as you say you did, to S. E. by S., what reason did he allege?—A. He was afraid of getting the *Oneida* on *Saratoga Spit*.

Q. Was Mr. Muldaur sent for by you to come on deck when you saw a collision imminent?—A. He was; I sent for him about three minutes before the collision.

Q. When you saw the *Bombay* alter her course and head for your green light, about how long did the *Oneida* run with a hard starboard helm, up to the moment of the collision?—A. About three minutes, and at least half a mile; perhaps more.

Q. Have you taken the position by bearings of the *Oneida* as she now lies? and if so, please state it to the court.—A. I have. *Kanonsaki light-house* bears S. by W. Perry Island W. by S. *Saratoga Spit* buoy N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. These bearings were taken from a sampan alongside the main top-gallant mast-head of the *Oneida*. There are twenty fathoms of water alongside and sixteen and a half fathoms on deck. These soundings were taken two hours before low water. Rise and fall of tide, six feet. *Oneida's* head lies E. by S.

Q. What was the speed of the *Oneida* at the time of the collision?—A. About seven knots.

Q. What was the speed of the *Bombay* at that time as near as you can judge?—A. Nine knots.

Q. What was the conduct of the officers and crew of the *Oneida* during this disaster? and, if there was any bad conduct, or want of steadiness or discipline, please state the instances.—A. The conduct of the officers and crew was good. Everybody went to their stations. The only noise, or anything like confusion, was made by the men going to their stations.

Q. Can any blame be attached to any officer or man on board the *Oneida* for this collision?—A. Most decidedly not, in my opinion.

Q. Do you know if the man at the wheel was killed by the collision?—A. I do not know that he was killed, but I heard so. I know that he was not saved.

Q. Who of the men who were on lookout, or on duty elsewhere at the time of the collision, were saved?—A. Albert Egnart, seaman, who was at the weather-wheel, and William Brittany, ordinary seaman, who was at the starboard cathead, and others.

Q. You have quoted the rule of the road. Do you mean by the rule of the road that which is established as international between England and the United States?—A. I do.

Q. Whom do you blame for this collision?—A. Those in charge of the *Bombay*.

Q. How long did the Oneida float after the collision?—A. As near as I can judge, fifteen minutes.

Q. When you saw the Bombay heading up for your green light, about how far was she then from you?—A. Between three-quarters of a mile and a mile.

Q. How many signal guns of distress were fired by the Oneida?—A. There were four fired from the same gun.

Q. Where were the night signals kept which were designed for immediate use of the officer of the deck?—A. Underneath the poop, but these were all carried away by the collision.

Q. How did Kanonsaki light bear from you from the time of sighting it to the time of collision?—A. Kanonsaki light bore half a point on the starboard bow, except when the ship was hauled up.

Q. Did it bear on the port bow or ahead at any time before the collision?—A. It was ahead for an instant, and then I headed the ship up to bring it back to its bearing; but it never was on the port bow.

Q. Could a steamer at night, coming up the bay, have passed to the east of the Oneida, supposing she had been stationary at the time of the collision, without imminent risk of going ashore on Saratoga Spit?—A. She could not.

Q. Did the Bombay stop her engine at all, so far as you could observe?—A. She did not. My reason for thinking so is that she left us rapidly after the collision. Her headway was deadened by the collision.

Q. Was it the Bombay who hailed the Oneida when the voice cried out, "What the hell are you about?"—A. The voice came from the Bombay, and it is my impression that the hail was intended for the Oneida.

Q. If the Bombay had stopped to inquire what harm was inflicted on the Oneida, do you think she could have saved the lives of the Oneida's crew and officers, and was there anything, to your knowledge, to prevent them being saved by the assistance of the Bombay?—A. I think if she had stopped to inquire, and had lowered her boats, which were seven in number, they could have saved all hands.

Q. What other boat was saved beside the one you were in?—A. The third cutter, with Dr. Suddards, Acting Boatwain Anderson, and fifteen men.

Q. Was there anything, in your opinion, to prevent those on the Bombay from hearing the hail of Lieutenant Commander Stewart?—A. There was not. He hailed in a very loud tone of voice, and only once, as far as I know.

Q. Did you slow down the engine when you neared the Bombay; if not, what is the reason?—A. I did not; for I wished to have all the speed possible to get by her.

Q. When you saw Mr. Muldaur on the bridge-ladder at the time of the collision, did he give you any direction at that time, and was he aware that you had then your helm a-starboard?—A. He gave me no directions at the time. I don't know whether he was aware that I had the helm a-starboard.

Q. How was your helm at the instant of the collision?—A. Just before the collision, while the Bombay was passing the center of our ship, the officer of the fore-castle, Mr. Hall, sung out, "Hard a-port, sir," and the man at the wheel, thinking it was my voice, was in the act of putting his wheel over when the collision took place; but the helm was a-starboard, as he had not time to shift his helm.

Q. When you saw that the Bombay was about to strike you on your starboard quarter, if you had then put your helm a-port, would it have had a tendency to diminish the effect of the collision?—A. I don't think it would.

Q. You state that good order and discipline prevailed. Were there any conflicting orders given on board the Oneida?—A. None, as far as I know.

Q. You state that you were ordered to keep Kanonsaki light one-half point on your starboard bow; could you do this, and at the same time be steering your course S. by E. ½ E.?—A. Yes, I could until I got up to it. I was to let Mr. Muldaur know when the light got a-beam.

Q. From your knowledge of the bay in the vicinity of Saratoga Spit, do you consider it a narrow channel, and what is the greatest distance at which vessels can pass each other?—A. I do not consider it a narrow channel. The greatest distance at which vessels can pass each other is about four miles.

Q. Was everything done that could be done to get the Oneida in shoal water?—A. Yes.

Q. Was the Bombay dangerously or materially injured by the collision?—A. She was not injured dangerously nor materially. She went down next day to the scene of the wreck.

Q. Do you know if the Bombay underwent any repairs before she sailed for Hong Kong, after the collision?—A. She did; but I don't know to what extent.

(The testimony was read aloud to the witness, who pronounced it correct, and the witness then withdrew.)

The court then adjourned till to-morrow, Saturday, February 26, at 10 o'clock a. m.

UNITED STATES SHIP IDAHO,
Yokohama, Japan, Saturday, February 26, 1870.

The court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Commander F. A. Roe, president; Lieutenant Commander H. E. Mullan; Paymaster George A. Lyon, judge advocate.

The proceedings of yesterday were read over and approved.

ALBERT RUGUART, seaman, was then duly sworn:

By the JUDGE ADVOCATE:

Question. State your name and rating, and whether you were on the Oneida at the time of her loss.—Answer. Albert Ruguart, seaman. I was on the Oneida at that time.

Q. What was your station at the time of the collision, and when did you go there?—A. I was at the weather wheel. I went there at 6 o'clock p. m.

Q. How was the helm at the time, and what course was given you?—A. The helm at that time was amidship. The course given me was S. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. The ship was on her course when I took the wheel.

Q. How long after you went to the wheel was it that a light was reported; where was that light reported to be, and what changes were made of the helm by you subsequent to these reports?—A. It was some time between six and half-past six o'clock. The light was first reported half a point on the starboard bow. The second report was a point and a half on the starboard bow. The third time it was reported that the steamer was coming right for us, and I could see the light on the lee side of the foresail, four or five points on the starboard bow. The yards were braced up two or three points on the starboard braces. After the first report of the light I had orders to shift the helm. After the second report Mr. Yates, the officer of the deck, gave me the order to put my helm to starboard. I did so, and brought the ship up to S. E. He then told me to steady, and let the ship come on her course again. After the third report Mr. Yates told me to starboard my helm again. I did so, and kept the helm a-starboard until the ship ran into us.

Q. Did you see the steamer at any time, and how did she bear from the Oneida?—A. I only could see the mast-head light, and it was then about four or five points on our starboard, on the lee side of the foresail.

Q. Did you hear any one from the Oneida hail the Bombay, after the collision?—A. I heard Mr. Stewart hail the Bombay. He said, four or five times, "Ship ahoy!" I did not hear him say anything else except this. The Bombay was then about two hundred yards from the Oneida, on our port quarter.

Q. Was there anything, in your opinion, to prevent Mr. Stewart's hail being heard on the Bombay? Did you hear any reply from the Bombay to this hail?—A. There was nothing, in my opinion, to prevent Mr. Stewart's first hail being heard on the Bombay. I heard the men on the Bombay give an answer to our ship. I can't say what this was. I heard the voice.

Q. Was there any one at the wheel injured by the collision? A. I don't know what became of the other two. All three of us were hove away from the wheel over to the port bulwarks. I was hurt on the knee, so I could not stand very well.

Q. Do you know what damage was done to the Oneida by the collision?—A. She struck us in the starboard mizzen rigging, cut the half of the quarter deck away, threw the poop overboard, and about sixteen or seventeen minutes after the collision the Oneida sank.

Q. What signals of distress were made on the Oneida after the collision?—A. The steam whistle was blown, and three guns were fired from the No. 1 gun on the starboard side. The whistle was stopped while the guns were fired, and then started again, and continued blowing as long as there was steam in the ship.

Q. Did the Bombay stop at all to render assistance, after the collision, or continue on?—A. She went on, and never showed any motions to turn round or stop.

By the COURT:

Q. Whom did you relieve at the wheel at six o'clock?—A. John Rushby, a seaman, who has been saved.

Q. What was the name of the man at the lee wheel at the time of the collision?—A. S. C. Lewis, ordinary seaman. He was lost.

Q. Describe the damage the Bombay did to the Oneida, as you saw it, in addition to what you have stated.—A. The collision hove me down from the wheel, and the men lifted me up and put me under the main rigging. After I came to I went to the wheel again, but everything was gone, sir. The wheel was gone, the relieving tackles were gone, the starboard binnacle was gone.

Q. What kind of weather was it, and what kind of a sea that night?—A. It was a dark night, but starlight. There was not very much sea, but a long swell. The wind was not heavy. A sailing ship would be going three or four knots.

Q. If the Bombay had stopped by the Oneida could she have saved, by her boats,

any of the Oneida's crew?—A. Oh, yes, sir; she could have saved all them that could swim. I was picked up myself from the water.

Q. About how long do you think the Bombay was in sight after she struck the Oneida?—A. I can't say.

Q. Did you see Captain Williams after the Oneida was struck; and if so, what was he doing, or saying?—A. I saw him on the bridge. He was giving orders to clew up the foretop-gallant sail, but when he found that there was no rudder he set the topsail again.

Q. Was Captain Williams on deck before the collision, that you know?—A. He came up after the collision, after I took the wheel. I did not see him on deck until after the collision.

Q. Do you know how he got up out of the cabin?—A. I could not say.

Q. Was the conduct of the officers and men of the Oneida good or bad during this accident, and did they do all they could to save the ship?—A. They did everything they could to try to save the ship. All the men and officers behaved well. All the officers were on deck at their stations. Mr. Sargent was forward on the forecastle.

Q. What, in your opinion, carried away the wheel?—A. The bobstays of the Bombay.

Q. When you first saw the Bombay on the Oneida's starboard bow, about how far distant were the two ships from each other?—A. About five hundred yards; between a quarter and half a mile.

Q. Did you see the lights of the Bombay at any time before you saw her mast-head light to the leeward of the foresail?—A. I did not before that time.

Q. If the Bombay had been on the Oneida's port bow at any time before the collision, were you in a position to have seen her?—A. If she had been clear of the weather-berth of the foresail, I could have seen her mast-head light.

Q. Did you hear the midshipman on the forecastle sing out, "Hard-a-port!" just before the collision, and if so, did you put the wheel over?—A. I did; I was trying to put the wheel over at the time I was knocked down.

Q. How long have you been going to sea, and how long have you served on board the Oneida?—A. Fourteen years; I have served on the Oneida thirty months.

The testimony was read aloud to the witness, who pronounced it correct.

WILLIAM BRITTANY, ordinary seaman, was duly sworn.

By the JUDGE ADVOCATE:

Question. State your name and rating, and whether you were on the Oneida at the time of her loss?—Answer. My name is William Brittany, an ordinary seaman. I was on the Oneida at that time.

Q. What was your station, and when did you go to it?—A. I was on the lookout, on the starboard cathead; I went there at six o'clock that evening.

Q. Did you see a steamer's light after you went on the starboard cathead; if so, where was that light; state all particulars in reference to it?—A. Between six and half-past six o'clock, I saw a steamer's light right ahead; I reported this to midshipman Hull, and he reported it to the officer of the deck. I kept watching the light and saw it changing more toward our starboard bow, and when it was between a half point and a point on our starboard bow, I reported it again; I could then see her green sidelight. I kept my eye on her until she was three or four points on our starboard bow, when I reported her again as coming right for us. She was then between a quarter and a half mile off; I then only saw her mast-head light and green light; I never saw her red light at all. I think it was somewhere about half an hour between the time when I first saw her and when she struck us, but I cannot say positively. I am of the opinion that from the way we altered the bearings of the two vessels, our helm was to starboard. I did not see the buoy on Saratoga Spit that night. This steamer was the Bombay.

Q. Did you see the Kanonsaki light at the same time you discovered the Bombay?—A. I did; I had seen it a good while before this.

Q. Was the Bombay to the east or west of the light when you discovered her?—A. She was to the east of the light at the time I first reported her.

Q. Did the Bombay pass from the east side of the light-house to the west side of it?—A. Yes, sir; she passed to the right of the light-house as I was looking at her.

Q. Were there many men upon the forecastle at the time you speak of?—A. There were four of us; I am the only one saved.

By the COURT:

Q. You say when the Bombay got about four points on the Oneida's starboard bow, she came right at you; could she have done so without giving her a hard or nearly hard port-helm?—A. She could not have done so without giving her a hard or nearly hard port-helm.

Q. How old are you, and how long have you been going to sea; how long have you

been in the navy?—A. I am in my thirtieth year; I have been going to sea between sixteen and seventeen years; I have been in the navy about thirty-one months.

Q. Did the Bombay stop after the collision, or before it?—A. I cannot say; I do not think she stopped her propeller till after she hit us. After the collision she kept right on. She stopped her propeller just as she was hitting us; I heard some one on board of her sing out, "Stop her!"

Q. If the Bombay had stopped could she have saved many of the Oneida's crew and officers?—A. Yes, sir; she could have saved nearly the whole of them.

Q. Did the Bombay hail the Oneida, and if so, what was it?—A. I did not hear her.

Q. Did you hear any officer or man hail the Bombay at the time of the collision, or afterward?—A. I heard Mr. Stewart hail her. He sung out, "Steamer ahoy! Lay by us!" I was then on the top-gallant forecabin. He cried out as loud as he could halloo. The Bombay was then right under our stern; I only heard him hail once.

Q. What was the conduct of the men and officers of the Oneida during the disaster; was it good or bad?—A. It was good; everything was quiet and orderly.

Q. Who was to blame for the collision, and why?—A. That steamer was, because I think she must have ported her helm or she would not have hit us. I think she did it on purpose. I know she had no right to port her helm then, for she was broad on our starboard bow four or five points.

Q. If the Bombay had not ported her helm, would she have passed the Oneida safely?—A. Yes, sir; she would.

Q. Was the strange steamer at any time on the Oneida's port bow?—A. No, sir.

Q. Were the different positions of the Bombay reported to the officer of the deck by the officer of the forecabin?—A. I heard Mr. Hull report them.

Q. When you saw her mast-head light and green light about how far distant was the steamer?—A. I should say it was between four and five miles.

Q. Did the Bombay communicate with the Oneida after the collision, to inquire if she needed assistance?—A. No, sir; she did not.

The testimony was read aloud to the witness who pronounced it correct.

CHRISTIAN YAGER, ordinary seaman, was then duly sworn:

By the JUDGE ADVOCATE:

Question. State your name and rank, and if you were on the Oneida at the time of her loss?—Answer. My name is Christian Yager; ordinary seaman. I was on the Oneida at the time she was lost.

Q. Where was your station at that time and at what time did you go there?—A. In the starboard chains, heaving the lead. I went there at six o'clock that evening.

Q. State if you saw the light of an approaching steamer that evening; when and where it was, and all about the circumstances.—A. I saw the mast-head light of a steamer as it came around Kanonsaki light somewhere about five bells. The steamer's light was always on our starboard bow. I first saw her mast-head light and about four or five minutes afterward I saw her green—her starboard light; I could not see her red light. Six or seven minutes, as close as I can come to it, after I saw her green light and mast-head light, I saw her red light; this was about two minutes before she struck us. The steamer was always on our starboard bow—never on our port bow—from the time she was reported until she struck us. I was not watching her all the time, but I looked at her four different times before she struck us. She continued changing her bearings more toward our starboard beam each time I looked at her. I heard Mr. Stewart hail the steamer three times in a loud tone of voice. The first time he said, "Steamer ahoy! stay by us;" the other times he said, "Steamer ahoy!" When the steamer was first hailed she was about four ship's lengths from us. The steamer struck us forward of the mizzen rigging. I was heaving the lead in the starboard gangway. I heard no hail from the other steamer nor any reply to Mr. Stewart's hail. The steamer which ran into us was the Bombay. The Oneida sunk in ten or fifteen minutes after the collision. When the Bombay struck us I heard one voice on her say, "Hard astarboard and stop her!" I think that when she struck us and as soon as she got clear of us she ran away from us. She never offered us any assistance at all. If the Bombay had stopped and lowered her boats I think she could have saved all except those who were knocked overboard by the collision. I saw one man knocked overboard from the poop.

By the COURT:

Q. What was the least soundings you had that night from the time you took the lead to the collision?—A. I had no soundings with the twelve fathoms of line out.

Q. Did you see Saratoga Spit buoy that night?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did the Bombay's light pass the light-house of Kanonsaki from the left to the starboard side; or, in other words, did it pass from the east of the light to the west of it?—A. It was right abreast of the light when I first saw it, and went around the light in toward shore on our starboard bow.

Q. Did the Bombay lose her headway entirely or stop entirely at any time after the collision?—A. No, sir. She had headway all the time.

Q. About how long was she in sight after she struck?—A. About five minutes.

Q. Did you hear any voice from the Bombay sing out to the Oneida, "What the hell are you about," or otherwise curse her?—A. No, sir, I did not.

Q. Did you heave the lead regularly on your way down?—A. I came into the chains at six o'clock, and I hove it about five times before she struck us.

Q. Was the water so that night that ordinary boats could move about without fear or danger?—A. Yes, sir. There was a small sea; a boat could live in it easily.

Q. How were you saved from going down in the Oneida, and in what boat?—A. I was saved in the third cutter. I got into her as the ship was sinking.

Q. When you saw the mast-head light and green light of the Bombay, if she had continued on the course she was then steering would she have passed the Oneida safely?—A. She would; she altered her course after that time.

Q. What efforts were made on the Oneida to avoid a collision with the Bombay?—A. At the time of sighting the steamer, we luffed about a point and then came back again to our course, and when the officer of the forecabin saw the red light he sung out, "Hard a-port." I think the Oneida's helm was to starboard at the time the Bombay struck us, for her head was paying off to port.

Q. To what cause do you attribute the collision?—A. I think the Bombay altered her course; we could not put our helm to port, for if we had done so, both ships would have struck head on. The Bombay put her helm to port and changed her course; if she had not done so we could not have seen her red light.

Q. How long have you been going to sea?—A. I have been going to sea seven years.

Q. After the collision did you go aft toward the cabin to look at the injuries done?—A. I did.

Q. When you went aft after the collision, was the ship so broken in that a person could see into the cabin from outside, if they had been there?—A. I don't know, sir; I can't say. Everything was knocked off the poop, bulwarks, and wheel. From what I saw of the damage done, I think a person on the other steamer might have looked into the cabin from the outside.

The testimony was read aloud to the witness, who pronounced it correct.

WILLIAM TAYLOR, seaman, was duly sworn as a witness.

By the JUDGE ADVOCATE :

Question. State your name and rank, and whether you was on the Oneida at the time of her loss.—Answer. My name is William Taylor, seaman; I was on the Oneida at the time she was lost.

Q. Were you on deck at the time a steamer's light was reported that evening? Where were you, and what did you see?—A. I was on deck in the starboard gangway at that time. I saw a steamer's mast-head light about three-quarters of a point on our starboard bow, about three miles off, as far as I can judge. I did not keep looking at her, but when I again saw her, about fifteen or twenty minutes afterward, I saw her green and mast-head light, but not her red. When I saw her three lights—some six or seven minutes after this—she was very close to us. The steamer then was heading toward our starboard-beam. I thought she would strike us near where I was, and I went across the deck so as to get out of the way and support myself from the shock. The steamer struck the Oneida just forward of the mizzen rigging.

Q. Did you hear any one hail the steamer from the Oneida?—A. I heard Mr. Stewart hail her, "Steamboat ahoy, lay by us—we are sinking!" His voice was very loud. At this time the steamer was crossing our stern, about two fathoms clear of us. No reply was made from the Bombay. I heard Mr. Stewart hail three or four times.

Q. If the Bombay had stopped and lowered her boats, could most of the crew and officers of the Oneida have been saved?—A. I believe all hands could have been saved.

Q. Did the steamer after striking you stop, or did she continue on her course?—A. She continued on her course and did not offer to render any assistance.

By the COURT :

Q. Did you go aft and look at the injuries done to the Oneida after she was struck?—A. I did. The life-boat was called away; I belonged to her. I went to the boat and got her clear, and then went over on the starboard side of the quarter-deck. I looked over the quarter, and saw the cut right down through, and the water pouring into the ship. All the rail and deck on the starboard quarter was cut off close up to the cabin hatch, so that I could only get one foot between the cabin hatch and where the deck was cut away. The entire quarter was cut off, and the poop carried away. As I stood at the cabin hatch, holding on to a stanchion to prevent myself from falling overboard, I looked down into the cabin, and saw it fill with water in a very few seconds.

Q. Was the breach or broken place in the quarter of the Oneida, such as to have

allowed you to see into her cabin if you had been outside of her?—A. I could have looked right into her cabin from the outside.

Q. Was the cabin light burning when you looked in?—A. No, sir, the cabin was full of water. I think it was two minutes after the collision that I looked in the cabin.

Q. Would the Bombay have passed clear of the Oneida if she had kept her course, and if she had kept her own red light out of sight?—A. She would.

Q. Where did you stand, and what was you doing at the time of the collision?—A. I was underneath the bridge, holding on to a stanchion to prevent being knocked over.

Q. How fast do you think the Bombay was going when she struck you?—A. I should think between eight and nine knots.

Q. How old are you, and how long have you served in the United States Navy?—A. I am twenty-seven years of age. I have been in the navy thirty-four months, and have been going to sea eleven years.

The testimony was read aloud to the witness, who pronounced it correct.

The court then adjourned until 10 o'clock a. m. on Monday, the 28th of February, 1870.

UNITED STATES SHIP IDAHO, YOKOHAMA, JAPAN,
Monday, February 28, 1870.

The court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Commander F. A. Roe, president; Lieutenant Commander H. E. Mullan; Paymaster George A. Lyon, judge advocate.

The proceedings of Saturday, the 26th instant, were read over and approved.

ISAAC JOHNS, ordinary seaman, was then duly sworn as a witness.

By the JUDGE ADVOCATE:

Question. State your name and rank, and whether you were on the Oneida at the time she was lost.—Answer. My name is Isaac Johns, ordinary seaman. I was in the Oneida at the time she was lost.

By the COURT:

Q. Were you on the deck of the Oneida at the time a steamer's light was reported that evening; if so, where were you, what did you see?—A. I was on the poop heaving the log when a steamer's light was reported. After I had done heaving the log I rolled up the reel and went forward on the top-gallant fore-castle, and asked the man on look-out where the steamer was. He pointed her out to me and says, "There she is, just on our starboard bow." I saw the light about half a point on our starboard bow. I saw her mast-head light, and one of her side lights, but I don't know which it was. I am sure that the steamer was on our starboard bow. I went aft and sat down on No. 3 gun on the port side, and the next thing I saw was her coming right for our starboard mizzen rigging. Some one on the steamer sung out, "Starboard! Where the hell are you going?" he says. Just after, the steamer struck us; she was right on us then.

Q. Do you know by the knots on the log-line how fast the Oneida was going when you held the reel?—A. Eight knots six fathoms.

Q. At what time was this?—A. This was just after five bells; we heave the log every half hour.

Q. How fast was she going at four bells?—A. I wasn't heaving the log then.

Q. Did you see either the green or red light of the Bombay at any time up to the moment she struck the Oneida?—A. I saw one of them, but I can't say which. I did not pay any attention at the time or I could have remembered which.

Q. When you heard some one on the other steamer say "Starboard! Where in the hell are you going?" did it strike you that these words were addressed to another person on the Bombay?—A. No, sir; they sang out "Starboard" to their own ship, then stopped a bit and said to our ship "Where the hell are you going?" These words came from the bridge of the steamer—there were two or three persons there.

Q. What was done on the Oneida to avoid the collision?—A. The helm was hard starboard when she struck us. Just about the time she struck I heard the word given to port. I can't say whether this order was carried out.

Q. Was everything done that could have been done to save the ship after the collision?—A. I believe there was. The order was given to shorten sail and to pay her around; the head sails were again set; they were making the head sails when she went down.

The testimony was read aloud to the witness, who pronounced it correct.

THOMAS STEVENSON, quarter gunner, was then duly sworn as a witness.

By the JUDGE ADVOCATE :

Question. State your name and rate, and whether you were on the Oneida at the time she was lost.—Answer. My name, Thomas Stevenson. I am a quarter gunner. I was on the Oneida at the time she was lost.

By the COURT :

Q. Were you on the deck of the Oneida at the time a steamer's light was reported that evening; if so, where were you and what did you see?—A. I was in the starboard gangway at the time a vessel's light was reported. I went to and stood on the top of the pivot port on the starboard side and looked over the rail. I saw a mast-head light and a green light of a steamer about two points on our starboard bow. A short time after that I heard the officer of the deck give the order to starboard our helm. I think that after our helm was starboarded she must have ported her helm, because we payed off to port a bit, and the steamer kept pointing right for our green light. This brought her four or five points on our starboard bow. The steamer kept heading on for our green light until she was about a hundred yards from us, and then either her or us payed off, and she struck us a little forward of the mizzen rigging. I saw her the first time just after she was reported. She was then two points on our starboard bow. I did not see her red light at all; but if I had been further aft just before she struck us I might have seen it.

Q. Could you have seen her red light if the Bombay had been in a position to show it before the collision?—A. There was nothing between me and the steamer to prevent me from seeing her red light if she had been in a position to show it.

Q. Do you know how the Oneida was steering by compass at the time you saw the Bombay's green light on the Oneida's starboard bows: that is, when you first saw her, two points on the starboard bow?—A. I can't tell.

Q. How many guns were fired by the Oneida as signals of distress, and where were you when they were fired?—A. There were three, and we were loading the fourth when the ship went down. I was at the gun when it was fired.

Q. How long have you been a petty officer in the navy?—A. About two years altogether.

Q. What was the conduct of officers and men on board the Oneida at the time of the disaster? State if it was good and orderly, or if it was bad or otherwise; include officers and men in your answer.—A. The officers were just as good as I would want to be with, and the men did all they were told.

Q. Did every officer do his duty?—A. They did everything that they could do, I suppose, sir.

Q. If the Bombay had steered a steady course, such as you saw her steering after you first looked at her, would the two ships have passed clear of each other?—A. Of course they would, if she had kept on her course, we starboarding our helm. Of course they would, sir.

Q. Could anything have been done by the men or officers of the Oneida to avoid the collision, other than they did?—A. I don't think there could.

Q. Could anything have been done other than was done, by the officers and men, to have saved the Oneida after the collision?—A. Nothing in the world.

Q. After the collision did you look into the cabin, and could any person on board have looked into it, through the breach made by the Bombay?—A. I did. I could not say whether any one outside could have looked into the cabin through the breach. I did not look at it enough to say whether they could or not.

Q. About how long was it from the time you first saw the Bombay to the time she struck the Oneida?—A. From three to five minutes. I might be wrong.

Q. Did the collision occur by the Bombay putting her helm apart when she was broad on the Oneida's starboard bow?—A. Of course it did. If she had not ported her helm there would have been no collision at all.

The testimony was read aloud to the witness, who pronounced it correct.

JAMES HOUSTON, ordinary seaman, was then duly sworn as a witness.

By the JUDGE ADVOCATE :

Question. State your name and rank, and whether you were on board the Oneida at the time she was lost.—Answer. My name is James Houston; I am an ordinary seaman; I was on the Oneida at the time she was lost.

Q. Were you on the deck of the Oneida at the time a steamer light was reported that evening; if so, where were you, and what did you see?—A. I was standing in the port gangway at the time a steamer light was reported. As soon as the light was reported I jumped up on the forehatch combing and saw her mast-head light; it was about half a point on our starboard bow. I got down again, and about five minutes after I looked again and saw her green light; she then bore broad on the bow. I did not keep watch-

ing her, but the next time I looked saw her about seven or eight hundred yards away. She was then heading toward our main chains. I did not see her red light at all. She struck us about the forward shroud of the mizzen rigging. The steamer was the Bombay, and the Oneida was sunk by the collision.

The testimony was read aloud to the witness, who pronounced it correct.

HENRY SANDERS, ordinary seaman, was then duly sworn as a witness.

By the JUDGE ADVOCATE :

Question. State your name and rate, and whether you were on the Oneida at the time she was lost.—Answer. My name is Henry Sanders, an ordinary seaman ; I was on the Oneida at the time of her loss.

Q. Were you on the deck of the Oneida at the time a steamer's light was reported that evening ; if so, where were you and what did you see ?—A. I was up on the main trysail gaff loosing the main trysail when a steamer's light was reported. I looked and saw the mast-head light of a steamer about three-fourths of a point on the starboard bow. After this I went down on deck. About five minutes after this I went up aloft again. I then saw the steamer's two lights—her mast-head light and her green light. These lights were about three-fourths of a point on the starboard bow. I did not see the steamer's red light at all. There was nothing to prevent me from seeing the steamer's red light if she had been in a position to show it. I went down on deck after seeing the lights the second time ; went forward ; did not see them again. I was under the top-gallant forecastle at the time she struck us. The steamer I speak of was the Bombay.

The testimony was read aloud to the witness, who pronounced it correct.

WILLIAM ANDERSON, seaman, was then duly sworn as a witness.

By the JUDGE ADVOCATE :

Question. State your name and rate, and whether you were on the Oneida at the time she was lost.—Answer. My name is William Anderson ; I am a seaman ; I was on the Oneida at the time she was lost.

By the COURT :

Q. Were you on the deck of the Oneida at the time a steamer's light was reported that evening ; if so, where were you and what did you see ?—A. I went up on the top-gallant forecastle to the head, and I saw the mast-head light of a steamer, under the bowsprit, on our starboard bow. I was standing in the head on the port side. About a minute after this I went over on the starboard side of the forecastle and then saw the light half way between the cathead and the bowsprit, on the starboard bow, and saw Kanonsaki light to the right of the steamer as I was looking down the bay. I then went down underneath the top-gallant forecastle and put my ditty-box there. I then came out again and the quartermaster on the forecastle sang out to the officer of the deck, "We will go clear of her, sir." I was sitting on the bit by the foremast, and about five minutes afterward I saw the steamer coming right at us ; she was not then more than half a ship's length off. I heard orders given on the Oneida to starboard the helm. The steamer then struck us ; kept going right through us all the time and never stopped. I heard orders given to lower the fore and top-gallant sail and topsails, and when they found the Oneida would not steer, the fore-topsail and fore-top-gallant sail were set again.

Q. Did you see the side lights of the Bombay at any time before she struck the Oneida ?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you see Captain Williams ; if so, where and when ?—A. I saw him ten minutes after the steamer struck us on the port side of the bridge, one hand resting on the iron rail of the bridge and the other on the gunwale of the first cutter. I said to him, "Captain, you had better go into this boat !" and he answered me, "Never mind me ; I will go down with the ship ; you stay in the boat." Before this he had given orders to clear away the first cutter.

Q. Where was the bridge situated on the Oneida ?—A. Between the smoke-stack and mainmast.

Q. You have stated that you saw the Bombay to the left of Kanonsaki light ; now tell us if you saw her get to the right of the light as she moved by.—A. I could not tell that. I did not keep watching her all the time.

The testimony was read aloud to the witness, who pronounced it correct.

THOMAS BEGLEY, coal-heaver, was then duly sworn as a witness.

Question. State your name and rate, and whether you were on the Oneida at the time she was lost.—Answer. My name is Thomas Begley ; I am a coal-heaver ; was in the Oneida at the time she was lost.

By the COURT:

Q. Did you go down into the cabin after the collision? If so, tell us all about it.—A. I saw that the poop was all carried away, and that the wreck was over the skylight, and that Joseph Long, ordinary seaman, was clearing away the wreck. I helped him at this, and when we got it away, I looked down into the cabin and saw the captain on his hands and knees on the floor. I went down into the cabin through the skylight of the cabin, and caught hold of the captain and helped him on his feet, and he asked what was the matter. I told him a large ship had run into us. He then told me to be careful in helping him, as he was sick. I lifted him on deck then through the skylight. There seemed to be a hole as large as an ordinary door, cut right out of the quarter of the ship abaft the cabin state-room, so that we could see right out of it into the sea. The water was pouring in through this hole, and the ship was settling fast. There were two lights in the cabin, one a candle on the table, and the other a swinging light over it. I think that the hole was of such a nature that a person from outside could look into the cabin. I have no doubt on this point.

Q. Was Captain Williams's coxswain in the cabin with you helping Captain Williams to get out?—A. I did not see him.

Q. How much space was there from the starboard side of the cabin hatch to where the deck was cut away by the collision?—A. I could not tell, as the wreck was piled up there.

Q. Are you positively certain that the bulkhead of Captain Williams's state-room was standing at the time you went down into the cabin?—A. The bulkhead and room was all standing.

Q. Do you know what caused Captain Williams to be on his hands and knees as you found him when you went below?—A. I suppose that he was thrown there by the force of the collision, as I found a long sleeping chair in which he had been sitting capsized.

The testimony was read aloud to the witness, who pronounced it correct.

JOSEPH P. LONG, ordinary seaman, was then duly sworn as a witness.

By the JUDGE ADVOCATE:

Question. State your name and rate, and whether you were on the Oneida at the time she was lost.—Answer. My name is Joseph P. Long, ordinary seaman. I was on the Oneida at the time she was lost.

By the COURT:

Q. Did you go down into the cabin after the collision? If so, tell us what you saw and did.—A. I saw the captain on his hands and knees on the floor. I knew that he was sick, and I went down to help him up. Thomas Begley and I helped him up through the skylight on to the deck. After this, I went down again and got the magazine keys out, as they were calling for them on deck. From abaft the captain's state-room, this side of the ship, way aft to the rudder, was cut away. I could see the water and foam being thrown into the cabin by the propeller, and I halloed up to Mr. Crowninshield to have the propeller stopped, so that the water could not come in so fast. I think that a person on another steamer could have looked into the cabin from outside. The deck over the cabin was gone close up to the starboard side of the cabin-hatch combing, so that the two cabin boys, when they were going on deck, I told them not to step out on the starboard side of the hatch for fear they would go overboard. The last time I was in the cabin the water was up to my knees, and I had to leave. I don't think the swinging-lamp over the table was burning, but there was a candle on the table, and a swinging light burning in the pantry.

The testimony was read aloud to the witness, who pronounced it correct.

PATRICK CUNNINGHAM, first-class fireman, was then sworn as a witness.

By the JUDGE ADVOCATE:

Question. State your name and rating, and whether you was on the Oneida at the time she was lost.—Answer. My name is Patrick Cunningham. I am a first-class fireman. I was on the Oneida at the time she was lost.

Q. Were you on duty in the fire-room at the time of collision? If so, what orders were given to you and what was done?—A. I was on duty there at that time. Mr. Senter, the second assistant engineer, who was on watch at the time, gave me orders to light two more fires. Eight fires were burning before; I gave the order to light the fires, and the men began to light them. The next order I heard given was to put the bilge injection on. This was done. I then went up from the fire-room to the engine-room and asked if the order was to light two more fires. The chief engineer, Mr. Litig, was there, and said, "Light all of them;" they then reconsidered, and said "Two was enough." These were all the orders I heard. The engines were kept going all the time, as long as there was steam to drive them; they were going after the fires were

put out. When I left the fire-room the water was up to my knees and rose so as to put out the fires. When I went into the engine-room Mr. Senter was standing there near the throttle-valve. I went on deck and saw Mr. Burston (the first assistant) standing at the head of the engine-room ladder on the deck; I left Mr. Senter in the engine-room; at the time I left the engine-room the water was coming in very rapidly. My idea for going on deck was that the vessel was going down, and after the fires were out I did not see that I could do anything more. The steam whistle was turned on almost immediately after the collision. In my opinion, nothing more could have been done by the engineers to save the ship than what was done.

By the COURT:

Q. Did you note the time of the collision by the engine-room clock?—A. I did not.

Q. Did you note, by your engine-room clock, the time when the engines stopped?—A. I did not.

Q. About how many minutes did the engines work, after the collision, before they were stopped by the water coming in?—A. As near as I can judge, between three and five minutes.

Q. About how long do you think the engines worked after the fires were put out?—A. Not more than a minute or a minute and a half, to the best of my judgment.

Q. How many revolutions was the engine making at the time of the collision?—A. I don't know. I am pretty certain the engine was running faster after the collision than before.

Q. What number of revolutions had the engine been making during your watch?—A. I don't know.

Q. Was the chief engineer in the engine-room after the collision or at the time of the collision?—A. He was in the engine-room after the collision, for I spoke to him.

The testimony was read aloud to the witness, who pronounced it correct.

ROBERT DYER, coal-heaver, was then duly sworn.

By the JUDGE ADVOCATE:

Question. State your name and rate, and whether you were in the engine-room of the Oneida at the time of the collision, on the evening of the 24th of January last.—Answer. My name is Robert Dyer; I am a coal-heaver; I was on duty there at that time.

Q. Can you state how many revolutions the engine was making at the time of the collision?—A. I think she was making about fifty-five; she would be going then about seven knots.

By the COURT:

Q. Was the syphon pump turned on at once after the collision; and if so by whose order?—A. The bilge injection was turned on at once by Mr. Littig's order. He was in the engine-room when he gave this order. Mr. Barstow told me to turn on the syphon guage just after this.

Q. Do you know how long the engines kept running after the collision?—A. About eight or nine minutes.

Q. Could you judge by the movements of the engine whether the propeller was in its place, or if it was knocked off by the collision?—A. I think it was in its place, for the engine worked very steady.

Q. At what time did you leave the engine-room; and what engineers did you leave there when you left?—A. I left the engine-room about six minutes after the fires were out. I left Mr. Senter in the engine-room. Mr. Littig and Mr. Barstow had both gone on deck before I did. Mr. Fornance was not in the engine-room at all. When I left the engine-room the water was eight or nine feet above the fire-room plates.

The testimony was read aloud to the witness, who pronounced it correct.

The court then adjourned till to-morrow, Tuesday, March 1, 1870.

UNITED STATES SHIP IDAHO,
Yokohama, Japan, March 1, 1870.

The court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Commander F. A. Roe, president; Lieutenant Commander H. E. Mullan; Paymaster George A. Lyon, judge advocate.

The proceedings of yesterday were read over and approved.

Surgeon JAMES SUDDARDS was then sworn as a witness by the president of the court.

By the JUDGE ADVOCATE:

Question. Please state your name and rank, and whether you was on the Oneida at the time she was lost.—Answer. James Suddards, surgeon. I was on the Oneida at the time she was lost.

Q. Were you on deck that evening after a steamer's light was reported?—A. I was not until after the collision took place.

Q. Where were you at the time of the collision?—A. I was at the dinner table in the ward-room.

Q. Was Mr. Muldaur called upon deck that evening while you were at dinner, and if so, how long a period of time elapsed after he returned before the collision?—A. He was called up by Mr. Yates, the officer of the deck, by a messenger boy. He was up on deck, I should think, five minutes, and then returned to the ward-room. I should think that four to five minutes elapsed after his return to the time the collision took place. After he returned to the ward-room, and just as he was taking his seat at the table, he said there was a light ahead and supposed it was a steamer bound in. He made no other remark about it at that time.

Q. Did you go aft to look at the damage done by the collision after you went up on deck?—A. As soon as the collision took place every one at the table rushed on deck. I stood near to the steerage hatch until the vessels were cleared; I then walked aft and examined the amount of damage. I found the after part of the spar deck completely cleared off; I then looked over the starboard quarter and thought from what I saw that the whole quarter was crushed off. I cannot say whether a person from outside could have looked into the cabin through the breach.

Q. What was the force of the blow at the time of the collision?—A. The force did not appear to be very severe, except from the effect on our own ship. My impression was that the whole side of the ship was being crushed in.

Q. Did the Bombay, after the collision, seem to stop at all, or did she continue in her course?—A. As well as I could judge she continued on her course immediately. I watched her carefully to see whether she would stop or not.

Q. Was the Bombay hailed from the Oneida after the collision?—A. She was, by Lieutenant Commander Stewart, who said "Ship ahoy! Lay by us; you have cut us down;" he repeated this again, and both times in a very loud tone of voice. There was no reply to either hail. The vessels were together at the time of these hails, and there was nothing in my opinion to prevent them being heard on the Bombay, they should have heard them very easily. Immediately after these hails our whistle was blown.

Q. Suppose the Bombay had stopped at once and lowered her boats, do you think the officers and men of the Oneida might have been saved?—A. I think that every man on board the ship could have been saved if she had done so.

By the COURT:

Q. About how long was the Bombay in sight of you, from the moment of collision, after you went on deck?—A. Between five and ten minutes.

Q. Did you hear any hail from the Bombay to the Oneida?—A. Not a word.

Q. Could you have heard her hail if the people in the Bombay had done so in the usual tone of voice used by seamen?—A. I should have heard a hail in that tone of voice if it had been made after I went on deck.

Q. Did you hear the navigator, Mr. Muldaur, say at any time that evening that he was running very close to Saratoga Spit, or as close to it as he could shave, or words to that effect?—A. I did not.

Q. What was about the temperature of the air and of the water at the time of the disaster?—A. I am not able to tell exactly; but I think the air was about forty-seven degrees and the water about 42 degrees.

Q. As a scientific man, please state the condition of the atmosphere that night, as relates to the transmission of sound; was it favorable or the contrary, and your reasons for your judgment?—A. There was nothing in the atmosphere to prevent the perfect transmission of sound, this of course independent of the wind; the atmosphere was clear, the air was dry.

Q. What was the force of the wind?—A. About four.

Q. What was the conduct of the officers and men during this disaster?—A. As far as I saw, there was nothing more to be desired, under such circumstances.

Q. How long have you known Master Yates, and what is his capacity as an officer?—A. I have known Master Yates about eighteen months. I do not consider myself a competent judge.

Q. How long had you known Lieutenant Commander Muldaur, the navigator of the Oneida, at the time she was sunk, and what was his character as an officer and a navigator?—A. For nearly three years. His character and abilities as an officer and a navigator were of the very best.

Q. How long have you been in the navy of the United States?—A. Twenty-one years.

Q. Was everything done, after the collision, that was possible to save the ship?—A. I think everything was done that possibly could be done, but there was no chance from the first moment of collision.

Q. When Mr. Muldaur returned to the ward-room, just prior to the collision, do you

think, from his manner, that he had the slightest idea of a collision occurring?—A. I don't think he had the remotest thought of such a thing. In fact, I am sure of it.

Q. From you knowing the extent of the injury sustained by the Oneida, do you not think that those on the Bombay must have been aware that the Oneida had sustained serious injury?—A. That I am not able to judge.

The testimony was read aloud to the witness, who pronounced it correct.

WILLIAM W. CROWNINSHIELD, captain's clerk, was then duly sworn as a witness.

By the JUDGE ADVOCATE:

Question. Please state your name and rank, and whether you were on the Oneida at the time she was lost.—Answer. William W. Crowninshield; captain's clerk. I was on the Oneida at the time she was lost.

Q. Were you on deck that evening when a steamer's light was reported?—A. No, sir.

Q. Where were you at the time of collision?—A. I was below, in the cabin. I was lying asleep on the starboard transom. I found myself lying on the floor, and on opening my eyes, after recovering from being stunned, I found the stern was cut off. I saw out through it, so as to see the water and the stars, and immediately seeing that the companion ladder was gone, I climbed out through the hole in the stern, over a mass of wreck, on to the spar deck. The deck was gone abaft the break of the poop. There was no water in the cabin at the time I left. Captain Williams was on deck when I left the cabin. The starboard quarter was gone, I should think, from the mizzen mast aft. The entire hole, I should say, was thirty feet, but the débris covered some, so that there was a clear hole of about ten feet by six. I messed and lived with the captain in the cabin, and slept there.

By the COURT:

Q. Did you observe Kanonsaki light just before the ship sank; if so, how and what was the direction of the Oneida's head?—A. I was in the starboard main rigging, about ten feet above the rail, and Kanonsaki light bore about two points abaft the starboard beam. The direction of the Oneida's head, at this time, was about E. by S. as near as I can judge. We were heading for the bank just below Saratoga Spit. We were heading for shoal water.

Q. Did Lieutenant Commander Muldaur jump with you into the sea from the main rigging?—A. I don't think he jumped. I did not jump. I think he floated off when the water reached us. I did not see him afterward.

Q. Did you hear Captain Williams say that evening, coming down the bay, that he was running close to the Saratoga Spit buoy?—A. I did not.

Q. Did you hear the navigator, Mr. Muldaur, say so; or make any remark about the course he was steering down the bay?—A. I did not.

The testimony was then read aloud to the witness, who pronounced it correct.

NICHOLAS ANDERSON, acting boatswain, was then duly sworn as a witness.

By the JUDGE ADVOCATE:

Question. Please state your name and rank, and whether you were on the Oneida at the time she was lost?—Answer. My name is Nicholas Anderson; an acting boatswain. I was in the Oneida at the time she was lost.

Q. Were you on deck that evening when a steamer's light was reported?—A. I was. A steamer's light was reported by the officer of the fore-castle, right ahead. The officer of the deck said, "Very well." Just after this I went below to put on my overcoat. I staid below about fifteen or twenty minutes, and as I got to the top step of the ladder, in coming on deck again, I heard the officer of the deck, Mr. Yates, say, "Starboard!" I looked over the starboard bow and saw a vessel's rigging about two points and a half on our starboard bow, between one-half and three-fourths of a mile away. I stood on the spar-deck, looking at her all the time. She was heading right for us. When she bore abaft our fore rigging I heard a man on board of her sing out, "Hard a-starboard!" and immediately she struck us in the mizzen rigging. I did not notice the steamer's light at the time I saw her rigging. This steamer was the Bombay. The Oneida sank in about fifteen minutes after she was struck.

By the COURT:

Q. Who was the lookout man who reported the steamer, when first seen as right ahead?—A. William Brittany, ordinary seaman.

Q. When you saw the Bombay the first time, what lights did you see?—A. None, the first time I saw her; I saw the mast-head light about two minutes before she struck, as I can't remember that I saw any other light.

Q. About how many points on the bow are the catheads of a ship, generally?—A. Some are two points, and some a point and a half.

Q. When a ship is abeam of another, how many points do you count it from the stem or from the knightheads?—A. About ten points.

Q. When you saw the Bombay two points and one-half on the Oneida's starboard bow, and at a distance of three-quarters of a mile, coming right toward you, could the Oneida's red light have been seen by any one on the Bombay?—A. It could not, possibly.

Q. Was the Bombay at any time on the port bow of the Oneida?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Did you go up on the top-gallant fore-castle of the Oneida at all, to look at the Bombay?—A. I did not.

The testimony was read aloud to the witness, who pronounced it correct.

JOHN F. MERRY, master, United States Navy, was then duly sworn as a witness.

By the JUDGE ADVOCATE:

Question. Please state your name and rank, and whether you were the officer of the deck on the Idaho on the evening of January 24th last, when the steamer Bombay came in?—Answer. John F. Merry, master. I was officer of the deck on the Idaho at that time.

Q. Please state at what time she anchored.—A. At 7 hours 45 minutes that evening; I entered it in the ship's log at the time.

The testimony was read aloud to the witness, who pronounced it correct.

TIMOTHY A. LYONS, lieutenant United States Navy, was then duly sworn as a witness.

By the JUDGE ADVOCATE:

Question. Please state your name and rank and your present duty.—Answer. Timothy A. Lyons, lieutenant. I am the navigator on board the Idaho.

By the COURT:

Q. Have you calculated the tide for the evening of January 24, when the Oneida met with her disaster? and if so, please state it to the court.—A. I have calculated the tide on that evening; it was low water at five hours thirty-two minutes in Yokohama Harbor, and at that instant it must have been still running ebb at Kanonsaki, twelve miles south of Yokohama. At six hours thirty minutes, at Kanonsaki, it must have been either slack-water or young flood tide. It was a neap tide which rises but four and three-quarters feet. Slack-water lasts about twenty minutes, so that if it was flood tide the strength could not be more than between one-half and three-quarters of a mile.

Q. Please look at the chart presented to you and marked A, and state if it is an authentic tracing, made by yourself, of the portion of Yeddo Bay it represents?—A. It is an accurate tracing made by myself of the latest bureau chart. The positions of the light-ship and buoy are from official local data.

(This chart, attested by Lieutenant Lyons, is marked A and attached to these proceedings.)

Q. Were you a member of a board of survey ordered by Lieutenant Commander Mullen, to examine the injuries received by the Bombay?—A. I was.

Q. Please look at this paper marked B and state if that is the original of the report made by your board on that occasion?—A. It is.

(This paper, attested by Lieutenant Lyons, is marked B and attached to these proceedings.)

Q. How high above the water-line of the flotation, as she left Hong Kong, was the hole made by the spar in the bow of the Bombay?—A. It must have been at least two feet and a half above her line of flotation, at the time of the collision, judging from her draught of water when she left Hong Kong; I received this information relative to her draught of water when she left Hong Kong, from Captain Eyre, the master of the Bombay, as well as judging from the draught of water when I was looking at the vessel.

The testimony was read aloud to the witness, who pronounced it correct.

The court then adjourned till 10 o'clock a. m. on Wednesday, March 2, 1870.

UNITED STATES SHIP IDAHO,
Yokohama, Japan, March 2, 1870.

The court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Commander F. A. Roe, president; Lieutenant Commander H. E. Mullan; Paymaster George A. Lyon, judge advocate.

The proceedings of yesterday were read over and approved.

HENRY MCMANUS, paymaster's clerk, was duly sworn as a witness.

By the JUDGE ADVOCATE:

Question. Please state your name and rank.—Answer. Henry McManus, paymaster's clerk on the United States ship Idaho.

Q. Please state if you heard the reports of cannon on the evening of January 24 last, (the time the Oneida was lost,) and if so, the circumstances.—A. I was in the steerage on the spar deck of the Idaho, on the night in question; and between half past six and seven o'clock that evening I distinctly heard the report of two guns. At the same time I called the attention of the apothecary of this ship, Samuel P. Whipple, who was in the steerage at that time, and asked him if he had heard the report, remarking at the same time that the "Oneida is firing minute guns." I said this jokingly, but I did not really think at the time it was her. But the next morning when I heard of her loss I made up my mind that it was her guns I had heard. They seemed at the time to be distant guns; the report was a dull, heavy sound. I can't state whether it was nearer to half past six or to seven o'clock at the time I heard these guns. I know it struck six bells after this, but I don't know how long after.

By the COURT:

Q. State the direction whence came the sounds of the guns you heard?—A. I could not state from what direction they came. I was in the steerage and could not tell.

Q. Where is the steerage located on board the Idaho?—A. Right abaft the mainmast, on the spar deck.

Q. Did you hear the report of any guns subsequent to the time of which you speak?—A. I cannot recollect. I have an indistinct recollection of hearing other guns nearly an hour afterward.

The testimony was read aloud to the witness, who pronounced it correct.

SAMUEL P. WHIPPLE, apothecary, was then duly sworn as a witness.

By the JUDGE ADVOCATE:

Question. Please state your name and rating.—Answer. Samuel P. Whipple. I am the apothecary of the Idaho.

Q. State if you heard the reports of cannon on the evening of the 24th of January last, (the time when the Oneida was lost,) where you were, and the circumstances attendant.—A. I was in the steerage on the spar deck on that evening, between half past six and seven o'clock, with Mr. McManus. He drew my attention to the firing of guns, and remarked, "There is the Oneida firing minute guns." I took my watch from my pocket, after I heard the first report, and timed the guns. It was fifteen seconds between the two guns that were fired. I distinctly heard the reports of two guns; they appeared to be distant guns. At the time I took out my watch, I did not notice the time. I only looked at the second hand. My impression is that it was nearer to seven o'clock than to half past six when I heard the guns. I did not hear the report of any guns subsequent to that time. I went below soon after this. After I had heard of the Oneida's loss, I was positive that it was her guns I had heard, though this did not occur to me at that time.

The testimony was read aloud to the witness, who pronounced it correct.

The evidence was here closed.

The court was then cleared for deliberation, and having maturely considered the evidence adduced, prepared and agreed upon the following opinion, to wit:

OPINION OF THE COURT.

The evidence in the case being in possession of the court, the members, after mature and studious consideration, find as follows, to wit: That on the 24th day of January, 1870, at 5.15 p. m., the United States steam corvette Oneida got under way from Yokohama Harbor, and stood down the bay of Yedo, on her way to Hong Kong and the United States; that about 5.30 p. m. she passed to the eastward of the light-ship, distant three hundred and twenty fathoms, made sail, and under low steam shaped her course S. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. to clear Saratoga Spit, and pass around Kanonsaki light; that she steered this course, running at a speed of a little less than seven knots per hour, until she arrived in the vicinity of Saratoga Spit, when the officer of the deck believed the vessel was sagging to the westward from his course, and hauled her up one and three-quarter points to the east, but only until the navigator could get on deck, after being informed of it, and who promptly ordered the ship again to be put on her course of S. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E., specially stating that he could not go more to the eastward by reason of danger of getting ashore on Saratoga Spit. About this time the English Peninsular Oriental steamship Bombay, Captain Eyre, hove in sight around Kanonsaki Point, and to the eastward of it, distant from the Oneida about five or six miles, and bearing ahead, then rapidly passing on to the Oneida's starboard bow; very soon, indeed, the Oneida's

lookout and navigator made out the mast-head and starboard or green light of the Bombay; and they saw the Bombay pass from the eastward to the westward of Kanonsaki light; and that her course was narrowly observed by the officers on duty, and by the lookouts of the Oneida, and she was seen passing clear, giving a wide berth; that, after running some fifteen or twenty minutes, rapidly changing her bearings more and more broad (about four to five points or more) on the starboard bow of the Oneida, and while the Oneida's lights were brightly burning, the Bombay suddenly ported her helm and came directly at the Oneida in the direction of her green light, and struck her at the starboard mizzen rigging at about an eight-knot speed, cutting away all her starboard quarter at an angle of forty-five degrees, and on a line from the mizzen rigging to the wheel and to the starboard side of the coamings of the cabin hatch, thence clean to her rudder-head, down to the water's edge; that the Oneida had her wheel carried away, then rounded-to to port, and stood in toward the shoal in an E. by N. direction, and sunk in twenty fathoms water, in about twelve to fifteen minutes after, carrying down with her some one hundred and fifteen of her officers and men.

It appears fully, from evidence, that the Oneida at no time saw the red light, but constantly saw the green light of the Bombay, and that her own lights were properly placed and in full burning order. It also appears that the officers and crew acted with coolness and discipline, and at no time acted in doubt or hesitation, but that when the Bombay was about five points on the Oneida's starboard bow, or three points forward of her starboard beam, the Bombay put her helm hard a-port, and went directly at the Oneida, when the latter vessel at once flung her own helm hard a-starboard, and it was in that position, and the ship was rapidly paying off to port, when the Bombay struck. At this time the Oneida headed as high as E. by N., and the Bombay headed N. E. by N. to N. E. It is also shown that after the collision the executive officer of the Oneida (Lieutenant Commander Stewart) hailed the Bombay several times, calling to her to lay by, as the Oneida was cut down, and this when the Bombay was within a few yards of the Oneida's stern; that this call was unanswered and unheeded; that then three or four big guns were fired from the Oneida as signals of distress, with the full service charge of six pounds of powder, and these signals were also unheeded.

It is also shown that at the moment of collision the Bombay stopped her engines for a very few moments, but that she did not once lose her headway, but, after crushing through the quarter of the Oneida, rending a breach so wide that persons in her cabin looked out into the open sea, through a space from fifteen to twenty feet or more, and yet the Bombay kept on her way direct; that she passed out of sight of officers and men who were hailing and looking at her, in five to ten minutes, and anchored safely in Yokohama Harbor at 7.45 p. m. of the same evening. The Bombay neither offered nor asked for assistance, nor communicated after the collision.

The court, therefore, totally exonerates and exculpates the Oneida and her officers from all or any blame for this horrible disaster, and find that they acted promptly, that the Oneida was skillfully handled, and that the international rules of the road were carefully and intelligently obeyed.

The court at this point observes, however, with deep pain, that the Oneida had lost her gig by the collision, that her dingy boat had been broken in two some time before sailing, and that, during a typhoon some months previous, she had lost her two largest and most serviceable boats, thus leaving her, in an hour of supreme distress, with but two boats to save her people. Had the Oneida replaced her boats, and gone to sea with a full complement of them, it is morally certain many more valuable lives would have been saved.

The Bombay, on the other hand, acted with either grossly ignorant or willfully reckless obstinacy. After rounding Kanonsaki light to the eastward of it, then passing it so as to show her mast-head and green light to the westward of it as seen from the Oneida, she had no reason to stand so far to the eastward as the Oneida was shown to be; nor could she have passed to the eastward of the Oneida's position at the time of the collision, at night, as she seems to have endeavored to do at the last moment, without endangering her own safety by going ashore on Saratoga Spit. Nor can the plea be made, or sustained, of a narrow channel way, for at this place the shortest distance between two points of danger, east and west, is some three to three and a half nautical miles. Moreover, the land on the west side is very high, and steep, too, while on the eastern side, where the Oneida was, there is a dangerous shallow, without a landmark at night to be seen to guide. Hence, the Bombay crossing so far over to the eastern shore, with the green light of the Oneida in full view, as it must have been, is an action so extraordinary as to stagger a common sense of safety and duty, to say nothing of regulations and seamanlike knowledge. A line due S. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E., drawn through the Saratoga Spit buoy, and another at any point to the westward of Kanonsaki light, in a direction N. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W., after rounding the light, which is the pilot course, shows how impossible it was for the Bombay to have collided with the Oneida unless indeed she ran directly at the latter's green light, as several witnesses testify that she did.

The cause of the collision, then, is altogether and entirely due to the Bombay, whose commanding officer is to blame beyond excuse.

Again, the conduct of the Bombay after the collision, in passing on out of sight, in not communicating with the Oneida, in disregarding the loud hails of the executive officer of the Oneida, in disregarding the signal of her steam-whistle, which was kept blowing until the Oneida sunk, and finally in not hearing, or, if she heard, in not replying to the three or four heavy signal guns fired from the Oneida, although they were distinctly heard in Yokohama, at a distance of over nine miles, is so guilty and blamable that this court can only speak of it as unparalleled in cruelty.

Finally, from the evidence adduced, which has been accumulated to a degree only in measure of the gravity of the case, from the inspection of known courses and positions on the chart, which is a part of this record, we fix the entire fault of this dreadful collision, the total loss to the government of the United States of the steam corvette Oneida, with the destruction of life of one hundred and fifteen of her officers and crew, on the officers and commander of the English Peninsular and Oriental steamship Bombay.

I certify that I have carefully compared this copy with the original notes in my possession, and that I believe it to be a correct transcript thereof.

GEORGE A. LYONS,

Paymaster and Judge Advocate of the Court.

The court then adjourned till 10 o'clock a. m. on Thursday, March 3, 1870.

UNITED STATES SHIP IDAHO,

Yokohama, Japan, March 3, 1870.

The court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Commander F. A. Roe, president; Lieutenant Commander H. E. Mullan; Paymaster George A. Lyon, judge advocate.

The proceedings of yesterday were read over and approved; and then having accomplished its business, the court adjourned to await further orders from the commander-in-chief of the Asiatic squadron.

UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP IDAHO,

Yokohama, March 21, 1870.

SIR: The court of inquiry will meet at its earliest convenience for the purpose of taking some additional testimony.

Respectfully,

S. C. ROWAN,

Rear-Admiral, Commander-in-chief.

Commander F. A. ROE, U. S. N.,

Chief of Staff and President of a Naval Court of Inquiry.

UNITED STATES SHIP IDAHO,

Yokohama, Japan, March 21, 1870.

The court reconvened pursuant to the order of Rear-Admiral Rowan.

Present: Commander F. A. Roe, president; Lieutenant Commander H. E. Mullan; Paymaster George A. Lyon, judge advocate.

Master ISAAC J. YATES was re-called as a witness.

By the COURT:

Question. How many boats of the Oneida were lost in the typhoon of August last?—Answer. The second cutter, dingey, and launch.

Q. Did the Oneida lose a boat by firing a gun under it?—A. To my knowledge she did not.

Q. Did the Oneida lose any boat, about the month of August or after that time, other than those lost in the typhoon?—A. She did not lose any other boat. There was another boat—a dingey—which we received from the Monocacy, and which we never could use. This dingey, I understood, was given us to replace the dingey we lost in the typhoon.

Q. When and how was the dingey furnished by the Monocacy to the Oneida, to replace the one lost in the typhoon, rendered unserviceable?—A. It was not a serviceable boat, in my opinion, when we received it; it was leaking badly when it came alongside; its back was broken subsequently while hung at the davits on the Oneida.

Q. Do you know why Captain Williams received and receipted for an unserviceable boat, such as you describe?—A. I know nothing of Captain Williams's action in the matter.

Q. Are you aware that a survey was held on a cutter or boat of the Oneida at Hiogo or Yokohama?—A. I think a survey was held on this dingey I have referred to, and that it was condemned. I was told so by Mr. Stewart. I don't know where, but I think it was at Hiogo.

Q. Was that survey approved by Rear-Admiral Rowan, to your knowledge?—A. I do not know.

Q. Was it this dingey under which guns were fired; and if so, was the boat injured further by the firing?—A. It was this dingey, and it was injured further by the firing. I do not know whether or not it had been condemned at this time.

Q. Do you know if the call for the survey on this dingey stated that it was in consequence of injuries received by firing under it that the survey was asked for?—A. I know nothing about the survey.

Q. How many boats did you have at the davits when you went to sea on the 24th of January last?—A. We had four, one of which had been condemned.

The testimony was read aloud to the witness, and pronounced correct.

Lieutenant Commander HENRY B. ROBESON was then duly sworn as a witness.

By the JUDGE ADVOCATE:

Question. Please state your name, rank, and duty in the Asiatic squadron.—Answer. Lieutenant commander; Henry B. Robeson; doing the duties of aid or flag-lieutenant commander on Admiral Rowan's staff.

By the COURT:

Q. Were you acting as chief of staff under Rear-Admiral Rowan during the months from July to November, 1869?—A. I was acting in that capacity from the time Captain Roe left the ship, in July, until the ship arrived in Hong Kong.

Q. Where was the chief of staff during this interval?—A. He was at Hong Kong, on duty connected with the sale of the gunboats.

Q. Where did the flag-ship meet the late United States steamer Oneida first after the latter vessel had encountered the typhoon of August, 1869?—A. She met her first at Niobe about the latter part of October.

Q. Did you receive any requisition for boats by the Oneida at this time, or at any time while she was in company with the flag-ship after the typhoon?—A. I never did.

Q. Please state if any such requisition was received by the admiral or by his secretary.—A. I know of no such requisition having been received by the admiral or his secretary.

Q. Have you examined the papers of the admiral's secretary, Mr. Stewart, in conjunction with him for such requisition?—A. I inquired of the secretary whether any such papers had been received, and he informed me they had not.

Q. Were you present at an interview in the admiral's cabin between the commander-in-chief and the late Commander Williams, while in Hiogo, when the matter of boats for the Oneida was discussed; and if so, please state all you know about it, and if the admiral gave any orders to Captain Williams in the case?—A. I was present at the interview between the admiral and the late Commander Williams, at Hiogo, when Commander Williams came on board to report the arrival of the Oneida from the coast of China, about the latter part of October last. The matter of the boats of the Oneida was discussed at this time, together with other matters relating to the Oneida. Captain Williams was describing to the admiral the effects of the typhoon of August 19 and 20, and the damages which the ship sustained. He described to the admiral the damage sustained by the launch, when the admiral asked him how many boats he had for service. Captain Williams told him that he had four. The admiral then either asked him why he had not replaced them, or told him that he should replace them; that four boats were not sufficient for his ship. Captain Williams then said that the boats which he then had were sufficient to do all the work required for the ship's service. The admiral then remarked that the ship must have her complement of boats, and asked me about the facilities for boat-building at Kohe, which I told him. The subject was here dropped. This is the substance of the conversation in relation to boats, as far as I now recollect.

Q. Do you positively swear that the commander-in-chief distinctly ordered Captain Williams to supply the Oneida with boats to replace those lost in the typhoon?—A. He told him to, in the form of a conversation, at an official interview. I should take such to be a direct order.

Q. Do you know if the Oneida called for a survey on one of her boats while in company with the flag-ship at Hiogo?—A. I do; it was the dingey, I think.

Q. Was that survey held, and was it subsequently approved by the admiral?—A. The survey was held and forwarded through me to the admiral. I did not see the survey afterward, as it passed through the secretary; but it is my belief that it was approved by the admiral.

Q. State if the survey was called in consequence of the boat being injured by the guns under it, or from other causes?—A. The survey did not state.

Q. What was the decision of that survey?—A. The boat was condemned as being and rotten. I was subsequently informed that a gun had been fired under the which made it leak.

Q. Do you know if this dingey boat had been transferred from the Monocacy to Oneida at this time, and if so, was it by application of Captain Williams to the admiral?—A. I do not. I don't know whether there were any boats transferred to the Monocacy to the Oneida at this time.

Q. Had the Oneida lost her dingey in the typhoon of August?—A. I don't know that she lost her launch, and had another boat badly disabled.

Q. Was there any other survey called for on other boats of the Oneida?—A. In my knowledge.

Q. Do you know how many and what boats the Oneida lost in the August typhoon?—A. I know that she lost her launch and had another boat disabled; but whether there was still another lost, I can't say.

Q. Do you know why it was Captain Williams did not supply the Oneida with the admiral directed him to do?—A. I do not.

Q. If requisitions had been made by the commander of the Oneida, would they have gone through you to the admiral, you acting as chief of staff?—A. They went through me. I was generally cognizant of all requisitions that came to the admiral.

Q. Would it be necessary for an officer to make requisitions for a boat, after having been ordered to supply them by the personal order of the commander-in-chief?—A. It would be more in form, but by no means necessary.

Q. About how long was the Oneida in company with the flag-ship at Hiogo or Osaka the month of October, 1869? And did the two vessels meet again?—A. I do not know they were in company more than a week. They did not meet again.

Q. Was this the first meeting of the two vessels, after the August typhoon?—A. Yes.

The testimony was read aloud to the witness, who pronounced it correct.

There being no more witnesses to be called, the court then adjourned to await orders from the admiral.

The court was then dissolved.



B.

UNITED STATES SHIP IDAHO, (1st rate)
Yokohama, Japan, January 22

SIR: In obedience to your order of the 27th instant, we have carefully investigated the injuries done the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Bombay, (English,) in a collision with the United States steamer Oneida, on the night of the 24th instant, off Spit, at the entrance to this harbor, and report as follows:

An irregular, jagged hole, sixteen inches long by twelve inches high, through the bow, close to the stem, and three feet and one-half from her present line of the corresponding part of the starboard bow bulged out and broken in an S-curve of almost twenty inches, showing that the spar which penetrated the bow had thus pierced the starboard; a hole of about four inches in diameter in the bow, nearly four feet below the large hole already mentioned.

The Bombay is an iron ship, and the plates at the bow are one-quarter of an inch thickness, without wooden backing. The holes named are in separate plates; three new ones will have to be supplied. The spar, with other wood, completed the large hole made. The head-rail (an iron grating) was wrenched off at the Bombay's fore-castle; the figure-head carried away; the iron of the cut was what broken, and most of the wood-work around the bowsprit badly crushed.

A part of the late United States steamer Oneida's rail and upper works are, at the Bombay, much crushed and broken.

The amount of damage done the Bombay, in our opinion, does not exceed five hundred dollars.

Very respectfully,

C. M. ANTHON
Lieutenant United States Navy
T. A. LYONS,
Lieutenant United States Navy
A. H. FLETCHER
Lieutenant United States Navy

Lieutenant Commander H. E. MULLAN,
Commanding United States Ship Idaho.



LIST OF PRIVILEGES—SAN DOMINGO TREATY.

MESSAGE

FROM THE



PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of 28th ultimo asking for a list of privileges accompanying or relating to the San Domingo treaty.

APRIL 6, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives :

In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 28th ultimo, I transmit a report from the Secretary of State, to whom the resolution was referred.

U. S. GRANT.

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1870.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 5, 1870.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 28th ultimo, requesting the President (if, in his opinion, not incompatible with the public service) to communicate to the House of Representatives "a copy of the list of privileges in the office of the Secretary of State accompanying or relating to the San Domingo treaty; giving the names of the parties and companies to whom have been granted lands, mines, franchises, and privileges of all kinds by the Dominican government; also the amount of money paid out by our government preliminary to and concerning the negotiation of said treaty, to whom and for what purposes, and out of what fund paid," has the honor to report that, in his opinion, it would not be compatible with the public interest to communicate the information asked for by said resolution while the subject is pending before the Senate in executive session.

Respectfully submitted.

HAMILTON FISH.

THE PRESIDENT.

EXPENSES HEADQUARTERS GENERAL OFFICERS OF
THE ARMY.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

TRANSMITTING

A report of the Quartermaster General of the Army relative to the expenses connected with the various headquarters of the general officers of the army.

APRIL 6, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
April 1, 1870.

The Secretary of War has the honor to submit to the House of Representatives the accompanying report of the Quartermaster General of the Army, showing the progress made in compiling the information requested by the Committee on Military Affairs on the 26th of February last, concerning the expenses connected with the various headquarters of the general officers of the army for rental of headquarters, traveling allowances, commutation of fuel and quarters to themselves and their staffs, and hire of steamboats, carriages, and other means of transportation for such officers while on tours of duty.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., March 25, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, for the information and orders of the Secretary of War, the inclosed letter of the 24th instant, from Hon. John A. Logan, chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, calling attention to a letter addressed by him to the Quartermaster General some weeks ago, asking for certain information respecting the expenses connected with the headquarters of the general officers of the army. Copy of said letter herewith.

The letter referred to reached this office February 28, 1870. On the 1st of March a communication (copy inclosed) was addressed to the Adjutant General from this office, requesting to be furnished with certain data required to enable the Quartermaster General to prepare a re-

2 EXPENSES HEADQUARTERS GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

port giving the information asked for. A copy of General Logan's letter was also inclosed. In the mean time, the preparation of the report, so far as the same could be made from the records of this office alone, was proceeded with. A partial reply from the Adjutant General was received by the same mail which conveyed General Logan's second letter, to-day. The work upon the report in connection with the data just received was immediately entered upon; but it is believed that at least a week longer will be required to complete the same in view of the wide extent of the information sought. I request that the chairman of the Military Committee be advised of the steps taken to procure the information desired.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster General, Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

Hon. W. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

○

FISHERIES IN BRITISH WATERS.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of the 7th ultimo relative to fisheries in British waters.

APRIL 6, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives :

In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 7th instant, relating to fisheries in British waters, I transmit a report from the Secretary of State and the papers which accompanied it, and I have to state that the commanding officer of the naval steamer ordered to the fishing grounds will be instructed to give his attention, should circumstances require it, to cases which may arise under any change which may be made in the British laws affecting fisheries within British jurisdiction, with a view to preventing, so far as it may be in his power, infractions by citizens of the United States of the first article of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain of 1818, the laws in force relating to fisheries within British jurisdiction, or any illegal interference with the pursuits of the fishermen of the United States.

U. S. GRANT.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1870.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 31, 1870.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 7th instant, in the words following—

Whereas it has been officially announced that it is not the intention of the Canadian authorities to issue licenses to foreign fishermen for the privilege of the inshore fisheries of the Canadian coasts during the ensuing year, and that arrangements would be made to protect the rights of Canadian fishermen by the employment of a number of vessels as a marine police, which are to cruise about the fishing grounds :

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to this House, if not incompatible with the public interests, any information in his possession as to the determination of the Canadian authorities in the matter of the fisheries in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and coasts of Canada ; and whether any steps have been taken for the pro-

tection of the interests of American citizens engaged in the fishing trade on said coasts, and securing to them the privileges which they have heretofore enjoyed in the inshore fisheries thereof—

has the honor to state that,* on the date of the receipt of the attested copy of said resolution at this department, no information of any such decision as that described in the preamble of said resolution had been officially communicated to this department; and that, up to the present time, none has been officially communicated through the British minister accredited to this government, nor through the minister of the United States at London. That on the 12th instant, in the absence of such information, application was made to William A. Dart, esq., the consul general of the United States at Montreal, for a statement of the facts; in reply to which, on the 17th instant, he addressed to the department the dispatch No. 57, an extract from which is herewith submitted, forwarding with it the accompanying newspaper report of a debate in the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, referred to therein. That on the 22d instant the same consul general, with a dispatch numbered 59, inclosed a copy of a bill introduced into the same Parliament, which had passed to a second reading on the 22d of February last, an extract from which dispatch, with a copy of the bill referred to, accompanies this report. That these communications contain all the information in the premises which has reached the department through official channels. Informal telegraphic reports or summaries to the same effect have, however, appeared in the public prints.

With reference to the steps taken to protect the interests of citizens of the United States, and to secure to them the privileges which they have heretofore enjoyed in the inshore fisheries, it is proper to state that, in the absence of any official announcement from the British government of a proposed change in the practice of granting licenses to foreign fishermen, this department is not aware of any steps having been taken in anticipation of such a contingency; but on learning that stringent measures might be adopted by the authorities of the Dominion of Canada to exclude all foreign fishing vessels from the inshore fisheries unless provided with licenses, the Secretary of the Navy was directed by the President to cause a small, active naval steamer to be sent, at the beginning of the approaching fishing season, to the waters in which these fisheries are chiefly carried on, for purposes of warning and protection to the fishermen of the United States.

Respectfully submitted.

HAMILTON FISHL.

The PRESIDENT.

Mr. Dart to Mr. Fish.

No. 57.] CONSULATE GENERAL UNITED STATES AMERICA,
FOR THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES,
Montreal, March 17, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the Montreal Herald, of the 12th instant, containing the report of a debate in the Dominion Parliament upon the subject of Canadian fisheries, wherein Sir John A. Macdonald stated, "that, as he had already announced, it was the intention of the government to issue no more licenses to foreign"

fishermen, and they were taking every step possible to protect our fisheries." The paper contains the debate at length for that day.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 WILLIAM A. DART,
Consul General.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State, Washington.

[From the Montreal Weekly Herald, March 12. 1870.]

Debate 7th March, in House of Commons, Ottawa.

PROTECTION OF CANADIAN FISHERIES.

Mr. Coffin asked whether the American government have been notified by the Dominion government that it is their intention to place an armed force on Canadian waters for the protection of Canadian fishermen.

Sir J. A. Macdonald said there had always been an armed force supplied by her Majesty's government for the protection of British fishermen. The Canadian government had no reason to believe that that force would be withdrawn, and therefore had no intention of putting on an armed force of its own. It was the intention of government to have a certain number of police vessels there for the enforcement of law in those waters.

Debate 9th March, in House of Commons, Ottawa.

Mr. Coffin moved an address for correspondence respecting depredations committed by American fishermen in Canadian waters. He said it was necessary to know whether we were to have an efficient protection from the British government in this matter. He believed that that protection had for some time been a farce, and he did not think due attention had been paid by the British government to the protection of the sea-coasts of the Dominion. It was also important that the American government should know what we are about. He wanted to have justice done on both sides. From 1851 to 1854 the Nova Scotian government had protected its fishermen so that American fishermen complained to their government, who sent a force to protect American fishermen. The officers were honorable men who afforded the people protection, and Nova Scotia fishermen were then more properly protected than now. He thought some good result might follow a similar course now.

Dr. Robitaille said that the answers given by government to some question of his on the same subject were not satisfactory to him. They had said they had no control over the vessels of the royal navy; that was quite true; but last session they had promised that an arrangement would be made for having two or three vessels of the royal navy to protect our fisheries. Such vessels had not protected our fisheries—at any rate, in the Bay Chaleurs, nor had the schooner *La Canadienne*. This was not the fault, he was sure, of the commander of that schooner, whom he knew to be a very efficient officer, and if he had had instructions to go to the Bay of Chaleurs he would have done so. With reference to another question, he would repeat that depredations had been committed on our shores by American fishermen—some of them within a few miles of his own residence. They had stolen boats belonging to our fishermen, and had in other ways acted in a barbarous manner. The answer of the government was that the local authorities ought to have seen that the law was respected. Why, in one harbor he had seen no less than two hundred and thirty American schooners, manned by sixteen or twenty men each, sometimes not less than twelve or fifteen hundred of these men on shore at one time. How could the local authorities, who had no police force at their command, see that the law was respected? These American fishermen were supposed to hold licenses, but it was a fact that not one-eighth of them had licenses. There was no one to see that they had licenses, and they all passed as holding licenses, and as therefore entitled to come on shore. In view of these facts it was certainly not very satisfactory to be told by government that the local authorities should protect themselves.

Sir J. A. Macdonald thought that if the honorable gentleman had heard the answers of government *in extenso*, he would not have spoken as he did. His answer was that the steamer of the royal navy was not employed to protect the Bay of Chaleurs alone, but the whole of the Canadian fisheries. That steamer had been twice in the bay of

Chaleurs during the season, and had been continuously employed in performing its duty on some portion of the coast the entire season. Government of course had no control over the steamers of the royal navy. He believed the instructions from the admiralty were such as to render any active service in the way of protecting our fishermen impossible. Three warnings and twenty-four hours' notice were required in order to prevent complications such as arose before 1854. The Canadian government had not been wanting in remonstrating against these restrictions. He was happy to believe that her Majesty's fleet in our waters would not be diminished, but perhaps increased. *As he had already announced, it was the intention of government to issue no more licenses to foreign fishermen, and they were taking every step possible to protect our fisheries.* They would have such a force as the imperial government chose to place in our waters to back up our own schooners, which would act as a marine police. With respect to the motion before the House, part of the correspondence with the imperial government he had already promised to bring down. If there was any correspondence respecting the alleged depredations it should also be brought down.

Sir A. T. Galt said it was evident from the references made to this question that the House should be in possession as soon as possible of the correspondence that had taken place between the Canadian and imperial governments. It was certain that the question of fisheries, in connection with America, had in former years been a source of very great complication and danger to the relation between Great Britain and the United States. It was very important that the House should know the grounds on which they based their charge of policy in this respect, and a material force by which it was to be sustained. In the absence of correspondence he was unwilling to express his own opinion on the subject. He looked upon this as the most serious question that could engage the attention of the House—one upon which it was absolutely essential that this government and the imperial government should be in perfect harmony. The responsibility must not devolve on our government alone; it involved consequences much too important to the well-being of this country and of the mother country as well as of the United States to be dealt with without full consideration of its gravity and importance.

Sir J. A. Macdonald said that the duty of the Canadian government extended only to affording protection to our fishermen while in Canadian waters. If any Americans, whether sailors or fishermen, in fishing or trading vessels, come on shore and commit an assault or trespass, the Dominion government had nothing whatever to do with the matter. In fact, it had no power or authority to protect the inhabitants. That must be done by the local authorities of the government, who had full control over the administration of justice.

Sir A. T. Galt said that it would probably be better to have the discussion on this subject when the proposal before the House. He might mention that there was a difficulty in connection with this delicate question which no doubt would come under consideration, and that was as to the fixing of the rightful boundaries. Some difficulty arose on account of the head-lands.

Dr. Robitaille said that what he understood as the substance of the remarks of the honorable minister of justice was that the Canadian government could not protect the fishermen, and the imperial government was not willing to do so.

Dr. Tupper said he wished to enter his protest against the statements made by an honorable member of the House, which would damage the rights of our fishermen, namely, that we were not ready and able to protect them.

Mr. Fortin thought that the government would this time keep faith with the announcement it had made. He was glad it had at last announced the policy of refusing to grant licenses to American fishermen. This refusal was better late than never. It was only right that American vessels should be treated in Canadian waters in the same way that our vessels are treated in theirs. Let any Canadian vessel go within three miles of the American coast, and remain for days and days, as theirs did in our harbors, and it would be taken by the officers and sold, and would never be got back again. It was a perfect scandal the way American fishermen came and fished on Sunday while our people were at church.

Mr. Huntington would like to know from the member for Cumberland (Dr. Tupper) whether or not the government of Nova Scotia, to which he belonged, had not inaugurated the license system.

Dr. Tupper said it had not, but had resisted the scheme to the last. It was only after the combined influence of both Great Britain and Canada was brought to bear that they yielded the point, and then only on the declaration of both governments that it should be only for one year. The honorable member could find this fully stated in the journals of the legislature.

Mr. Huntington had not put the question to embarrass the honorable member, but merely to elicit this reply, which he had expected. It appeared to him that the honorable member for Sherbrooke had fairly stated the position of the question, and that in the absence of the correspondence it was not right to enter into any violent or extreme language on the subject before the House.

Mr. Howe's opening remarks were inaudible in the gallery. He said he quite agreed with the honorable member for Sherbrooke respecting prematurely discussing this question before papers were brought down. This was a question of so much importance and so much delicacy that it ought to be discussed with patriotic feeling by them, as British Americans anxious to maintain our territorial rights, but at the same time to act with such delicacy and discretion as to have the support of the national power behind us.

Mr. Mackenzie thought the House favored a conciliatory policy toward our neighbors, who must be our neighbors for all time to come; and that to precipitate a needless collision with the neighboring power would be to be guilty of a most criminal act. He entirely agreed with the observations of the honorable secretary of state.

Mr. Dorion said it was evident from the remarks of the honorable secretary of state that we were not in such a position as to discuss this question. The other day the leader of the government declared that the policy of the government was to refuse any more licenses to American fishermen. To-day he (Mr. Dorion) inferred from the remarks of the honorable secretary of state that such a policy had not received the concurrence of the British government. He had inferred from the honorable secretary of state's remarks that an incautious policy might get the imperial government into trouble in this matter. He would like to know if the Canadian government had a promise of the assistance of the imperial government excluding American fishermen from Canadian waters, for it was not to be expected that *La Canadienne* would drive away some eight hundred American vessels.

The motion was then passed.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *Washington, April 4, 1870.*

SIR: As it may be desirable for the committee of which you are chairman, and for others interested in the subject, to have at hand the act of the Canadian Parliament respecting fishing by foreign vessels, I do myself the honor to inclose a transcript of that act, copied here from the official publication of the statutes of Canada.

I have the honor to be, sir, your very obedient servant,

HAMILTON FISH.

Hon. NATHANIEL P. BANKS,

Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives.

AN ACT respecting fishing by foreign vessels. (Assented to May 22, 1868.)

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. The governor may from time to time grant to any foreign ship, vessel, or boat, or to any ship, vessel, or boat not navigated according to the laws of the United Kingdom, or of Canada, at such rate, and for such period not exceeding one year, as he may deem expedient, a license to fish for, or take, dry, or cure, any fish of any kind whatever, in British waters, within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, or harbors whatever of Canada, not included within the limits specified and described in the first article of the convention between his late Majesty King George the Third and the United States of America, made and signed at London on the 20th day of October, 1812.

2. Any commissioned officer of her Majesty's navy, serving on board of any vessel of her Majesty's navy cruising and being in the waters of Canada for purpose of affording protection to her Majesty's subjects engaged in the fisheries, or any commissioned officer of her Majesty's navy, fishery officer, or stipendiary magistrate on board of any vessel belonging to or in the service of the government of Canada, and employed in the service of protecting the fisheries, or any officer of the customs of Canada, sheriff, magistrate, or other person duly commissioned for that purpose, may go on board of any ship, vessel, or boat within any harbor in Canada or hovering (in British waters) within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, or harbors in Canada, and stay on board so long as she may remain within such place or distance.

3. If such ship, vessel, or boat be bound elsewhere, and shall continue within such harbor, or so hovering for twenty-four hours after the master shall have been required to depart, any one of such officers or persons as are above mentioned may bring such ship, vessel, or boat into port and search her cargo, and may also examine the master upon oath touching the cargo and voyage; and if the master or person in command shall not truly answer the questions put to him in such examination, he shall forfeit four hundred dollars; and if such ship, vessel, or boat be foreign, or not navigated according to the laws of the United Kingdom or of Canada, and have been found fishing, or preparing to fish, or to have been fishing (in British waters) within three marine

miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors of Canada, not included within the above-mentioned limits, without a license, or after the expiration of the period named in the last license granted to such ship, vessel or boat under the first section of this act, such ship, vessel or boat, and the tackle, rigging, apparel, furniture, stores, and cargo thereof shall be forfeited.

4. All goods, ships, vessels and boats, and the tackle, rigging, apparel, furniture, stores and cargo liable to forfeiture under this act, may be seized and secured by any officers or persons mentioned in the second section of this act; and every person opposing any officer or person in the execution of his duty under this act, or aiding or abetting any other person in any opposition, shall forfeit eight hundred dollars, and shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

5. Goods, ships, vessels and boats, and the tackle, rigging, apparel, furniture, stores and cargo seized as liable to forfeiture under this act, shall be forthwith delivered into the custody of the collector or other principal officer of the customs at the port nearest to the place where seized, to be secured and kept as other goods, ships, vessels, and boats, and the tackle, rigging, apparel, furniture, stores, and cargo seized are directed by the laws in force in the province in which such port is situate to be secured and kept, or into such other custody and keeping as the governor in council, or a court of vice-admiralty shall order.

6. All goods, vessels and boats, and the tackle, rigging, apparel, furniture, stores, and cargo, condemned as forfeited under this act, shall, by direction of the collector or other principal officer of the customs at the port where the seizure has been secured, be sold at public auction, and the proceeds of such sale shall be applied as follows: The amount chargeable for the custody of the property seized shall first be deducted and paid over for that service; one-half of the remainder shall be paid, without deduction, to the officer or person seizing the same; and the other half, after first deducting therefrom all costs incurred, shall be paid to the receiver general of Canada, through the department of marine and fisheries; but the governor in council may, nevertheless, direct that any ship, vessel, boat, or goods, and the tackle, rigging, apparel, furniture, stores, and cargo seized and forfeited shall be destroyed, or be reserved for the public service.

7. Any penalty or forfeiture under this act may be prosecuted and recovered in any court of vice-admiralty within Canada.

8. The judge of the court of vice-admiralty may, with the consent of the person seizing any goods, ship, vessel or boat, and the tackle, rigging, apparel, furniture, stores, and cargo, as forfeited under this act, order the redelivery thereof, on security by bond to be given by the party, with two sureties, to the use of her Majesty; and in case any goods, ship, vessel or boat, or the tackle, rigging, apparel, furniture, stores, and cargo so redelivered is condemned as forfeited, the value thereof shall be paid into court and distributed as above directed.

9. Her Majesty's attorney general for Canada may sue for and recover in her Majesty's name any penalty or forfeiture incurred under this act.

10. In case a dispute arises as to whether any seizure has or has not been legally made, or as to whether the person seizing was or was not authorized to seize under this act, oral evidence may be heard thereupon, and the burden of proving the illegality of the seizure shall be upon the owner or claimant.

11. No claim to anything seized under this act and returned into any court of vice-admiralty for adjudication, shall be admitted unless the claim be entered under oath, with the name of the owner, his residence and occupation, and the description of the property claimed; which oath shall be made by the owner, his attorney or agent, and to the best of his knowledge and belief.

12. No person shall enter a claim to anything seized under this act until security has been given in a penalty not exceeding \$240, to answer and pay costs occasioned by such claim; and in default of such security the things seized shall be adjudged forfeited, and shall be condemned.

13. No writ shall be sued out against any officer or other person authorized to seize under this act for anything done under this act, until one month after notice in writing delivered to him or left at his usual place of abode by the person intending to sue out such writ, his attorney or agent; in which notice shall be contained the cause of action, the name and place of abode of the person who is to bring the action, and of his attorney or agent; and no evidence of any cause of action shall be produced except such as shall be contained in such notice.

14. Every such action shall be brought within three months after the cause thereof has arisen.

15. If, on any information or suit brought to trial under this act on account of any seizure, judgment shall be given for the claimant, and the judge or court shall certify on the record that there was probable cause of seizure, the claimant shall not recover costs, nor shall the person who made the seizure be liable to any indictment or suit on account thereof; and if any suit or prosecution be brought against any person on

account of any seizure under this act, and judgment be given against him, and the court or judge shall certify that there was probable cause for the seizure, then the plaintiff, besides the thing seized or its value, shall not recover more than three and a half cents damages, nor any costs of suit, nor shall the defendant be fined more than twenty cents.

16. Any officer or person who has made a seizure under this act may, within one month after notice of action received, tender amends to the party complaining, or to his attorney or agent, and may plead such tender.

17. All actions for the recovery of penalties or forfeitures imposed by this act must be commenced within three years after the offense committed.

18. No appeal shall be prosecuted from any decree or sentence of any court touching any penalty or forfeiture imposed by this act, unless the inhibition be applied for and decreed within twelve months from the decree or sentence being pronounced.

19. In cases of seizure under this act, the governor in council may by order direct a stay of proceedings, and in cases of condemnation may relieve from the penalty in whole or in part, and on such terms as may be deemed right.

20. The several provisions of this act shall apply to any foreign ship, vessel, or boat, in or upon the inland waters of Canada; and the provisions hereinbefore contained in respect to any proceedings in a court of vice-admiralty shall, in the case of any foreign ship, vessel, or boat in or upon the inland waters of Canada, apply to, and any penalty or forfeiture in respect thereof shall be prosecuted and recovered in one of the superior courts of the province within which such cause of prosecution may arise.

21. Neither the ninety-fourth chapter of the revised statutes of Nova Scotia, (third series,) "of the coast and deep-sea fisheries," nor the act of the legislature of the province of Nova Scotia, passed in the twenty-ninth year of her Majesty's reign, chapter thirty-five, amending the same, nor the act of the legislature of the province of New Brunswick, passed in the sixteenth year of her Majesty's reign, chapter sixty-nine, entitled "An act relating to the coast fisheries, and for the prevention of illicit trade," shall apply to any case to which this act applies; and so much of the said chapter and of each of the said acts as makes provision for cases provided for by this act, is hereby declared to be inapplicable to such cases.

Mr. Dart to Mr. Fish.

[Extract.]

MONTREAL, March 22, 1870.

* * * * *

I have the honor also to transmit herewith

6. An act respecting fisheries, (proposed act.)

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM A. DART,
Consul General.

AN ACT to amend the act respecting fishing by foreign vessels.

Whereas it is expedient, for the more effectual protection of the inshore fisheries of Canada against intrusion by foreigners, to amend the act entitled "An act respecting fishing by foreign vessels," passed in the thirty-first year of her Majesty's reign; therefore her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. The third section of the above-cited act shall be, and is, hereby repealed, and the following section is enacted in its stead:

3. Any one of such officers or persons as are above mentioned, may bring any ship, vessel, or boat, being within any harbor in Canada, or hovering (in British waters) within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, or harbors in Canada, into port, and search her cargo, and may also examine the master upon oath touching the cargo and voyage; and if the master or person in command shall not truly answer the questions put to him in such examination, he shall forfeit four hundred dollars; and if such ship, vessel, or boat be foreign, or not navigated according to the laws of the United Kingdom, or of Canada, and have been found fishing or preparing to fish, or to have been fishing (in British waters) within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, or harbors of Canada, not included within the above-mentioned limits, without a license, or after the expiration of the period named in the last license granted to such

ship, vessel, or boat, under the first section of this act, such ship, vessel, or boat, and the tackle, rigging, apparel, furniture, stores, and cargo thereof shall be forfeited.

II. This act shall be construed as one with the said act respecting fishing by foreign vessels.

The bill is indorsed on the back: 3d Session, 1st Parliament, 33 Victoria, 1870. C. Bill. An act to amend, &c.

Received and read first time, Thursday, 17th February, 1870. Second reading, Tuesday, 22d February, 1870.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell.

DIFFICULTIES WITH INDIAN TRIBES.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of the 7th ultimo, asking for information relative to difficulties with various tribes of Indians.

APRIL 6, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives:

In answer to your resolution of the 7th ultimo, requesting to be furnished with a copy of orders, correspondence, reports of councils with Indians by military and civil officers of the government in possession of the Interior and War Departments, relating to difficulties with the Cheyenne, Comanche, Arapaho, Apache and Kiowa tribes of Indians, during the year 1867, &c., I herewith transmit the reports received from those departments.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, April 6, 1870.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

March 7, 1870.

On motion of Mr. Julian,

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to furnish, for the information of the House, a copy of all orders, correspondence, reports of councils with Indians by military and civil officers of the government, and reports of military commanders, in the possession of the Interior and War Departments, relating to difficulties with the Cheyenne, Comanche, Arapaho, Apache, and Kiowa tribes of Indians, during the year 1867; also, a copy of all orders, reports, and correspondence by and with civil and military officers in reference to the employment of Osage Indians in the military service, the attack upon a village of Cheyenne Indians on the Washita in November of that year, the destruction of the lives and property of said Indians, the treatment and disposition made of the women and children taken captive at that time, and the abandonment for fifteen days of Major Elliot and seventeen of his men.

Attest:

EWD. MCPHERSON, Clerk.

PAPERS FROM THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., April 5, 1870.

SIR: On the 8th ultimo this department received, by reference from the President, a resolution of the House of Representatives, dated the 7th ultimo, requesting to be furnished with a copy of orders, correspondence, reports of councils with Indians by military and civil officers of the government, in the possession of the Interior and War Departments, relating to difficulties with the Cheyenne, Comanche, Arapaho, Apache, and Kiowa Indians in 1867, &c.

I now have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a report, dated the 4th instant, from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the accompanying papers therein referred to, containing all the information in the possession of this department in relation to the subject of said resolution, which is herewith returned.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., April 4, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by reference from your department, of House resolution of the 7th of March last, requesting the President of the United States "to furnish, for the information of the House, a copy of all orders, correspondence, reports of councils with the Indians by military and civil officers of the government, in the possession of the Interior and War Departments, relating to difficulties with the Cheyenne, Comanche, Arapaho, Apache, and Kiowa tribes of Indians during the year 1867;" also "in reference to the attack upon a village of Cheyenne Indians on the Washita in November of that year," &c.

In compliance, I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of such papers on the files of this office as relate to the subjects mentioned, with the exception of some orders and correspondence between military officers, copies of which have been forwarded for the information of this office, and which will properly be included in the call upon the War Department.

The reference to the attack upon the Cheyenne village on the Washita is presumed to refer to the attack by General Custer in November of 1868, called by him "the battle of the Washita," and in which the Cheyenne chief, Black Kettle, was killed. No official reports have been received from any officer of this department respecting the battle, or "the destruction of the lives and property of said Indians, the treatment of their women and children, or the abandonment of Major Elliot and his men," but copies of all papers relating to it on file in this office are herewith inclosed.

I return the resolution of the House, referred from your department on the 10th ultimo.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. D. Cox,
Secretary of the Interior.

ATTACK ON THE CHEYENNES ON THE WASHITA, NOVEMBER, 1868.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., November 21, 1868.

SIR: I submit herewith for your information, and for such action as may seem proper to you, a copy of a letter from Superintendent Thomas Murphy, of date 15th instant, to this office.

In the same connection, I would respectfully call your attention to a copy herewith of the first of a series of resolutions adopted at its late meeting at Chicago by the Indian peace commission.

It is proper also to state that the plan acted upon by this department of inviting all friendly disposed Indians of the tribes said to be hostile, to wit: Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, and Comanches, to rendezvous at and near old Fort Cobb in the Indian country, and there to receive their annuities, and to be subsisted and protected pending the war, was presented to the commission at said meeting and met the hearty approval of every member present.

In presenting this communication, I must take occasion to say to you that while I regard Lieutenant General Sherman and the gallant officers commanding under him utterly incapable of for one moment entertaining the disgraceful idea of perpetrating a massacre upon peaceful Indians invited to our protection, nevertheless, this department, as their lawful guardian, is bound to take every necessary precaution to shield the innocent and helpless against the fearful punishment now pursuing the actual criminals.

It is clear to my mind that comparatively few of the Indians now considered hostile were willing to engage in this war. We have reason to know that only a small number even of the two hundred—two or three of whom committed the first outrage which led to this war—approved of the atrocities perpetrated by their leaders. We know, moreover, that the chiefs, at the demand of Agent Wynkoop, agreed to deliver up for trial the ringleaders—and I am satisfied the delivery was not effected on their part only for want of time—and that the larger part of all the tribes regarded and proclaimed hostile are really opposed to the war, and will seize the very first favorable opportunity to avail themselves of the protection we have offered the friendly.

The premises considered, I have to suggest that the honorable Secretary of the Interior take such precautionary measures as the facts may seem to demand to secure protection to such individuals of these tribes as may at any time seek it at the hands of the agents of the said tribes and to induce the military authorities to require of all officers and soldiers to be careful in their operations to distinguish between the hostile Indians and the friendly, and in all cases to prevent slaughter or cruel treatment of women and children.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner.

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, November 15, 1868.

SIR: In view of the fact that Agents Boone and Wynkoop have left for the Indian country under instructions to congregate the Indians of

their respective agencies at or in the vicinity of Fort Cobb, and that the annuity goods purchased for these Indians are also en route to the above-named fort, I am of the opinion that all the Kiowas, Comanches, Apaches, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes will quickly assemble at the place, and gladly avail themselves of the opportunity thus offered them to get out of the way of the military and obtain their annuities. The agents have been instructed to distribute no annuities to any of their Indians unless they give up without ransom all white captives now held by them, and give satisfactory assurances that they will forever hereafter abandon their raiding into Texas, that they will agree to live on their reservations and not leave the same unless written permission is given to them by their agents, and to keep in good faith all their treaty pledges, all of which I feel confident they will agree to and promise.

But while these preparations for peace and promises of protection to these Indians are being carried out, a large army has been rapidly formed, and are now marching to, and, as I am informed, surrounding, Fort Cobb, traveling toward that point from Colorado, Fort Dodge, and New Mexico. Last week the regiment raised in this State left this city under command of Governor Crawford, whose point of destination was the mouth of the Little Arkansas. I was informed yesterday that he stated he would march directly south to the Washita Mountains.

In all these military movements I fancy I see another Sand Creek massacre. If these Indians are to be congregated at Fort Cobb or elsewhere, under promises of protection, and then pounced upon by the military, it were far better that they had never been sent for, or any such promises made them.

It may be that I am mistaken as to the probable intention of the army now marching toward Fort Cobb, (and I hope I am,) but I deemed it my duty as a precautionary measure to advise you of these facts, and would respectfully request that you promptly call the attention of Lieutenant General W. T. Sherman to this subject, so that he may have time to adopt such measures as he may deem proper and most expedient to protect all Indians that may congregate at Fort Cobb and its vicinity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. MURPHY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

EN ROUTE TO FORT COBB, November 29.

SIR: During the year 1864, while an officer in the army of the United States, highest in authority in the Indian country in which I served, I, in the supposed fulfillment of my duty as such, congregated some five hundred friendly Cheyenne Indians together, assuring them the protection of the United States; the consequence of which was, they were attacked by a large body of volunteer troops from Colorado, and nearly two hundred of their women and children and old men brutally murdered. The infamous massacre at Sand Creek will not soon be forgotten. The Indians were naturally under the impression that I was responsible for the outrage; but after they fully understood my position, I became, at their request, their agent, and they have renewed the confidence they had in me previous to the Sand Creek murder, trusting me implicitly up to the time of General Hancock's memorable expedition,

they then having received assurance from me that General Hancock would not harm them, and seeing me with him, whom I had been induced to accompany under assurances from himself that his mission was a peaceful one. Upon the destruction of their lodges and other property, again they naturally-inferred the fault was mine, and some time since, while in the performance of my duty among the Indians, I came near losing my life in consequence; but I again succeeded in regaining their confidence, and am now under orders to proceed to Fort Cobb, on the Washita River, and congregate what Indians I can of my agency at that point or vicinity.

Since I have started on my journey thither, I have learned of five different columns of troops in the field, whose objective point is the Washita River. The regular troops are under control, commanded by officers who will not allow atrocities committed; but there are also in the field, under the sanction of the government, volunteer troops and Ute and Osage Indians, the deadly enemies of all the plains Indians, and whom nothing will prevent from murdering all of whatever age or sex, wherever found. The point to which that portion are marching who have expressed their determination to kill under all circumstances the Indians of my agency, is the point to which I am directed to congregate them at. They will readily respond to my call, but I most certainly refuse to again be the instrument of the murder of innocent women and children. While I remain an officer of the government I propose to do my duty—a portion of which is to obey my instructions. All left me under the circumstances, with the present state of feelings I have in this matter, is now to respectfully tender my resignation and return the commission which I have so far earnestly endeavored to fulfill the requirements of. To the President of the United States, who has intrusted me with the commission I have held; to yourself, for the consideration always shown me; to the Superintendent, Colonel Murphy, for his invariable kindness, I shall always feel grateful.

I have the honor to respectfully forward this communication through Colonel Thomas Murphy, superintendent of Indian affairs, to whom I will turn over what property I am responsible for, and make my appearance at Washington as soon as possible to settle my accounts.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,
E. W. WYNKOOP.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Atchison, Kansas, December 4, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on my return yesterday from Paola, whither I had been to pay the fall annuities to Indians of the Osage River agency, I found in the public journals General Sheridan's report of what he calls "the opening of the campaign against the hostile Indians," the perusal of which made me sick at heart. Had these Indians been hostile, or had they been the warriors who committed the outrages upon the white settlers on the Solomon and Saline Rivers, in August last, or those who subsequently fought Colonel Forsyth and his fifty scouts, no one would rejoice over this victory more than myself. But who were the parties thus attacked and slaughtered by General Custer and his command? It was Black Kettle's band of Cheyennes, Black

Kettle, one of the truest friends the whites have ever had among the Indians of the plains; he who, in 1864, purchased with his own ponies the white women and children captured on the Blue and Platte Rivers by the Dog Soldiers of the Cheyennes and by the Sioux, and freely delivered them up at Denver City to Colonel Chivington; who was at the time the military commandant at that place. After this he was induced, under promises of protection for his people, to bring them into the vicinity of Fort Lyon, where they were soon afterward pounced upon by the military, led by Chivington, and cruelly and indiscriminately murdered. Black Kettle escaped, but his people, in consequence of the step he had taken to induce them to come to the vicinity of the fort, refused to recognize him as their chief, and he thus remained in disfavor with them up to the time of the treaty of 1865, at which time, after explanations on the part of the commissioners, he was reinstated.

In 1867, when General Hancock burned the villages of peaceful Cheyennes and Sioux, Black Kettle used all his influence to prevent the Cheyennes from going to war to avenge this wrong, and so persistent were his efforts in this behalf, that his life was threatened and he had to steal away from them in the night with his family and friends and flee for safety to the lodges of the Arapahoes.

In August, 1867, when I was sent out by the Indian peace commission with instructions to assemble in the vicinity of Fort Larned all the friendly Indians belonging to the Kiowas, Comanches, Apaches, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes, with a view of using them to get into communication with the hostile Indians, Black Kettle was among the first to meet me at Fort Larned, cheerfully proffered me his assistance and protection, and from that day until the conclusion of the treaty of Medicine Lodge Creek no man worked more assiduously than did he to bring to a successful termination the business then in hand, and no man, red or white, felt more happy than did he when his people had finally signed the treaty by which they once more placed themselves upon friendly relations with the government. And when he ascertained that some of the young men of his tribe had committed the atrocities upon the Solomon and Saline in August last, I have been credibly informed that so great was his grief he tore his hair and his clothes, and naturally supposing that the whites would wreak their vengeance upon all Indians that might chance to fall in their way, and remembering the treachery that had once wellnigh cost him his life, (I refer to the massacre at Sand Creek,) he went south to avoid the impending troubles.

This same report says the family of Little Raven, of the Arapahoes, are among the prisoners, and that he too was engaged in the fight. When I recollect that this was one of those who met me at Fort Larned in September, 1867, furnished me with a guard of his young men from that post to Medicine Lodge Creek, protected myself and the few white men with me while there, vigilantly watching over us both day and night, continually sending out his warriors as messengers to the hostile Indians for the purpose of inducing them to abandon the war path and to come in and meet the commissioners, and firmly believing that Little Raven has not been engaged in the recent depredations, nor would have permitted any of his warriors to go upon the war path could he have prevented it, I cannot but feel that the innocent parties have been made to suffer for the crimes of others.

It is likewise said in the report that Sartan-ta came to the assistance of Black Kettle. I regret that he has been drawn into these difficulties. He is one of the most powerful chiefs among the Kiowas, and his influence for the last three years has been exerted in favor of peace. Had

it not been for him in August last, a desperate fight might have taken place at Fort Zarah, between the Kiowas and the soldiers of that post. (See my letter of the 22d August last, inclosing one from Agent Wynkoop, reporting the affair.)

Knowing these chiefs as I do, I feel satisfied that when all the facts pertaining to the late attack shall become known, it will be found that they and the few lodges with them composed that portion of their tribes who desired to remain at peace, and who were endeavoring to make their way to Fort Cobb for the purpose of placing themselves under the care of their agents on their new reservations.

Judging from the map of the Indian country, this fight took place within some sixty or seventy miles of the latter post; and being so near, it confirms the fears I entertained as expressed in my letter to you of the 15th ultimo, and will have the effect, I apprehend, of frightening away all those Indians who were expected to congregate in the vicinity of Fort Cobb, and of starting upon the war path many Indians who have been friendly disposed toward the government, thus costing the nation many valuable lives and millions of treasure.

Had Congress, at its last session, appropriated sufficient funds to continue the feeding of these Indians last June, I believe we could have kept them at peace, and that by this time they would have been quietly located on their new reservations, where we could control and manage them and gradually wean them from their wild and wandering life, and in doing which it would not have cost the government as much per year as it is now costing per month to fight them, and this course would have been far more humane and becoming a magnanimous and Christian nation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. MURPHY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

FORT COBB, DAKOTA TERRITORY,
December 3, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following statement of Black Eagle, chief of the Kiowas, concerning an action that recently occurred on the Washita River, near the Antelope Hills, between a column of United States troops and the Cheyennes, and the Arapahoes and a small party of Kiowas and Comanche Indians.

On the night of the 25th of November, a party of Kiowa Indians, returning from an expedition against the Utes, saw, on nearing Antelope Hills, on the Canadian River, a trail going south toward the Washita. On their arrival at the Cheyenne camp they told the Cheyennes about the trail they had seen, but the Cheyennes only laughed at them. One of the Kiowas concluded to stay all night at the Cheyenne camp, and the rest of them went on to their own camps, which were but a short distance off.

About daylight on the morning of the 26th of November, Black Kettle's camp of Cheyennes, containing about thirty-five lodges, was attacked by the United States troops. The Indians all fled toward some other camps of the Cheyennes, closely pursued by the troops. After the Indians had run a short distance they separated into two parties, the

braves and the young women who were fleet of foot taking to the right, and the old and infirm taking to the left and running into the brush, where they were surrounded by the soldiers; the other party of Indians who ran to the right (and among them was one Kiowa) were hotly pursued by a party of eighteen soldiers, who were all riding gray horses. They overtook and killed some Indians, when they were met by a large party of Indians who had rallied from other camps. Here a sharp action took place, both parties fighting desperately, when an Arapaho brave rushed in, and with his own hands struck down three soldiers, when he was shot through the head and instantly killed. Here the soldiers all dismounted and tied their horses. About this time a Cheyenne brave rushed in and struck down two soldiers, when he was shot through the leg, breaking it and knocking him off his horse. The Indians then made a desperate charge, and succeeded in killing the whole of the party of eighteen men; then rushed down to the rescue of the party that the troops had surrounded at first, but found they were all killed or taken prisoners. By this time the soldiers had collected together a large number of Cheyenne horses, which they shot. The Indians then attacked the troops, who dismounted and commenced retreating slowly. The Indians also dismounted and took every advantage of cover, getting ahead of the troops and ambushing them whenever possible. They continued fighting in this way until near night, the soldiers slowly retreating until they met their wagon train, when the Indians retired.

The troops did not commence the retreat until the second day, both parties holding the battle-ground.

The Indians report having counted twenty-eight soldiers killed, and acknowledge the loss of eleven Cheyennes (men) killed, including Black Kettle. The Arapahoes had three men killed; they also had a great many women and children killed in both tribes, as well as a great many taken prisoners. One Comanche boy was badly wounded. The Kiowas report one Osage Indian killed; supposed to have been a guide for the troops. Black Eagle says he does not vouch for the correctness of this report, but the above statement is just as he heard it. The above statement is respectfully submitted for your information.

PHILIP McCUSKY,

U. S. Interpreter for Kiowas and Comanches.

Colonel THOMAS MURPHY,

Superintendent Indian Affairs, Atchison, Kansas.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I learn from a runner who has just got in, that the Cheyenne loss is much greater than at first reported; they also report a loss of thirty-seven prisoners, probably women and children.

I forward Black Eagle's account of the fight as a sample of fifty or more accounts, all current in camp, and all coming from Indian sources.

W. B. HAZEN,

Bvt. Major General.

Official:

W. A. NICHOLS,

Asst. Adj. General.

Official:

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Asst. Adj. General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 11, 1869.*

SIR: I have the honor to call your attention to the fact that the widow of Moke-ta-va-to, or Black Kettle, late chief of the Cheyennes, is now a prisoner in the hands of the military, and to respectfully suggest that as long as it is acknowledged by the department that her murdered husband was guiltless of any acts of hostility, but on the contrary, notwithstanding his wrongs, was invariably the friend of the white man, that some measures be taken to release her from captivity, and have her conveyed to the abode of her daughter, the wife of George Bent, now residing on the Purgatory River in Colorado.

I draw your attention to this particular case for the reason that on one occasion, when Colonel Thomas Murphy, superintendent of Indian affairs, and myself were endeavoring to congregate the Indians together for the purpose of meeting the commissioners at Medicine Lodge Creek, and at a time when a portion of the Cheyenne tribe remained in a hostile attitude, Black Kettle's life was in danger at the hands of his own people, in consequence of his striving with all his energy to bring them off of the war-path. In a conversation with Colonel Murphy he said that he expected to be killed on account of the position he had taken, and begged that, as a reward for his self-devotion in the cause of the whites, if his wife was left a widow, that we take care of her and let her live among us. It is but a small tribute to the memory of Moke-ta-va-to that we fulfill what would have been his last request. Beside removing her to the home of her son-in-law, measures should be taken to secure her a support in the future.

No one knows better than yourself how the government is indebted to Black Kettle. His wife was all to him, and he to her, both having lost their immediate relatives, murdered at Sand Creek. They were never separated. She was like his shadow, ever by his side, his faithful help-mate, comforting him when disgraced and degraded by his people for being too good a friend to us. Accompanying him on his perilous expeditions on behalf of the whites to the different hostile bands, and encouraging him when a fugitive, hunted to the death by those for whom he had made such sacrifices.

Her captors need have no fear of her breaking her "parole," bearing upon her person the scars of ten wounds received at the Chivington massacre. Her arm is not mighty. Let us not hesitate to take advantage of anything, however slight, to help wipe out the foul, red stain now upon our escutcheon.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

E. W. WYNKOOP,

U. S. Indian Agent for Arapaho and Cheyenne Indians.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Office Indian Affairs, January 29, 1869.

SIR: Referring to Senate resolution of the 18th of December last, referred to this office from your department on the following day, requesting you to send to the Senate any information in the possession of your department in relation to the hostile or peaceful character of the Indians recently killed or captured by the United States troops under the command of General Custer; and whether said Indians were at the

time of said conflict residing on the reservation assigned them under treaty stipulations, and if so, whether they had taken up said residence in pursuance of instructions from the Department of the Interior, I desire to say that, as there were no officers of this bureau present at the battle of the Washita, nothing definite respecting that affair was known to this office at the time said resolution was received by me. Hence the delay in complying with the instructions contained in the reference from your department of said resolution.

I now inclose herewith a copy of a letter from late Agent Wynkoop, dated the 26th instant, giving all the information he has received relative to said "battle," and inclosing a letter (copy herewith) from Mr. James S. Morrison, who was formerly in his employ.

These papers, with those transmitted to your department with office report of the 5th instant, in response to Senate resolution of the 14th ultimo, give all the information this office has respecting the battle of the Washita.

I herewith return said Senate resolution.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner.

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior.

PHILADELPHIA, *January 26, 1869.*

SIR: In reply to your request to be furnished with all the information I have received relative to the battle of the Washita, I have the honor to state that all the information I have in regard to that affair has been gleaned from the public reports of the same and in two letters I have received from Mr. James S. Morrison, who was formerly in the employ of my agency. One of the letters I herewith inclose; the other is in possession of Colonel S. F. Tappan, of the Indian peace commission. I am perfectly satisfied, however, that the position of Black Kettle and his immediate relatives at the time of the attack upon their village was not a hostile one. I know that Black Kettle had proceeded to the point at which he was killed with the understanding that it was the locality where all those Indians who were friendly disposed should assemble. I know that such information had been conveyed to Black Kettle as the orders of the military authorities, and that he was also instructed that Fort Cobb was the point that the friendly Indians would receive assistance at; and it is admitted by General Hazen, who is stationed at Fort Cobb, that Black Kettle had been at his headquarters a few days previous to his death. In regard to the charge that Black Kettle engaged in the depredations committed on the Saline River during the summer of 1868, I know the same to be utterly false, as Black Kettle at the time was camped near my agency on the Pawnee Fork. The said depredations were undoubtedly committed by a party of Cheyenne Indians; but that same party proceeded with the Sioux Indians north from that point, and up to the time of Black Kettle's death had not returned to the Arkansas River. There have been Indians deserving of punishment, but, unfortunately, they have not been those who received it at the hands of the troops at the battle of the Washita. Black Kettle's village, at the time of the attack upon it, was situated upward of one hundred and fifty miles from any traveled road, in the heart of the Indian country. The military reports state that the ground was covered with snow and the

weather intensely cold. It is well known that the major portion of the village consisted of women and children, and yet the military reports are that they were engaged in hostilities, and excuse the attack for the reason that evidence was found in the camp that the said Indians were engaged in hostilities. How did they know that those evidences existed, previous to the assault? Mr. Morrison states that there were forty women and children killed. That fact needs no comment; it speaks for itself. I do not know whether the government desires to look at this affair in a humane light or not, and if it only desires to know whether it was right or wrong to attack the village referred to, I must emphatically pronounce it wrong and disgraceful.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

E. W. WYNKOOP,

Late United States Indian Agent.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

FORT DODGE, KANSAS, *December 14, 1868.*

DEAR COLONEL :

John Smith, John Poysell, and Jack Fitzpatrick have got in to-day. John S. was not in the fight, but John P. and Jack were. They all agree in stating that the official reports of the fight were very much exaggerated; that there were not over twenty bucks killed; the rest, about forty, were women and children. The prisoners have got in to-day; they consist of fifty-three women and children. One boy is an Arapaho; the rest are all Cheyennes. Mrs. Crocker is among them; she is badly wounded; she says that her child is killed. The women say that Black Kettle was killed. The prisoners will be taken to Fort Riley. It is probable that I will be sent in charge of them. Generals Sheridan and Custer have started on a new expedition. The officers say that he is going direct to Fort Cobb, swearing vengeance on Indians and Indian agents indiscriminately. When John's wife heard of the fight she tried to kill herself, first with a knife and then with strychnine, but Dr. Forward saved her from the effects of it. John starts for Larned to-night.

Very respectfully,

JOHN S. MORRISON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 8, 1869.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that on the 8th of December, 1868, I addressed a letter to Agent Boone, requesting that he would carefully investigate all matters connected with operations of the military against the Indians of his agency, and more particularly to report all the reliable information that he could obtain relative to what is known as the battle of the Washita.

I herewith transmit his reply, from which it will be seen that he states that after a careful investigation of military operations against the Indians, he has nothing to report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS MURPHY,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,

Commissioner.

FORT COBB, I. T., *January 1, 1869.*

COLONEL: Your favor of the 8th ultimo has been received, and in reply would state that, upon a full investigation of the military operations against the Indians in this vicinity, both from officers and the Indians, I have no additional particulars to communicate than that contained in the official report of General P. H. Sheridan, who is now here with a large force.

The most to be regretted in the transaction is the death of Black Kettle.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. G. BOONE,

United States Indian Agent for Kiowas and Comanches.

Colonel THOMAS MURPHY,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Atchison, Kansas.

KIOWAS.

AGENCY OF COMANCHE AND KIOWA INDIANS

OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,

Fort Larned, Kansas, April 9, 1867.

SIR: *

I arrived at Fort Zarah, Kansas, on the 3d instant. General Hancock arrived there on the 5th with his whole command, consisting of artillery, cavalry and infantry, about fifteen hundred strong. I immediately called upon him and requested information as to the object of his movements, so far as they related to the Indians of my agency, viz: the Comanches and Kiowas. He very kindly and promptly furnished me with the inclosed papers, marked numbers 1, 2, and 3. As none of the Indians of my agency have visited this great line of travel, except a very few, since they received their annuity goods last October, and as it was uncertain what portion of his department he might visit with his command, he expressed a wish that I would accompany him; and as I believed it to be eminently proper, I very willingly consented, and should anything occur concerning the Indians of my agency, or the interest of the Indian Department generally, shall make full report of the same.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. LEAVENWORTH,

U. S. Indian Agent.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,

Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

[General Field Orders No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPT OF THE MISSOURI, IN THE FIELD,

Fort Riley, Kansas, March 26, 1867.

I. * * * While on the march and in camp, the troops composing the present expedition will receive orders from Brevet Major General Smith, commander of the district of Upper Arkansas, in whose territory we are about to move. When instructions may be necessary,

General Smith will receive them from the major general commanding, who will be present.

II. * * * It is uncertain whether war will be the result of the expedition or not. It will depend upon the temper and behavior of the Indians with whom we may come in contact. We go prepared for war, and will make it, if a proper occasion presents. We shall have war if the Indians are not well disposed toward us. If they are for peace, and no sufficient ground is presented for chastisement, we are restricted from punishing them for past grievances which are recorded against them; these matters have been left to the Indian Department for adjustment.

No insolence will be tolerated from any bands of Indians whom we may encounter. We wish to show them that the government is ready and able to punish them if they are hostile, although it may not be disposed to invite war. In order that we may act with unity and in harmony with these views, no one but the commander present, on detachment or otherwise, will have interviews with Indians. Such interviews as may be necessary with them will be reserved, and corresponding reserve will be required from those under his command. No Indians will be allowed in camp, and no "talks" will be had with them, except for the purpose of explaining to them the facts herein stated. The chiefs of any bands of Indians who will wish for any information will be referred to the major general commanding, who will see them at his headquarters.

By command of Major General Hancock :

W. S. MITCHELL,
Captain, and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Official copy respectfully furnished for the information of Colonel J. H. Leavenworth, United States Indian Agent.

W. S. MITCHELL,
Captain, and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

AGENCY FOR KIOWA AND COMANCHE INDIANS OF
THE UPPER ARKANSAS, IN THE FIELD,
On Pawnee Fork, 31 miles from Fort Larned, April 15, 1867.

SIR: Knowing the wish of the department to learn all pertaining to the military expedition of Major General Hancock, I will state that a council was held near Fort Larned, by General Hancock and some of the chiefs of the Cheyenne tribe of Indians, at which the Indians, I was informed, expressed themselves very friendly. General Hancock marched for Fort Dodge on the 13th instant, advanced up the Pawnee Fork twenty-one miles, in the direction of a camp of about three hundred lodges, Cheyennes and Sioux. General Hancock was visited that evening by chiefs from both tribes, and informed that his approach toward their camp caused great anxiety among their squaws and children. On the 14th General Hancock again resumed his march in the direction of their village, and was met some five or six miles from their town by a white flag, and earnestly requested not to approach any nearer, but he still advanced and went into camp about 3 o'clock p. m., a short mile below their lodges, when it was found all their women and children had left with what few articles they could hastily gather together, leaving their lodges and a large amount of their property just as they had been occupying their homes. Some one hundred or more of their warriors were still

in camp, armed, and apparently ready for fight. Some of their chiefs called upon General Hancock, and he wanted their women and children back, as no harm was intended them, and furnished the chiefs good horses to go for them. In the evening the two horses were returned and he was informed that they had so scattered they could not be found, and at the same time information was brought that the warriors were leaving, when cavalry was ordered out and their village surrounded and searched, but nothing was found but as stated above, and one old swine, and a girl of about eight years of age, blind in one eye, and horribly ravished. This morning she was brought to camp and properly cared for. Some suppose her white, others part white, while others pronounce her Indian. It is evident she is not a Cheyenne or Sioux. She was a pitiable object indeed. Many of their lodges were found cut, as though the party wished for a small part to make a small "tepee" for a night's lodging on a rapid march. This morning General Custer pursued with a heavy body of cavalry.

This is only to the department to let them know that there are stirring events on this frontier. Major Wynkoop is exerting himself all he can in the line of his duty, and will, without doubt, make, as soon as possible, full reports.

In haste, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. H. LEAVENWORTH,
U. S. Indian Agent.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

SAME CAMP AS ON THE 15TH,
SHORT MILE FROM INDIAN VILLAGE,
On Pawnee Fork, April 17, 1867.

SIR: I have but little to communicate, except General Hancock has determined not to burn the Indian lodges, but has ordered every article taken from their villages returned, and that General Custer reports he has not seen any Indians he was in pursuit of; fifteen hundred Indians escape and not one is seen. He reports he should march for the Smoky Hill on the evening of the 16th, at 7 p. m., from the head of Walnut Creek. In haste.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. H. LEAVENWORTH,
U. S. Indian Agent.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

P. S.—Cheyennes, without doubt, gone south; Sioux north.

AGENCY FOR COMANCHE AND KIOWA
INDIANS OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Zarah, Kansas, May 2, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to report my arrival at this place late last evening, from Fort Larned, where I left Major General Hancock yesterday afternoon with the remnant of his grand army, having been out with him from this place since the 6th ultimo. I am sorry to say that,

in my opinion, *little good*, but a *great deal* of harm, has resulted from this expedition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. LEAVENWORTH,
U. S. Indian Agent.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

AGENCY FOR COMANCHE AND KIOWA INDIANS
FOR THE UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Zarah, May 4, 1867.

SIR: You may be somewhat surprised at not hearing from me since the 15th ultimo, in relation to matters on this frontier. Up to that time I believed trouble on the plains between the Platte and the Arkansas, and south of the latter, might and would be avoided, but from the course the military soon after took, I was compelled to change my mind; and now as war is the word between the Platte and the Arkansas, I shall in this only say that my whole exertion has been, and still is, to prevent its spread south of the Arkansas River.

General Sherman is to meet General Hancock at Fort Harker on the 7th instant. I shall leave here to-morrow morning to be present at that post at that time, and do all in my power to *protect* the Indians of my agency, who at the present time were never more friendly. I speak of them as tribes. That there are some bad men it is true, but they can and will be controlled by the tribes. Traders who have been with them for the last two months and just returned, report them in almost a *starving* condition, but perfectly docile. They were looking forward to the arrival of their annuity goods with much anxiety. The orders from the military embarrass me very much, as regards my intercourse with the Indians of my agency, but I hope when I see General Sherman to have matters properly arranged. General Hancock, owing to the *mistakes* or mismanagement of the military at Fort Larned, has seen but two or three of the leading men of the Kiowas, and those that committed the raid into Texas last fall and *sold* the Box family to the officers at Fort Dodge, and have remained in the immediate vicinity of that post since, refusing to come in and give the assurances to the government that hereafter they would comply with their treaties as required by the honorable Secretary Browning's letter to Commissioner Cooley of 22d October, 1866. After my interview with General Sherman, I will report the result.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. LEAVENWORTH,
U. S. Indian Agent.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

AGENCY OF KIOWA AND COMANCHE INDIANS
OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,
May 15, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith copies of a correspondence dated March 11, 1867, I have had with Major General W. S. Hancock,

commanding the department of the Missouri. I forward these papers to the department for its information and consideration, and have to request that I may be informed if my action in the matter is approved or disapproved. General Hancock had written his letter on the 11th March, *five* days before his command was published in the newspapers of the country to march, and sent it to the commanding officer of the post at Fort Larned, thirty-five miles beyond where he knew my agency had been, to a point where he must have known I was not, for I had been in correspondence with him from Washington, D. C., sending him from that city different treaties he had requested me to furnish him.

On his arrival at Fort Zarah on the 5th of April, he requested me to accompany him on his expedition "to show that the officers of the government were acting in harmony." Not knowing of his letter of March 11, 1867, I very readily accepted his invitation and joined his command on the morning of the 6th April, 1867. After I reached Fort Larned I received from the commanding officer of that post General Hancock's letter. I saw at once a wrong conclusion might be inferred from the tenor of his letter, and by my joining his command it was *tacitly* acknowledging my "inability to arrange these matters satisfactorily." I therefore addressed him my letter of the 19th April, 1867, and received the inclosed, marked from 1 to 8. To these papers I would most respectfully call the attention of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The treaties with the Kiowas and Comanches require when a party is injured to make a written statement, verified by affidavit. Now what do these grave reasons of complaints show? There is but one affidavit in them all, and that shows conclusively that the robbery of the United States officer is false, unless he was associated with Mr. Tappan and Mr. Jones in their illicit trade, for they went evidently to the Indian village with two loaded wagons to trade *without a license*, at least from the agent of the Kiowas, and as they were there without authority, I think they have no right or claim to make charges against those Indians, especially if it can be shown, and I think it can be, that there was whisky in the outfit, and that the Indians got drunk, and the consequences followed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. LEAVENWORTH,
U. S. Indian Agent.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, March 11, 1867.

COLONEL: I have the honor to state, for your information, that I am at present preparing an expedition to the plains, which will soon be ready to move. My object in doing so at this time is to convince the Indians within the limits of this department that we are able to punish any of them who may molest travelers across the plains, or who may commit other hostilities against the whites. We desire to avoid, if possible, any troubles with the Indians, and to treat them with justice and according to the requirements of our treaties with them; and I wish especially, in my dealings with them, to act through the agents of the Indian Department, as far as it is possible so to do. Concerning the Kiowas of your agency, we have grave reasons for complaint. Among others, it is officially reported to these headquarters that that tribe has been making hostile incursions into Texas, and that a war party has

very recently returned to Fort Dodge from that State, bringing with them the scalps of seventeen colored soldiers and one white man. I am also informed that the Kiowas have been threatening our posts on the Arkansas; that they are about entering into a compact with the Sioux for hostilities against us, and that they have robbed and insulted officers of the United States Army, who have visited them, supposing that they were friends. It is well ascertained that certain members of that tribe (some of whom are known) are guilty of the murder of Mr. James Box, a citizen of Montague County, Texas, last summer, and of the capture and barbarous treatment of the women of his family. I desire you particularly to explain to them that one reason why the government does not at once send troops against them to redress these outrages against our people is that their Great Father is averse to commencing a war upon them (which would certainly end in destroying them) until all other means of redress fail. I request that you will inform the Indians of your agency that I will hereafter insist upon their keeping off the main routes of travel across the plains, where their presence is calculated to bring on difficulties between themselves and the whites. If you, as their agent, can arrange these matters satisfactorily with them, we will be pleased to defer the whole subject to you. In case of your inability to do so, I would be pleased to have you accompany me when I visit the country of your tribes, to show that the officers of the government are acting in harmony. I will be pleased to talk with any of the chiefs whom we may meet.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major General Commanding.

Colonel J. H. LEAVENWORTH,
United States Indian Agent for Comanches and Kiowas.

AGENCY OF KIOWA AND COMANCHE
 INDIANS OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,
Camp on Pawnee Fork, April 19, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 11th ultimo, at Fort Larned, on the evening of the 6th instant. You say in your letter, "We desire to avoid, if possible, any trouble with the Indians, and to treat them with justice and according to the requirements of our treaties with them; and I wish, especially in my dealings with them, to act through the agents of the Indian Department, as far as it is possible to do so. Concerning the Kiowas of your agency, we have grave reasons for complaint. Among others, it is officially reported to these headquarters that that tribe has been making hostile incursions into Texas, and that a war party has very recently returned to Fort Dodge from that State, bringing with them the scalps of seventeen colored soldiers, and one white man. I am also informed that the Kiowas have been threatening our posts on the Arkansas; that they are about entering into a compact with the Sioux for hostilities against us, and that they have robbed and insulted officers of the United States Army who have visited them, supposing that they were friends. It is well ascertained that certain members of that tribe (some of whom are known) are guilty of the murder of Mr. James Box, a citizen of Montague County, Texas, last summer, and of the capture and barbarous treatment of the women of his family. * * * If you, as their agent, can arrange these matters satisfactorily with them, we will be pleased to

defer the whole subject to you. In case of your inability to do so, I would be pleased to have you accompany me when I visit the country of your tribes, to show that the officers of the government are acting in harmony."

General, I am extremely happy to inform you that the views expressed in your letter meet with my entire approbation, and that I shall with great pleasure co-operate with you to the extent of my power; and in order to enable me to decide my ability to "arrange these matters satisfactorily," I have to request that you furnish me with the official evidence, according to our treaty with them, that the Indians of my agency, or any members of either tribe, Comanches or Kiowas, have been guilty of—

1st. Of bringing from the State of Texas the scalps of seventeen colored soldiers.

2d. Of threatening our posts on the Arkansas.

3d. That they (Kiowas) are about entering into a compact with the Sioux for hostilities against us.

4th. That they (Kiowas) have robbed and insulted officers of the United States Army.

5th. The murder of Mr. James Box, a citizen of Texas, the capture and barbarous treatment of the women of his family.

It may appear strange to you that I should make the murder of Mr. Box and the capture of his family the subject of an official inquiry; but when I inform you that I have *no official information*, except what is contained in your letter of the 11th ultimo, you will not, I think, be surprised. And it is also well known to the general commanding that the military assumed to act in this matter without consulting the Indian Department, or any of its agents, in a singular particular, and that you have, if I am not mistaken, informed me, "that under the circumstances, no further demands would be made upon the Indians concerning this Box matter."

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. LEAVENWORTH,

U. S. Indian Agent.

Major General W. S. HANCOCK,

Commanding Department of Missouri.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT OF THE MISSOURI, IN THE FIELD,
Camp No. 17, near Fort Dodge, Kansas, April 23, 1867.

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, in reply to my letter to you of the 11th ultimo, referring to matters connected with the Indians of your agency.

For your information I transmit herewith official evidence concerning the following charges made against the Kiowas and Comanches, as requested by you:

1. "Of bringing from the State of Texas the scalps of seventeen colored soldiers." (See inclosed extract from a letter of Major H. Douglas, Third United States Infantry, commanding post of Fort Dodge, dated February 7, 1867.)

2. Of threatening our posts on the Arkansas. (See copy of affidavit of Mr. F. F. Jones, interpreter at Fort Dodge, dated February 9, 1867.)

3. "That they (the Kiowas) are about entering into a compact with the Sioux for hostilities against us." (See extract from letter of Brevet

Major Asbury, captain Third United States Infantry, commanding post of Fort Larned, dated February 27, 1867.)

4. "That they (the Kiowas) had robbed and insulted officers of the United States Army, giving time, place, and circumstance of the robbery and insults." (See copy of affidavit of Mr. F. F. Jones, interpreter at Fort Dodge, Kansas, dated February 9, 1867.)

5. "The murder of Mr. James Box, a citizen of Texas, the capture and barbarous treatment of the women of his family." (See inclosed copy of statement of Mrs. Mathew Box to Captain H. J. Sheridan, Third Infantry, dated October 20, 1866, which was generally published in the newspapers, and a written statement of which was furnished from headquarters department of the Missouri to the honorable Secretary of the Interior, shortly after the affidavit was made; also copy of letter of same date, October 20, 1866, from Captain Sheridan, on this subject.)

Lieutenant General Sherman passed along about the time of these transactions and concluded this matter, but disapproved of what had been done in ransoming the women from the Indians. Although the Indian department was notified of this matter, I have not heard of any action whatever being taken by it. Any statement I may have made to you on this subject "that under the circumstances, no further demand would be made upon the Indians concerning the Box matter" was, I presume, verbal; the idea intended to be conveyed being, that old matters of this nature would be left to the Indian Department, which claims that it should investigate such cases. I said the same in substance, I believe, to Colonel Wynkoop, in reference to the Chalk Bluff and Zarah outrages.

I have recently sent you a copy of a letter transmitted to me by General E. O. C. Ord, dated headquarters department of the Arkansas, March 5, 1867, in reference to the Comanches carrying off stock and a negro child from within a few miles of Fort Arbuckle.

There is other evidence concerning these matters on file at headquarters department of the Missouri.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. HANCOCK,

Major General United States Army, Commanding.

Col. J. H. LEAVENWORTH,

United States Indian Agent.

Extract of Major Douglas's letter of February 7, 1867, to Major H. Asbury, Third Infantry, commanding Fort Larned, Kansas.

P. S.—Jones reports that during his stay at the Kiowa camp a war party arrived with the scalps of seventeen negroes and one white man, and reported that they had been to Texas; that the negroes were soldiers; that they also captured two hundred head of horses, and that there were several war parties out yet who had not returned.

H. D.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE MISSOURI, IN THE FIELD,
Camp No. 18, near Fort Dodge, Kansas, April 22, 1867.

Official :

W. S. MITCHELL,

Captain and A. A. A. General.

AGENCY FOR COMANCHE AND KIOWA
INDIANS OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,
Leavenworth, May 16, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a letter from Captain E. L. Smith, Nineteenth United States Infantry, and Brevet Major United States Army, to Colonel O. D. Green, assistant adjutant general, department of Arkansas, Little Rock, Arkansas, and would most respectfully ask the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs to examine this letter, particularly the *indorsement* of Brigadier General Ord. He acknowledges the fact that military posts "demoralize them (the Indians) more than anything else, except money" and whisky. This is true to the letter, in my opinion, and that opinion has not been formed hastily, or from theory, but from a life-long experience, not only on the frontier, but with the Indians in their camps, and years of service in the army. Whisky, sir, will, in some form or other, prostitute the fairest virtue of the Indian maiden, and next to this is the associations formed at military posts, not alone with the enlisted men, but, I say it with pain, with very many of the commissioned officers.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. H. LEAVENWORTH,
U. S. Indian Agent.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T NINETEENTH U. S. INFANTRY,
Fort Arbuckle, C. T., February 16, 1867.

COLONEL: I have the honor to state that previous to my arrival here, a roving band of Indians had made a raid in the vicinity, carrying off stock, chiefly horses, and a negro child, from within a few miles of the post. Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Hart, commanding, sent in pursuit the Caddo Indian scouts, who, after more than a week's absence, returned without any intelligence as to the number, tribe, or probable course of the robbers. I have just learned from Horace C. Jones, (white man,) who is an old resident, and has for some years acted as interpreter for many of the tribes of Indians on this frontier, that the band consisted of twenty-five Comanches belonging to the Cashchevatebka tribe, (buffalo eaters,) the head chief being Marwha.

About two weeks after those depredations here, they were met in the neighborhood of Fort Cobb, and gave chase to Samuel Paul and Dr. J. J. Stern, (white,) the latter being the issuing commissary of the reserve Comanches, who are reported friendly. These men were saved by the aid of Tushowa, head chief of the reserve Comanches.

This chief also recovered five of the horses which had been taken from the vicinity, but failed in his efforts to regain the captured negro child.

These facts were obtained by Mr. Jones from Toshowa himself, who requested they might be made known to these headquarters. In this affair Toshowa was brought in collision with the Indians of his own tribe, with whom he had formerly acted, and he felt the necessity of avoiding an open rupture. His conduct displays admirable discretion under the circumstances.

I have the honor to state further, that several other tribes than the Comanches have been noticed on the war path, having been seen in their progress, in unusual numbers, and without their squaws and children, a fact to which much significance is attached by those conversant with

Indian usages. It is thought by many white residents of the Territory that some of these tribes may be acting in concert, and that plundering incursions at least are in contemplation. George Washington, second chief of the Caddoes, a friendly tribe, is of the opinion that the wild Comanches are bent upon mischief.

Since the date of the treaty made at the mouth of the Little Arkansas, I believe on the 6th of October, 1865, in which the Cashchokelka Comanches joined, these and other contracting parties to the treaty have carried off a large amount of stock in violation of its provisions, and have slain and made captive many white persons held in speculation to be ransomed.

The practice of the government of condoning (pardoning, perhaps) these offenses, by the payment of liberal sums, has had the natural effect of encouraging this inhuman traffic among the Indians; and every day of its continuance adds difficulties to the return to what I deem a wiser and sterner policy, and one that would ultimately be the most humane.

My inexperience in the exigencies of the frontier causes me to defer to the views of such sensible white residents, and others, as, from long residence among the Indians, are competent to advise; and this communication, while it expresses my own, is more particularly the embodiment of their views.

In a communication made on the 12th instant, I had the honor to apply for ten additional companies to re-enforce this post; and I now respectfully suggest the subject-matter of this communication as additional reason for the proposed re-enforcement.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. L. SMITH,

Capt. 19th U. S. Inf. and Bvt. Maj. U. S. A.,

Commanding Post.

Colonel O. D. GREEN,

A. A. G. Dep't of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark.

Official copy respectfully furnished for the information of Colonel J. H. Leavenworth, Indian agent.

W. S. MITCHELL,

Captain, and A. A. A. General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE ARKANSAS,

March 5, 1867.

From the fact that these Indians steal from these frontiers, and have supplied themselves with large caballadas, that they sell and supply horses to the northern Indians on the railroad and mail route, I think it important to put a stop to their wholesale plundering. I propose building posts in their country, as that demoralizes them more than anything else, except money and whisky.

Respectfully forwarded.

E. O. C. ORD,

Brigadier General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MIL. DEPT OF MISSOURI,

St. Louis, Mo., March 14, 1867.

Respectfully referred to the commanding general Department of the Missouri, for his action in the premises.

By order of Lieutenant General Sherman.

W. A. NICHOLS,

Assistant Adjutant General.

AGENCY FOR THE COMANCHE AND KIOWA INDIANS
OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,

Leavenworth City, May 16, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith my letter of the 10th ultimo, addressed to Major General Hancock, commanding the department of the Missouri, together with his reply of the 10th April, 1867.

This order bears equally upon all Indians within this large district, no matter what may be the situation or disposition of the same.

Within the limits of this district, large numbers of what are called wild Indians live, and depend mostly for subsistence for themselves and families, upon game. Heretofore, the buffalo was their whole dependence, and when other game was killed it was more for sport than necessity. Now it is otherwise; the buffalo has greatly decreased in number, and is fast disappearing, and the "red man" finds himself compelled to look to sources for food. The small game becomes important to him, and he says without ammunition he must starve, or seek other sources to sustain himself and those whom nature require him to support. Two traders, lately from some two hundred miles north of the "big bend" of the Arkansas, report to me the Indians of that country in almost a starving condition, living upon the old carcasses of the buffalo killed last fall and during the winter, and upon roots. On their trip up they did not see fifty head of buffalo. If the Indians cannot get ammunition in small quantities, sufficient to kill small game for subsistence, what are they to do? It is impossible for me to tell you the hardship this order works. Cannot something be done about it?

As I have heretofore sent General Hancock's field order No. 1, I inclose herewith his field order No. 2, and will again assure the department that there is no cause of complaint from the Indians of my agency, except those who raided into Texas last fall, and sold their captives to the military at Fort Dodge, as has been reported to the department (see Agent Taylor's report, September 25, 1866,) and who have remained at or near that post since, depending on that point for trade and support.

The great body of the Kiowas, and all the Comanches, have remained away from our great lines of travel, and at their camps near the Salt Plains.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. LEAVENWORTH,
U. S. Indian Agent.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

AGENCY OF COMANCHE AND KIOWA INDIANS
OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,

Fort Larned, Kansas, April 10, 1867.

SIR: I have received the following order through the commanding officer at Fort Dodge, Kansas:

[General Orders No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kansas, January 26, 1867.

It having been officially reported to the major general commanding the department that arms and ammunition have been sold or given away to Indians on permit from the Indian agents, post commanders are hereby ordered to prevent any further sales or gifts of arms or ammunition to Indians in this district, until further orders.

By command of Brevet Major General A. J. Smith.

HENRY E. NOYES,
Captain Second Cavalry, Bvt. Maj. U. S. A. and A. A. G.

I have respectfully to request that you will inform me if the above order is still in force; and if so, to inform me under what law, or by what authority, the said order was issued; and, also, if the same has been modified in any manner whatever. I have also to request that I may be provided with a copy of Field Orders No. 1, and dated 26th March, 1867.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. LEAVENWORTH,
U. S. Indian Agent.

Major General W. S. HANCOCK,
Commanding Department of the Missouri.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE MISSOURI, IN THE FIELD,
Camp No. 11, near Fort Larned, April 11, 1867.

COLONEL: In reply to your communication of the 10th instant, I have the honor to state that the order from headquarters, district of the Upper Arkansas, referred to by you, has the sanction of myself, of Lieutenant General Sherman, and of General Grant, as has been published and widely circulated. It was based upon a recent official report received from Major H. Douglass, Third United States Infantry, commanding at Fort Dodge, in which it was stated that large bands of Indians had passed that post, all of whom were supplied with arms in such abundance, that some of them had as many as three revolvers; and further stated that they were abundantly supplied with ammunition.

No change can be made in the order in question, unless by reference to Lieutenant General Sherman, or higher authority; or unless it should be found that the report of Major Douglass concerning this matter is inaccurate.

A copy of General Field Orders No. 1, current series, from these headquarters, is herewith furnished as requested by you.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WINF'D HANCOCK,
Major General U. S. A., Commanding.

Colonel J. H. LEAVENWORTH,
United States Indian Agent, Fort Larned, Kansas.

[General Field Orders No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE MISSOURI, IN THE FIELD,
Camp No. 11, near Fort Larned, Kansas, April 9, 1867.

1. Chiefs of the Arapahoes, Kiowas, Cheyennes, and possibly of other tribes, have assembled frequently at or near certain posts on the Arkansas and Smoky Hill, and have in manner and word, by message, and verbally to the commanders and other officers, threatened to interrupt the use, by our people, of the public road, and have notified them to leave.

Unless these things are checked they will result in war; the Indians will believe we are afraid of them.

On a recurrence of similar cases, the commanding officers of posts and detachments are directed to punish on the spot such offenders, and to proceed against the tribes in question without delay.

In case of depredations by Indians, driving off stock, &c., a pursuit

will be made at once, in order to arrest and punish the perpetrators, and to determine with certainty the tribe to which they belong. If necessary, a guide, or "tracker," may be employed to assist in the pursuit. Indians may be engaged for this purpose, but they should be of a different tribe from that which has committed the depredations.

Hereafter in case of hostilities by Indians, no peace will be made with them, unless by reference to these headquarters.

By command of Major General Hancock.

W. G. MITCHELL,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Official copy respectfully furnished for the information of Colonel Leavenworth, United States Indian agent.

W. G. MITCHELL,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

ST. LOUIS, May 22, 1867.

SIR: On the 4th instant I wrote you from Fort Zarah, Kansas, that Lieutenant General Sherman was expected at Fort Harker on the 7th, at which place I proposed to see him. His non-arrival necessitated my going to Fort Leavenworth, at which place I met him on the 11th; but after a very short interview I became satisfied "all Indian matters" were left exclusively with General Hancock; and, as I supposed I knew his views, I made up my mind things pertaining to the Indians would have to take their course. I went immediately to Atchison and consulted Superintendent Murphy as to the policy best to be pursued toward the Indians south of the Arkansas River. As no regard is paid by the military to our treaties with the Indians, and as the Indians of my agency are now far south, and I could not communicate with them directly from Forts Larned or Zarah, I informed Superintendent Murphy I should adopt the same plan I did in 1864-'65, which met his entire approbation, and which was, going to the mouth of the Little Arkansas, and from there sending reliable messengers, accompanied by some of the To-woc-o-roy Thycoes, or some of the other friendly refugee Indians, that I am well acquainted with, with instructions to the Kiowas and Comanches to stop away from the Santa Fé road, but as near the "salt plains" as they could procure subsistence, until I could meet the chiefs and headmen, as circumstances would permit, on the Cow-skin, Miniskau, Shi-kas-ki, or on Bluff Creek.

My runners have gone to them, and as soon as I can see what is to be done about their annuity goods I shall go and meet them; but when I do so, I wish to be prepared to tell them just what they can depend upon. Lieutenant General Sherman finished up his trip west by going to Fort Harker, and on his return I met him on the train. I came to St. Louis, and he informs me—and I am most happy to communicate the fact to the department—that the Indians of my agency, "Kiowas and Comanches, are all right." I cannot make any statement more gratifying, except that this letter will close my correspondence, so far as Major General Hancock's Indian expedition is concerned, unless something of importance turns up.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. LEAVENWORTH,
U. S. Indian Agent.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,
May 27, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a circular issued by the superintendent of the American Express Company to their employés on the Smoky Hill route from Fort Harker to Denver City.

I would call your attention particularly to the paragraph marked, viz: "If Indians come within shooting distance, shoot them; show them no mercy, for they will show you none."

I am credibly informed that General Hancock has issued similar orders to commandants of all posts in his district, and has virtually declared war upon all Indians found north of the Arkansas and south of the Platte Rivers.

According to existing treaty stipulations, the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Apaches have permission to live in, and roam over, the country lying between these two rivers, until the President orders them removed to reservations selected for them. If the government countenances these arbitrary acts of military commanders and superintendents of express companies in violating treaties, it is unreasonable to expect that the Indians will keep their part of these treaties.

If this condition of affairs is permitted to exist much longer, every effort that has been made during the past two years by the civil officers of the government to promote peace and friendship among those Indians, and to prevent depredations, will have been utterly in vain, and it is but reasonable to expect that an Indian war of gigantic proportions will ensue, which will astonish the American people and cost millions of treasure.

In view of these facts, I respectfully request that you will take such immediate steps as in your judgment will the soonest and most effectually put a stop to these arbitrary and cruel orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS MURPHY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

CAMP No. 1, SOUTH SIDE ARKANSAS RIVER,
Near Little Arkansas River, September 2, 1867.

SIR: I crossed the Arkansas River yesterday; shall leave to-morrow morning for the Comanche camp on the Red Fork of the North Fork of the Canadian River, at which point it is my intention to meet all the chiefs and headmen of the Kiowas, Comanches, Arapahoes, Apaches, and Cheyennes that are south of the Arkansas, to make full arrangements for them to meet the commission authorized to make peace with the hostile Indians. In using the word "hostile," I do not wish you to think that there are any hostile Indians south of the Arkansas, except a very few Cheyennes of Black Kettle's band, notwithstanding the report made by interested parties that the Kiowas are now on the war path. To show the incorrectness of this report, I would state to you that, at this moment of writing, two herds of cattle, numbering some fifteen hundred, have just arrived here from Texas, and the herders report the seeing of a very few Indians, and them very friendly. So much for reports from those seated at military posts and merely writing letters. Would it not be much better to be in the Indian country, where the facts could be ascertained?

The reports from the Smoky Hill country look ugly. Here we are trying to make peace; there, contrary to orders, the Kansas militia are hunting the Indians like wolves, and getting whipped like dogs. This news, when received by the Indians south of the Arkansas River, tends to excite the young men, and the older ones find it difficult to hold them in check. General Hancock should be held to a strict account for their transactions. Why don't he confine the troops to the great lines of travel? He has burned nearly three hundred lodges, and I should think that was "glory" enough for him!

In regard to an annual report from me, I can only refer you to my correspondence since last spring. The Indians of my agency have remained perfectly quiet and peaceable, so far as relates to the Sante Fé road and the northern frontier. Some complaints have come from Texas; but, whether the Indians of my agency are alone to blame, it is impossible for me to determine. That wrongs of great magnitude have been committed on the people of Texas, there is no doubt; but I do know other Indians, besides the Kiowas and Comanches, have been doing much of this wrong. I shall, however, continue to exert myself to prevent these acts of violence.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. LEAVENWORTH,
U. S. Indian Agent.

Hon. COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.

UPPER ARKANSAS.

FORT DODGE, KANSAS,
April 21, 1867.

SIR: I write hastily, as a mail is about leaving, to inform you that, on the 19th instant, General Hancock burnt the Indian village, three hundred lodges, Sioux and Cheyennes. I know of no overt act that the Cheyennes had committed to cause them to be thus punished, not even since their flight. I have just arrived with General Hancock's column at this post, and learn, since my arrival here, that a few days ago six Cheyenne Indians on foot were attacked by one hundred and thirty cavalry, about twenty-five miles west of this post, and all of them killed. I also learn that they had done nothing to provoke an attack, but were of the party that fled before General Hancock's approach. This whole matter is horrible in the extreme, and these same Indians of my agency have actually been forced into war.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

E. W. WYNKOOP,
U. S. Agent for Arapaho, Cheyenne, and Apache Indians.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

GENERAL HANCOCK'S CAMP ON PAWNEE FORK,
Thirty-two miles west Fort Larned, April 18, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to state that, since my last communication a few days back, in which I spoke of the flight of the Indians upon Gen-

eral Hancock's approach, and his intention to destroy the village, I have written a communication to General Hancock, a copy of which I inclose; have received no written reply; but he stated to me verbally that, for the present, he would not destroy the village. In my last letter I also stated that General Custer was in pursuit of the Indians. A courier has since arrived from him with the information that the Cheyennes had turned and gone toward the Arkansas River, while the Sioux had continued northward. He followed the Sioux trail, and the last dispatch from him is to the effect that the Sioux, upon crossing the Smoky Hill road, had destroyed a rancho or mail station, and killed three men. Since receiving this news General Hancock has again expressed his determination to destroy the villages. I have again appealed to him on behalf of the Cheyennes, as their village is distinct from the Sioux, and as yet there is no evidence of their having committed any overt act since their flight, and he has promised me to consider the matter. Under the circumstances in which the Indians left here, in my judgment, being fully impressed with the belief that General Hancock had come for the purpose of murdering their women and children, as had previously been done at Sand Creek, I have no doubt but that they think that the war has been forced upon them, (the Cheyennes,) and will commence committing depredations and following their style of warfare immediately; thus, in my opinion, has another Indian war been brought on which might have been averted by the military authorities pursuing a different line of policy.

I will continue with General Hancock as long as there is any probability of him falling in with any of the Indians of my agency, for the purpose, as far as lies in my power, of subserving the interests of the department.

As soon as possible I will submit to your office an inventory of the effects in both the Cheyenne and Sioux villages.

I am, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

E. W. WYNKOOP,

U. S. Agent for Arapaho, Cheyenne, and Apache Indians.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,

Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

CAMP ON PAWNEE FORK,
April 13, 1867.

GENERAL: For a long time I have made the Indian character my chief study. I regard the late movement of the Cheyennes of my agency as caused by fear alone; so far as I am able to judge, they met us at first with a determination to have a peaceful talk, at such a distance from their village as would make their women and children satisfied that no danger need be apprehended by them. Your movement toward the village terrified the squaws and children, who left with such movable property as they could gather.

I learn that you purpose destroying the lodges and other property now remaining in the village. I would most respectfully request you not to do so. I am fully convinced that the result would be an Indian outbreak of a most serious nature, while, at the same time, there is no evidence, in my judgment, that this band of Cheyennes are deserving of this severe punishment.

I am influenced alone in thus communicating with you by what I consider a strict sense of duty.

With feelings of the utmost respect, I am, general, your obedient servant,

E. W. WYNKOOP,

U. S. Agent for Arapaho, Cheyenne, and Apache Indians.

Major General W. S. HANCOCK,

Comd'g Dept. of Missouri and Indian Expedition.

CAMP ON PAWNEE FORK,

Thirty miles west of Fort Larned, April 15, 1867.

SIR: I write in haste, as a courier is about leaving camp. I am with General Hancock's expedition, having accompanied him at his request, as he stated that it was his intention to hold a council with the principal men of the tribes of my agency. I am sorry to say that the result of the expedition is disastrous. General Hancock marched his column right up to the Indian village, composed of three hundred lodges of Cheyennes and Sioux. He found on halting that the women and children had fled, and the men were alone occupying the camp. He ordered the chiefs to bring back the women and children, and they started for the purpose of endeavoring to do so, but soon returned and stated that it was impossible, and during the night the men deserted their village, leaving their lodges with all the furniture of the same. General Hancock has sent General Custer with a cavalry command in pursuit. Understanding that it was the intention of General Hancock to destroy the lodges and other property left in the village, I have written him a letter of remonstrance, as I am perfectly convinced that the conduct of the Indians was the result of intense fear. I am fearful that the result of all this will be a general war, which is much to be deprecated, as there are many unprotected whites on the different roads across the plains and at the mail stations and ranches. I will report in full the first opportunity.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

E. W. WYNKOOP,

*United States Indian Agent for Arapaho,
Cheyenne, and Apache Indians.*

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington.

Extract of letter from Colonel Wynkoop, United States Indian Agent for Arapaho, Cheyennes, and Apaches.

FORT LARNED, KANSAS,

Upper Arkansas Indian Agency, April 24, 1867.

SIR: My last communication was written hastily from Fort Dodge, and I now have the honor to state that I have since arrived at the headquarters of my agency. Since the killing and scalping of the six Cheyenne Indians above Fort Dodge, nothing new has transpired with reference to Indian affairs. Contrary to my expectations the Cheyenne Indians, who fled from their village, committed no depredations while crossing the Santa Fé road, and have not to my knowledge up to the

present time, notwithstanding their persecutions. It is rumored here that considerable stock has been run off the Smoky Hill road by the Sioux Indians on the occasion of their flight north. General Hancock is still at Fort Dodge with his troops. Since the Indians of my agency have not as yet retaliated for the wrongs heaped upon them, it may be possible, if proper action be taken by the Department of the Interior to prevent the military from forcing trouble on, that a general Indian war may be prevented. As far as lay in my power I have struggled to avert this direful calamity. The Arapaho and Apache Indians are far south of the Arkansas River, and have not yet got into any trouble. I inclose herewith a copy of the inventory taken of property destroyed in both the Cheyenne and Sioux villages. * * *

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

E. W. WYNKOOP,

*United States Indian Agent for Arapahoes,
Cheyennes, and Apaches.*

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

List of articles destroyed by General Hancock.

CHEYENNE CAMP.—132 lodges, 396 buffalo robes, 57 saddles, 120 travesies, 78 head-mats, 90 axes, 58 kettles, 125 fry-pans, 200 tin cups, 130 wooden bowls, 116 tin pans, 103 whetstones, 44 sacks paint, 57 sacks medicines, 63 water kegs, 14 ovens, 117 rubbing horns, 42 coffee-mills, 150 rope lariats, 100 chains, 264 parfleches, 70 coffee-pots, 50 hoes, 120 fleshing irons, 200 parflech sacks, 200 horn spoons, 42 crowbars, 400 sacks feathers, 200 tin plates, 160 brass kettles, 40 hammers, 15 sets lodge poles, (uncovered,) 17 stew pans, 4 drawing knives, 10 spades, 2 bridles, 93 hatchets, 25 tea-kettles, 250 spoons, 157 knives, 4 pickaxes.

SIUX CAMP.—140 lodges, 420 buffalo robes, 226 saddles, 150 travesies, 142 head-mats, 142 axes, 138 kettles, 40 fry-pans, 190 tin cups, 146 tin-pans, 140 whetstones, 70 sacks paints, 63 water kegs, 6 ovens, 160 rubbing horns, 7 coffee-mills, 280 ropes, (lariats,) 140 chains, 146 parfleches, 50 curry-combs, 58 coffee-pots, 32 hoes, 25 fleshing irons, 40 horn spoons, 14 crowbars, 54 brass kettles, 11 hammers, 5 sets lodge poles, (uncovered,) 4 stew pans, 9 drawing knives, 2 spades, 8 bridles, 3 pitchforks, 3 tea-kettles, 280 spoons, 4 pickaxes, 1 sword and extra scabbard, 1 bayonet, 1 mail-bag, stone mallets, 1 lance.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Atchison, Kansas, May 13, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that Agent Leavenworth arrived here yesterday direct from his agency. I had a conference yesterday with him relative to Indian affairs and military operations in the southwest. He gave me much valuable information; permitted me to peruse all the correspondence he has had with General Hancock and other military dignitaries. If his statements are correct, (and I have no reason to doubt them,) General Hancock's expedition, I regret to say, has resulted in no good; but, on the contrary, has been productive of much evil. It would have been far better for the interest of all concerned had he never entered the Indian country with his soldiers. Indians who, at the time he got into their country, were peaceable and well disposed toward the

whites, are now fleeing with their women and children, no one knows where to, and what the final result will be is doubtful. In such times, and while such a state of uncertainty exists, I deem it proper that the agents of these Indians should be at some place where they could advise and counsel with them. I so informed Agent Leavenworth, and directed that he return and put himself in communication with his Indians. This he said he would do; but in order to accomplish this he will have to proceed to the mouth of the Little Arkansas, and from that point send out runners to his Indians. Before returning he will report in detail to the department all the particulars relating to recent events connected with himself and his Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. MURPHY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
May 28, 1867.

SIR: This office is in receipt of a letter from Agent Leavenworth, dated May 22, in which he states that he had informed you that he should go to the mouth of the Little Arkansas, and from there send messengers to his band, telling them to keep away from the Santa Fé road; but expecting to meet their chiefs at some future day on the Cow Skin, Miniskaw, Shikaski, or on Bluff Creek, he desires definite instructions as to what he shall say to the chiefs.

Presuming that the instructions desired have special reference to the subject of the distribution of annuity goods, and in the hope that you may be able soon to communicate with him, the following instructions are presented, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior:

You will instruct both Agent Leavenworth and Agent Wynkoop that they will take the same course as last year in regard to the delivery of annuity goods; that is, they will not deliver any goods to bands which have committed hostilities; but will cause them to be stored at some safe place under protection of the military until it can be ascertained which bands, if any, have remained peaceable. If a part have kept their pledge of peace, and a part been hostile, all of the goods will be delivered to those who have remained peaceable. No goods will be given to any bands who retain any captive citizens in their possession, whom they refuse or fail to deliver; but the agents are authorized to use their discretion as to the distribution of goods to bands which may have been, to some extent, hostile; provided they shall restore any captives held by them, make restitution of property taken, and promise good conduct in future, if, under the circumstances, there shall exist good reason for believing that such promises will be observed.

A copy of these instructions will be sent to the Secretary of the Interior, with the request that they may be communicated to the War Department, so that the military officers at the various posts may be advised of the course which is intended to be pursued.

Very respectfully, &c.,

N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner.

THOS. MURPHY, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Atchison, Kansas.

UPPER ARKANSAS AGENCY,
Fort Larned, Kansas, June 11, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, in accordance with instructions from your office, a report of the details of Major General Hancock's late operations with reference to the Indians of my agency. My first intimation of his intended expedition was a communication from him of date March 11, 1867, a copy of which I inclose, marked A. The next communication with reference to the same matter was that of March 22, 1867, a copy of which I also inclose, marked B.

In accordance with the request of General Hancock, I communicated with the Indians of my agency and instructed the principal men to be present at Fort Larned on the 10th day of April, for the purpose of holding a council. In consequence of a severe snow-storm they were detained several days, but finally made their appearance, although their animals were in such condition as to be scarcely able to travel. A council was held and at its close General Hancock expressed his intention to march his column up to their village, a distance of thirty-five miles from Fort Larned, which he accordingly proceeded to do. The Indians were dissatisfied with this movement, expressing themselves to the effect that it was calculated to frighten their women and children, who had not forgotten the fearful massacre of Sand Creek. I stated to General Hancock that I thought that such would be the result, viz: *frightening the women and children*, by marching his column up to the village, but he did not change his intention.

I accompanied the expedition for the purpose of looking out for the interests of my Indians, as well as the public interests. On our arrival at the village, it was found deserted by the women and children, who had fled in terror on the approach of the troops; the men were still in the village, and when General Hancock sent for the chiefs to come to him, they came without any hesitation; he asked them why their women and children had fled, and they answered that it was in consequence of their fears; the men still remained, and were willing to talk at any time. General Hancock then told Roman Nose and Bull Bear, two of the principal chiefs of the Cheyennes, that they *must* bring their women and children back, and they promised they would exert themselves to do so. General Hancock loaned them two horses and they started. In a few hours they came back to their village, *returned* the two horses, and sent word that it was impossible for them to bring back their families; and then, undoubtedly being under the impression that General Hancock would punish them on account of the flight of their families, and naturally suspicious, from the fact that the general insisted upon having their women and children present, the horrors of Sand Creek still being before their eyes, they fled, leaving the village deserted, with the exception of an old crippled Indian and a female Indian child, about nine or ten years of age. It has been stated by newspaper correspondents and in military reports that the child found in the village was white, and that she had been brutally ravished. That she was white is false, that she was ravished is correct. She was found after the camp was occupied by the troops, and the question in my mind is still, by whom was this outrage committed? If by her own race, it is the first instance I have any knowledge of.

The Indian village consisted of one hundred and forty lodges of Sioux, and one hundred and thirty-two lodges of Cheyennes. Immediately upon the Indians' flight General Hancock intimated his intention of destroying the village, which I protested against over my official signature, and a copy of which letter I have already transmitted to the de

partment. The Indians, upon their flight, were, by order of General Hancock, pursued by General Custer with his cavalry, and in a communication he forwarded to General Hancock he stated that the Cheyenne Indians had fled south, while he was continuing on the Sioux trail, which led toward the north. At a later date he reported that the Sioux, upon crossing the Smoky Hill, had burned a ranch and killed three men. Upon the receipt of which communication General Hancock immediately ordered the entire village to be destroyed, notwithstanding there was no evidence that the Cheyennes had committed any overt act since their flight. Their village was destroyed, as well as the Sioux. In a former communication I have forwarded an inventory of the property contained in both villages, although the Sioux are not included in my agency. About the time of the destruction of the village six Cheyenne Indians, while crossing the Arkansas River on foot above Fort Dodge, were attacked by a command of cavalry and killed. Notwithstanding all these facts, there is as yet no evidence that any of these persecuted Indians of my agency have in any manner retaliated. Since their flight they have remained far south of the Arkansas River, and the only Indians who have been on the Arkansas River, or who have committed any depredations since that time, have been the Kiowas, the same Indians whom General Hancock proposed to "arm, feed, clothe, and mount," for the purpose of making war upon these poor persecuted Cheyennes, who, from the time of the base treachery practiced at Sand Creek by our own race, should have the sympathy of all humanity.

General Hancock has declared war upon the Cheyennes, and ordered all to be shot who make their appearance north of the Arkansas or south of the Platte Rivers. The question is, what have these Indians done to cause such action? and it is to be hoped that the department will have such question answered.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

E. W. WYNKOOP,

U. S. Indian Agent for Arapahoes, Cheyennes, and Apaches.

Hon. THOMAS MURPHY,

Superintendent Indian Affairs, Atchison, Kansas.

A.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,

Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, March 11, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to address this letter to you for the purpose of informing you that I have about completed my arrangements to move a force to the plains, and only await a proper condition of the roads to march.

My object in making an expedition at this time is to show the Indians within the limits of this department that we are able to chastise any tribes who may molest people who are traveling across the plains. It is not our desire to bring on difficulties with the Indians, but to treat them with justice and according to our treaty stipulations, and I desire especially in my dealings with them to act through their agents as far as practicable.

In reference to the Cheyennes of your agency, in particular, I may say that we have just grounds of grievance. One is that they have not delivered up the murderer of the New Mexican at Zarah. I also believe that I have evidence sufficient to fix upon different bands of that tribe.

whose chiefs are known, several of the outrages committed on the Smoky Hill last summer.

I request that you will inform them in such a manner as you may think proper, that I expect shortly to visit their neighborhood, and that I will be glad to have an interview with their chiefs; and tell them, also, if you please, that I will go fully prepared for peace or war, and that hereafter I will insist upon their keeping off the main lines of travel, where their presence is calculated to bring about collisions with the whites. If you can prevail upon the Indians of your agency to abandon their habit of infesting the country traversed by our overland routes, threatening, robbing, and intimidating travelers, we will defer that matter to you. If not, I would be pleased by your presence with me when I visit the locality of your tribes to show that the officers of the government are acting in harmony.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. HANCOCK,
Major General Commanding.

Colonel E. W. WYNKOOP,
*Agent for Cheyennes, Apaches, and Arapahoes,
Fort Larned, Kansas.*

B.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, March 22, 1867.

SIR: In accordance with instructions which I have received from Lieutenant General Sherman, commanding military division of the Missouri, I have the honor to inform you that during the expedition which I am about to march to the Arkansas, I shall make no demands for the Indian who killed the New Mexican at Zarah last fall, nor for the party who murdered the men, and carried off the stock from Chalk Bluff station on the Smoky Hill during last year.

These cases will now be left entirely in the hands of the Indian Department, and I do not expect to make war against any of the Indians of your agency, unless they commence hostilities against us.

But, as I before stated to you, I am prepared to aid you with the troops at my disposal in case you should request such assistance to control your Indians, or to arrest or punish any of them who have been guilty of outrages or depredations.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. HANCOCK,
Major General U. S. Army, Commanding.

Colonel E. W. WYNKOOP,
Indian Agent.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Atchison, Kansas, June 20, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit a letter of the 8th instant, from Agent Wynkoop, inclosing copy of a letter of the 29th ultimo from James J. Morrison, who states that he met and conversed with young Little Big Mouth, a chief of the Arapahoes, who with some of his people

and a portion of the Cheyennes are on the Washita River, about two hundred and fifty miles south of Fort Zarah, and informing the agent that it was the earnest desire of these Indians to remain at peace. This I believe to be the desire of all the Indians who have gone south of the Arkansas, and I also believe that those Indians who have gone north of the Platte have done so for the purpose of joining other hostile tribes, and are now on the war-path. If I am correct in these conclusions, (and I draw them from the best information obtainable,) I would respectfully ask, is it not right, and is it not the duty of the government to send their agent, or some other proper officers of the government, duly authorized and empowered to see and talk to these Indians while they are friendly disposed? Recollect that war was declared on all Indians found south of the Platte and north of the Arkansas Rivers. This comprised the country inhabited by the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Apaches. The friendly disposed portions of these tribes have gone south of the Arkansas for protection; they are on the Washita asking every white man they see to tell their Great Father they are friendly disposed, and don't wish war; they are starving, and yet are peaceable, and know not what the government intends to do with them. In view of these facts, I would recommend that steps be taken to have some competent person visit these Indians, and assure them that as long as they remain friendly, and live up to their treaty pledges, the government would protect them, and that these parties who may so visit them have authority to provide a place for them where they can be protected from military operations and hostile Indians; and in this last particular, it would be well to consult with and have the co-operation of the military.

These are briefly my views in relation to the best course to be pursued toward these and all other Indians who desire to remain peaceable, with a hope of encouraging them to remain so; and should they meet with your approval, I trust that, faithfully carried out, those Indians who are now friendly will be kept so, and that they will be able to induce others to join them who now are hostile.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. MURPHY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

UPPER ARKANSAS AGENCY,
Fort Larned, June 8, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit a copy of a letter, lately received, showing the whereabouts at present of my Indians. As it is uncertain where I will be able to congregate the Indians for the purpose of issuing the goods, you will please have them supplied direct to my agency at Fort Larned. I forward by next mail a detailed report of all matters connected with General Hancock's expedition, together with an account of my investigation of an Indian outrage committed near Fort Dodge on the 4th instant.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

E. W. WYNKOOP,
U. S. Indian Agent.

Hon. THOMAS MURPHY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Atchison, Kansas.

FORT ZARAH, May 29, 1867.

SIR: I have just returned from the Washita River, two hundred and fifty miles south of here, at which place most of the Arapahoes and Cheyennes of your agency are camped. Young "Big Mouth," on the part of the Arapahoes, wished me to inform you that neither he nor any of his band had committed any hostility, and had no intention of doing so; that he wished for peace on any terms, and would pledge himself to remain neutral, even should the Cheyennes go to war. He is willing to remain in any region of the country, or agree to any arrangement that you wish to make. He says that he does not wish to come near the Arkansas, as he hears of considerable trouble along the road with the soldiers. He wishes to avoid all contact with the military, if possible.

The Cheyennes did not talk quite as friendly, but they said the people on the Arkansas did not treat them well, and that they did not like them, but did not express any intention of going to war.

I shall remain at the Big Bend several days, and if you wish to communicate with me you can do so at that place. I am well acquainted with the country south of here, and if you wish to open any communication with these Indians, I am not otherwise employed.

I remain at your service, respectfully,

JAMES J. MORRISON.

Colonel WYNKOOP.

FORT LARNED, KANSAS, July 1, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to state that since my last letter I have not been in communication with the Indians of my agency. They are some distance south of the Arkansas River, and up to the present time have not, according to my belief, engaged in hostilities, but unless prompt action is taken by the government they will necessarily soon be brought into war, for the reason that the Kiowas at present are engaged in open hostilities, and the consequence will be that the troops will soon take the field against them, and, as has heretofore invariably been the case, they will not discriminate, but be apt to strike the wrong Indians, which will force these friendly Indians, who are disposed and anxious to remain in peace, to make war in self-defense. I therefore consider it of the utmost importance that these Indians should be separated, and those whom I can vouch for as friendly be brought under protection, while the campaign is being carried on against those who deserve punishment, although I believe that the whole Indian difficulty in this section of the country can be settled on a more economical plan than fighting them.

I have reason to believe that two of the semi-civilized tribes of your superintendency, viz.: the Osages and Kaws, have taken advantage of the hostilities existing with the wild tribes to commit depredations, and have the blame thrown upon them.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

E. W. WYNKOOP,

U. S. Indian Agent for Arapahoes, Cheyennes, and Apaches.

Hon. THOMAS MURPHY,

Superintendent Indian Affairs, Atchison, Kansas.

[Telegram.]

BOX ELDER, COLORADO, August 7, 1867.

N. G. TAYLOR, *Commissioner of Indian Affairs* :

I to-day met in council a delegation of nineteen Arapahoes from Big Horn River to the north, representing one hundred and seventy lodges heretofore belonging to this superintendency. The whole tribe desire to lay down their arms and come in. Please instruct me what to do. It is dangerous for these men to remain long here. I must act promptly. Answer at Laporte, Colorado.

A. C. HUNT,
Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

UPPER ARKANSAS AGENCY,
Fort Larned, Kansas, August 13, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report of the condition of my agency:

The Indians of which I have charge, viz.: the Arapahoes, Cheyennes, and Apaches, are in a nomadic state, which renders it impossible for the business of my agency to be carried on with the same regularity as those agents who have their Indians on reservations quietly settled down.

When first entering upon my duties last November I found so many difficulties to combat that I was nearly discouraged; but having been for a number of years among these Indians in the position of an army officer, and being in consequence well acquainted with their characteristics, I persevered. They complained of the government not having fulfilled its promises to them, and of numerous impositions practiced upon them by the whites, which complaints I am compelled to admit were correct; then, on the other hand, some of their young men, thinking they had been badly treated, started out and committed some depredations.

I finally succeeded in getting everything running properly, had issued the goods, and the Indians were scattered through their hunting grounds in perfect harmony with the whites; the mail traveled on the Santa Fe road with security, and individual white men were scattered all through the Indian country, and I heard of no complaints of the bad conduct of the Indians of my agency in any respect, when the unfortunate expedition of General Hancock took place, and his act in unnecessarily destroying a village of three hundred lodges by fire has led to troubles which have existed up to the present time, as the department, I think, is well aware.

When the commissioners who have been appointed by Congress arrive here I have no doubt they will find these persecuted Indians willing to accede to any terms they choose to propose; when they make war they are *driven* to it, and consequently are always anxious for peace, which, in my opinion, they will religiously keep until again driven to desperation by the bad acts of white men. I can, without doubt, procure the attendance of the Indians at the point selected for the council.

I remain constantly in the Indian country and will continue to do so, and exert myself to further the public interests as long as I hold the position I now occupy.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant.

E. W. WYNKOOP,

U. S. Indian Agent for Arapahoes, Cheyennes, and Apaches.

Hon. THOMAS MURPHY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

IN CAMP, THIRTY MILES SOUTH ARKANSAS RIVER,
September 18, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit a letter, of the 14th instant, from Agent Wynkoop, replying to certain official communications from Major General Hancock, and which have recently appeared in the Army and Navy Journal, relative to his (Hancock's) expedition into the Indian country last spring.

I respectfully recommend that the agent's communication be incorporated into, and made a part of, the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs' report for 1867.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. MURPHY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. CHAS. E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

ARAPAHOE, CHEYENNE, AND APACHE INDIAN AGENCY,
Fort Larned, Kansas, September 14, 1867.

SIR: My attention having just been attracted to a communication in the Army and Navy Journal and other papers from Major General Hancock to General Grant, in reference to his late operations in the country of the Indians included in my agency, which is calculated to cast some reflection upon me, in consequence of the representations that I made at the time to my department in regard to his course—which representations were simply the facts in the premises, but which General Hancock endeavors to prove were misrepresentations on my part—I consider it a duty I owe to myself to set myself right before the department and the public, by replying to the communication mentioned, and endeavoring to prove that General Hancock, and not myself, was *mistaken* in some particulars referred to by him. I shall also endeavor to prove that General Hancock was not only mistaken in certain particulars, but that his whole course in reference to the Indians of my agency was a *mistake*; and as long as General Hancock's communication has had publicity given to it by being published in numerous journals throughout the United States, I think it will be no more than an act of justice to myself to have the same publicity given to this my reply.

In the first communication that General Hancock addressed to myself, informing me of his intention of making an expedition to the plains, he says:

I request that you will inform them, (the Indians,) in such a manner as you may think proper, that I expect shortly to visit their neighborhood, and that I will be glad to have an interview with their chiefs; and tell them also, if you please, that I go fully prepared for peace or war, and that hereafter I will insist on their keeping off the main lines of travel, where their presence is calculated to bring about collision with the whites. If you can prevail upon the Indians of your agency to abandon their habit of infesting the country traveled by our overland routes, threatening, robbing, and intimidating travelers, we will defer that matter to you. If not, I would be pleased by your presence with me when I visit the locality of your tribes, to show that the officers of the government are acting in harmony.

In accordance with the request made by General Hancock, I assembled the principal chiefs of the Dog Soldiers of the Cheyennes at Fort Larned, for the purpose of having an interview with him, (General Hancock.) These chiefs obeyed my summons with alacrity, coming a distance of thirty-five miles to this post through a deep snow, though their ponies, who subsist entirely upon grass, were in a miserable con-

dition, being scarcely able to travel; the chiefs referred to belonged to the village which was afterward destroyed by General Hancock. A council was held with these chiefs by the general in his camp at night; such a thing being heretofore unknown as holding a friendly converse with an assemblage of Indian chiefs after sunset; it is, as they term it, "against their medicine," and that fact alone was calculated to a certain degree to make them feel suspicious.

General Hancock says in his communication from which I have quoted, that he will defer to me certain matters connected with the Indians of my agency, but, in the council referred to, he took upon himself the whole conduct of the affairs, reprimanded the Indians for supposed depredations committed by them, and stated that he was about to march his column of troops up to their village, which was thirty-five miles from any traveled road. Tall Bull, one of the principal men of his tribe, in reply to General Hancock, stated that from the time that he had taken me by the hand about a year previous he had held firmly to the peace then made, and that his band had not been engaged in any acts of hostility toward the whites subsequent to that date; and afterward, in a conversation with myself, said that he was fearful of the consequences of General Hancock marching his column up to his village, as it was calculated to frighten the women and children, who had not yet forgotten the fearful massacre at Sand Creek. Previous to General Hancock's departure from this post I expressed my fears of the result of his marching his troops immediately on to the Indian village, but notwithstanding he persisted in doing so. The village was located thirty-five miles west of this post, on the Pawnee Fork, and the column started directly away from the Santa Fé road, the great highway of this country, and marched up the Pawnee Fork in the direction of the Indian village; said column was composed of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, together with a pontoon train, and had as formidable an aspect and presented as warlike an appearance as any that ever marched to meet an enemy on a battle-field. I accompanied the column for the purpose of subserving the interests of my department, by looking after the interests of the Indians of my agency as far as lay in my power. Some of the chiefs who had been in council on the first day's march rode alongside of me, exhibiting in various ways their fear of the result of the expedition—not fearful of their own lives or liberty, as they rode boldly in the midst of the column, but fearful of the panic which they expected to be created among their women and children upon the arrival of the troops. Some twenty-two or twenty-three miles from Fort Larned we went into camp, the chiefs still remaining with the troops, as well as another small party of warriors, who had met the column during the day. Upon going into camp, it was the understanding that we were within five or six miles of the Indian village, and General Hancock dispatched some of the chiefs that night to bring the principal men in at nine o'clock the next morning, for the purpose of having a talk with them. The Indians had not made their appearance at the time specified; the general allowed a short time to elapse, and at their not still making their appearance, he expressed himself to the effect that he believed that they felt guilty and would not come, and accordingly struck his camp and started in the direction of the Indian village, the majority of the chiefs who had been present at the council still remaining with the column. After making a march of about six miles we came in sight of about three hundred Indians rapidly marching toward the camp we had left. Our column was immediately halted, the infantry and artillery formed in line, the cavalry coming up at the

same time on the gallop with drawn sabres, the whole command presenting such an appearance as I have seen just prior to the opening of an engagement. The consequence was that the Indians halted at some distance, became unsteady, and some of them, who were in the rear on foot, precipitately fled. Not knowing what the Indians might do under the circumstances, I asked permission of General Hancock to ride toward the Indian lines for the purpose of re-assuring them with my presence. Permission being granted, I rode into the center of their line. Apparently overjoyed when they recognized me, they surrounded my horse, expressing their delight at seeing me there, saying that now they knew everything was all right, and they would not be harmed. Recognizing one of their principal war chiefs, Roman Nose, I galloped toward him, instructing him to immediately send and bring those Indians who were in flight, and keep all his people steady, as they would not be harmed. I then learned that the Indian village, instead of being five or six miles from our camp, as we had supposed, was at least fifteen; that the Indians had started as soon as possible after receiving General Hancock's message, for the purpose of obeying his instructions by coming to talk with him. I conducted the principal men, and met General Hancock with his generals and their staffs nearly midway between the two lines. General Hancock then told the chiefs that it was too windy to talk then and there at that time; that he was going to march on to their village, and he would hold a council there that evening. The chiefs then left, and the balance of the Indians then moved off rapidly in the direction of their village. General Hancock's column then took up the line of march in the same direction in a short time afterward. During one of the halts, at the solicitation of Bull Bear, the principal chief of the Dog Soldiers, as interpreted by Edmond Guerrier, I appealed to General Hancock, requesting him not to march his column of troops up to the village, as I feared the result would be the flight of the women and children from the same. He said it was his intention to camp his troops in the immediate vicinity of said village. Upon our arrival, after having made camp within a few hundred yards from said village, we learned that the women and children had fled, but that the men still remained. General Hancock immediately summoned the principal men before him, which summons they obeyed promptly, and presented themselves before his tent. He asked them why the women and children had fled on his approach. Roman Nose, one of the chiefs, replied by asking him the question whether the women and children of the whites were not, as a general thing, more timid than the men, who were supposed to be warriors and not afraid of anything; that he himself, (Roman Nose,) who was a warrior, and his comrades who surrounded him, were not afraid of General Hancock and his troops, but their women and children were; and also desired to know if General Hancock had ever heard of the massacre at Sand Creek, where many women and children of his tribe were murdered by United States troops, who came under the same aspect as that now presented by General Hancock's column, and whether it was not natural, under those circumstances, for their women and children to become panic-stricken. The only reply that I heard from General Hancock was that he wanted them—the principal men—to immediately start out and bring in their women and children, as he considered it an act of treachery on their part, the fact of their having fled. Three of the chiefs replied that they were willing to start immediately, and that they would endeavor to bring back the women and children, but appeared doubtful as to their meeting with success. They asked the general to loan them some horses, as their

ponies were not in condition. The horses were furnished, and they started; returning at midnight, *sending back the horses borrowed*, and stating that it was impossible to return their women and children, who were then scattered in every direction on the prairie. A short time after the chiefs returned General Hancock surrounded the village with his cavalry, and found it evacuated by all except an idiot girl and an old broken-legged Sioux Indian. *That night* in my presence General Hancock expressed his determination of burning the village the next day. In his letter he says: "My official report of the operations of the expedition last spring shows conclusively that I did not determine to destroy the Indian villages until I had learned officially of the outrage committed on the Smoky Hill by the Indians (Sioux and Cheyennes) who had treacherously left their camps on Pawnee Fork on the 14th of April or during the previous night."

Although General Hancock states that no offensive operations were carried on against the Indians of my agency prior to the burning of the station on the Smoky Hill, I have to refer to his own report with reference to the killing of the six Cheyenne Indians, who were attempting to cross the Arkansas River near the Cimarron crossing. Those Indians were killed before any word had been received from General Custer, and in accordance with an order from General Hancock, dispatched on the night of the Indians' flight, to stop all Indians from crossing the Arkansas River.

Prior to the burning of the village I sent to General Hancock the following letter of protest, to which I never received any written reply:

CAMP ON PAWNEE FORK, April 13, 1867.

GENERAL: For a long time I have made the Indian character my chief study. I regard the late movement of the Cheyennes of my agency as caused by fear alone, so far as I am able to judge. They met us first with a determination to have a peaceful talk, at a such a distance from their village as would make their women and children satisfied that no danger need be apprehended by them. Your movement toward the village terrified the squaws and children, who left with such movable property as they could gather. I learn that you propose destroying the lodges and other property now remaining in the village. I would most respectfully request you not to do so. I am fully convinced that the result would be an Indian outbreak of the most serious nature, while at the same time there is no evidence, in my judgment, that this band of Cheyennes are deserving this severe punishment. I am influenced alone in thus communicating with you by what I consider a strict sense of duty.

With feelings of the utmost respect, I am, general, your obedient servant,

E. W. WYNKOOP,

United States Indian Agent for Arapaho, Cheyenne, and Apache Indians.

Major General W. S. HANCOCK,

Comd'g Dep't of Missouri and Indian Expedition.

General Hancock states that the depredations committed on the Smoky Hill immediately after the evacuation of the village were committed by a portion of the same body of Indians, about eight hundred strong, who crossed the Smoky Hill road on the 16th of April, and reported themselves to be Sioux, Cheyennes, and Pawnees. I would beg leave to draw your attention to the fact that it is well known by every man who has the least knowledge of Indian affairs in this country, that the Pawnees are the hereditary enemies of the Cheyennes and Sioux, and war has always existed between them. I also reiterate what I have stated in former communications, that the first courier who arrived from General Custer, after leaving in pursuit of the Indians, brought the news that the Cheyennes had turned south, while General Custer was following the Sioux trail.

General Hancock also says:

In reference to the statement of Colonel Wynkoop, that the village of the Cheyennes was distinct from that of the Sioux, I can only say that the villages stood upon the

same ground, and I was unable, after an inspection which I made in person, to distinguish with any certainty the lodges of the Cheyennes from those of the Sioux; nor could any of the officers who were with me say positively where the line of separation between the villages commenced.

And yet General Hancock ordered his inspector general to furnish me with an inventory of the property contained in the Cheyenne village, as well as the Sioux, which inventory was made out under the head of Cheyenne village and Sioux village, and forwarded by me to your department.

General Hancock again says, "that it is not seen upon what ground the Indians became fully impressed with the belief that he had come for the purpose of murdering their women and children, as had previously been done at Sand Creek." In reply to that I would state that the only way the Indians had of judging what his intentions might be were from appearances, and appearances were much the same as those prior to the massacre at Sand Creek.

The nation knows and I know who General Hancock is—know him for the good, brave, faithful soldier, who has won the proud position he now holds through gallant and meritorious services; but the Indians were not aware of General Hancock's antecedents, and had no means of discriminating between him and Colonel Chivington, or distinguishing the *man* from the *monster*.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

E. W. WYNKOOP,
U. S. Indian Agent.

Hon. THOMAS MURPHY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

PAPERS FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
April 5, 1870.

The Secretary of War has the honor to return to the President the resolution of the House of Representatives, dated March 7, 1870, and, in compliance therewith, to submit the accompanying copies of all official documents in possession of the War Department relative to difficulties with the Cheyenne, Comanche, Arapaho, Apache, and Kiowa Indians during the year 1867; the employment of Osage Indians in the military service, and the attack upon a band of Cheyenne Indians on the Washita River in November, 1867, and the alleged abandonment, for fifteen days, of Major Elliott and seventeen enlisted men of the army engaged in said attack.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

[General Orders No. 16.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, January 26, 1867.

It has been officially reported that arms and ammunition are being sold or bartered to the Indians by traders having permits for this purpose from Indian agents, and by other persons, within the limits of this

department, in quantities greatly exceeding the supply necessary for hunting purposes, and that bands of Indians, whose friendliness was doubted, have been so supplied to such an extent that a large body of them was seen passing one of our posts a few days since, each individual having two, and some of them three revolvers, and many of them armed with the latest improved carbines, and supplied with large quantities of ammunition.

It has also been officially represented that the amount of arms and ammunition sold or bartered to the Indians in question is not limited, but is dependent solely on their ability to purchase.

The practice of supplying these Indians at any time with arms and ammunition, in such quantities as is herein referred to, and especially during their present threatening attitude toward the government, is considered dangerous to the public interest, and is likely to encourage them to make war, and to commit outrages upon unprotected settlements. It is therefore ordered that no arms or ammunition will be sold or bartered to the Indians by any person or persons whomsoever within the limits of this department, save at military posts to be hereafter designated.

In the district of the Upper Arkansas this prohibition will be applied to all posts, save those of Fort Larned and Fort Dodge, as it is particularly desirable to discourage the Indians from frequenting the section of country between the Arkansas and Platte Rivers, with the view of making the mail route and Pacific railroad more secure in the future; and further, to this end, visits of Indians to the posts along the route of the Smoky Hill, and the overland route westward, will be discountenanced by the commanders of the posts or troops thereat, and by commanding officers north and south of that line.

On the reservations of Fort Larned and Fort Dodge, on the Arkansas River, ammunition may be sold (they have arms enough) to friendly Indians, by authorized traders, in such quantities only as may be considered by the commanders of those posts absolutely necessary for hunting purposes; but such sales will be made under the rigid supervision of the commanding officers thereof, who will be held strictly responsible that this order is judiciously executed.

The sale of ammunition to each Indian will be confined to an amount required for hunting purposes for himself, and when it is believed they are supplied sufficiently no other sales will be allowed.

The commanding officers of Fort Larned and Fort Dodge will make, through the district commander, monthly reports to these headquarters of the sales of ammunition made under this order, giving the number of Indians to whom such sales are made, the tribes to which they belong, the quantity sold to each individual, the aggregate quantity sold, and the trader permitted to make the sale.

It is understood that it will probably soon be directed by competent authority, that Indians whose reservations are south of the Arkansas, viz., Arapahoes, Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches, shall not be permitted to go north of that stream, and that the Sioux shall not be permitted to come south of the Platte, which would leave the belt of country between the Platte and Arkansas free from the presence of Indians likely to interfere with the railroad and mail route.

Commanding officers of posts should not countenance the practice of allowing Indians to visit or loiter about their posts, and Indians should never be permitted to know the number of troops forming the garrisons of posts, or to observe the means of defense. Necessary interviews with them should be held outside of the garrison, and only in the pres-

ence of proper escorts; and in no case should any but important chiefs be permitted to see the interior of a military post, and they only when they may be specially invited by the commanding officer.

No armed Indians will be allowed to present themselves at any such interview, or to enter any military post.

By command of Major General Hancock.

W. G. MITCHELL,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

[General Orders No. 39.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE,
Omaha, Nebraska, August 27, 1867.

The general commanding takes pleasure in announcing to his command the following decided successes on the part of troops serving in this department, against greatly superior numbers of hostile Indians.

On the 26th June last, a war party of Sioux and Cheyennes combined, numbering between five and six hundred warriors, under the leadership of Roman Nose, surrounded and attacked a train of supplies escorted by forty-eight men of the Seventh Cavalry, (temporarily serving in this department,) under Lieutenants S. M. Robbins and W. W. Cook. The Indians surrounded the train for three hours, making desperate efforts to capture it, but were gallantly resisted and eventually repulsed, with a loss of five warriors killed and several wounded. Our loss, two men slightly wounded. The officers and men are commended by their commanding officer for good conduct in this their first engagement with hostile Indians.

On the 2d instant, Brevet Major James Powell, captain Twenty-seventh United States Infantry, with twenty-five men of his company and five citizens, employed in getting wood five miles from Fort Philip Kearney, found themselves cut off from the fort by a heavy force of Indians, estimated by cool heads to be about two thousand.

They took position in a small corral, constructed of wagon beds and ox-yokes, and in this little hastily extemporized work these thirty men most gallantly and determinedly defended themselves for three and a half hours against overwhelming odds.

In their first assault the Indians were mounted. Driven back, they dismounted, took their horses to the rear, stripped themselves, and returned to the assault, only to be again repulsed with great loss. Major Powell's party were relieved by the arrival of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel B. F. Smith, major Twenty-seventh United States Infantry, with two companies of infantry and some artillery.

"Fortunately, Major Powell's party had just received the new breech-loading rifles," as Major Smith reports; "had they been armed with the old muzzle-loading arm they must all have been massacred before relief could have reached them."

Major Powell modestly claims sixty Indians killed and one hundred and twenty wounded. It is but just, however, to state that reliable citizens and others, well informed as to result and indications, assert their firm conviction that not less than three hundred Indians were killed or disabled. Major Powell, by his coolness and firmness in this most creditable affair, has shown what a few determined men can effect with good arms and strong hearts, even with such temporary defensive arrangements as are almost always at hand, and that it is always

safer, leaving out the questions of duty and professional honor, to stand and fight Indians than to retreat from them. Had this party attempted to fall back, every man would have perished. As it was, it lost one officer and two enlisted men killed.

Lieutenant Jenness, a most excellent young officer, fell while affording to his men a fine example of coolness and daring in the performance of his duty. His loss is regretted by his command, by whom he was greatly esteemed and loved.

On the 17th instant, Lieutenant Davis, of the Pawnee scouts, sent out with ten men to reconnoiter near Plum Creek, Nebraska, fell in with a greatly superior force of hostile Indians. He gradually fell back until re-enforced by Captain Murie and thirty men of his Pawnees, when they re-crossed the Platte River and were soon attacked by over a hundred Cheyennes and Sioux.

Captain Murie coolly held his fire until within proper distance, when he quickly charged and dispersed them, following them in a running fight for ten miles, killing fifteen, certain, and it is believed more; wounding a good many, and capturing two prisoners, thirty-one horses and mules, and a large number of saddles, blankets, and other property. Our only loss, one horse killed and fifteen wounded. Captain Murie, Lieutenant Davis, and their brave Pawnees are entitled to great credit for this most decided success.

The general commanding regrets that the commanders in these several affairs have not given the names of the enlisted men who most distinguished themselves, that they might be recorded in this order. It is not too late to remedy this apparent injustice, and the commanders concerned will, on receipt of this order, report the desired names to these headquarters.

Hereafter, in all reports of engagements, the names of enlisted men distinguishing themselves will be embraced in the report.

By command of Major General Augur.

H. G. LITCHFIELD,
Brevet Lieut. Colonel, Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

[General Orders No. 10.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
St. Louis, Missouri, November 2, 1867.

1. Whereas the peace commission organized by the act of Congress approved July 20, 1867, has concluded a treaty of peace with the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache tribes of Indians, and also a separate treaty of peace with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, and as these treaties are yet incomplete, it is hereby made known that the hostilities heretofore existing on the part of the troops as against these Indians will cease.

2. By the terms of the treaties, these tribes will ultimately be located in the Indian country to the south of the State of Kansas, but as they are to be allowed to hunt game outside the settled limits of Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado, in the prairie country to the south of the South Platte, it is hereby ordered that this treaty right be respected on the part of all these tribes, although the treaty limits the right to the Cheyennes and Arapahoes alone.

3. Commanding officers of posts, and of troops en route, are hereby required to treat all such hunting parties in a friendly spirit, but to neglect no precautions against safety, which troops should observe al-

ways, no matter where they are; and all troops are commanded to spare no proper effort to keep the peace with these Indians, because it is the earnest wish of the government of the United States that war be avoided, and the civil agents of the government have a full and fair chance to reduce them to a state of comparative civilization.

4. The commanding officers of the departments of the Missouri and the Platte, charged with the police of the plains within the limits of their commands, may also use force, if necessary, to restrain citizens, either on the border, or who travel by established roads, from committing acts of violence against the Indians, trading with them without license, or doing anything calculated to disturb the pacific relations thus established with these tribes.

By order of Lieutenant General W. T. Sherman.

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

FORT LARNED, KANSAS,
December 21, 1866.

SIR: In obedience to orders received from district headquarters, I have the honor to make the following report of the circumstances connected with the murder of the New Mexican at Fort Zarah, by the Cheyenne Indians. On the 9th day of November I was stationed at Fort Zarah, in charge of the picket which was sent from Fort Larned.

Colonel Bent, the Indian trader, was camped a short distance from the post, and around his camp there were several lodges of Cheyenne Indians. The main village of the tribe was, as near as I could learn, about sixty miles south of the Arkansas River.

The name of the Indian who killed the New Mexican was Fox Tail, a son of Medicine Arrow, a prominent medicine chief of the tribe. Fox Tail had a quarrel with his father some days before, and when he left the main camp of the tribe, did so with the avowed intention of killing a white man.

He came to Colonel Bent's camp late the night before he killed the New Mexican, and told him (Colonel Bent) that he came for the purpose of killing a white man, but should not molest him or his men. Colonel Bent told me the next day that the Indian was drunk, and he thought it was only an idle boast, and that he had no intention whatever of carrying out his threat.

After staying some time at Colonel Bent's camp he went to the lodge of an Indian who has the reputation of being very friendly to the whites, and staid there the remainder of the night. In the morning he told the Indian at whose lodge he was staying that he came there for the purpose of killing a white man. The other Indian told him that he should not; that the whites were his friends, and he would fight for them. Fox Tail immediately left the lodge, mounted his horse, saying, as he did so: "I'll see if you will fight for the whites." The New Mexican was passing the Indian camp with Colonel Bent's animals, which he was herding, when the Indian saw him, and riding up to him shot him through the head before he (the New Mexican) was aware of his intentions.

I came up to Colonel Bent's camp a short time after the New Mexican was killed, but was not molested. Colonel Bent told me what had occurred, and I immediately sent a note to my men at the Round House,

by a friendly Indian, and shortly after went down myself, and found all the citizens assembled there. I took a portion of my men up to Colonel Bent's camp and escorted his train down near my post, but as I only had six men there at the time, and they being infantry, I could make no efforts to secure the Indian—he, in the confusion, having escaped across the river.

I understand the Indian commissioners, who were at Zarah a few days subsequently, made a demand on the chiefs for the Indian, but the demand has not been complied with. I sent a dispatch to Fort Larned shortly after the occasion, not knowing what action the Indians might take in the matter.

Colonel Leavenworth, Indian agent, also sent a dispatch to Fort Ellsworth, stating the facts of the case.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. THOMPSON,

Second Lieutenant Third United States Infantry.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL,

District Upper Arkansas.

FORT DODGE, KANSAS,

January 13, 1867.

GENERAL: I consider it my duty to report what I have observed with reference to Indian affairs in this country, so that such representations may be made to the Department of the Interior by the commanding general of division as he may think proper. Also other items of information which may be useful.

The issue and sale of arms and ammunition, such as breech-loading carbines and revolvers, powder and lead, (loose and in cartridges,) and percussion caps, continues without intermission. The issue of revolvers and ammunition is made by Indian agents, as being authorized by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the sale of them in the greatest abundance is made by traders. Blitterfreed, an Indian trader, formerly of the Overland Express, has the largest investment in Indian goods of all the traders. He has sold several cases of arms to the Cheyennes and Arapahoes.

Charley Rath, a trader who lives at Zarah, has armed several bands of Kiowas with revolvers, and has completely overstocked them with powder.

Between the authorized issue of agents and the sales of the traders, the Indians were never better armed than at the present time. Several hundred Indians have visited this post, all of whom had revolvers in their possession, a large majority had two revolvers, and many of them three. The Indians openly boast that they have plenty of arms and ammunition, in case of trouble in the spring.

The Interior Department does not seem to appreciate the danger of this arming of the Indians. The evil of presenting a revolver to each of the chiefs of bands would hardly be appreciable, but when the whole rank and file are thus armed, it not only gives them greater courage to murder and plunder, but renders them formidable enemies.

The agents have no real control over the traders, in fact, they are accused by many, both Indians and white men, of being in league with them, and of drawing a large profit from the trade.

Should such be the case (and I think it highly probable) it is a natural consequence that the agent does not *wish* to control the trader.

The anxiety of Indians at the present time to obtain arms and ammunition is a great temptation to the trader. For a revolver an Indian will give ten, even twenty times its value in horses and furs; powder and lead are sold to them at almost the same rate, and as the bulk is small, large quantities can be transported at comparatively little expense. This anxiety cannot be caused by a lack of such articles because they have plenty to last for some time, but everything tends to show that the Indians are laying in large supplies preparatory to an outbreak. When this outbreak occurs we will see, too late, that we have provided our enemies with the means for our destruction.

A great deal of dissatisfaction seems to have been created among the Indians by the unequal distribution of presents.

The Kiowas complain bitterly of Colonel Leavenworth, their agent, stationed at Fort Zarah. Kicking Bird, a chief of the Kiowas, states that only a few small bands of Kiowas got any presents; the balance, last year, got nothing; that it had been represented to Colonel Leavenworth that most of the bands were bad in their hearts, and would not go in to get their presents; that he, Kicking Bird, sent runners to tell Colonel Leavenworth that his stock was poor and he could not move in then, but he would in the spring if the agent would keep his share of the goods; but Colonel Leavenworth would not listen, and either gave all the goods to the bands then in, or sold them to other Indians, and told them they would get no goods that year.

How much of this is true I know not, but from all I can learn there seems to be at least some foundation for the story. Bad management, bad faith, and injustice, are sure to produce the worst results. Kicking Bird says that all bad feeling in his tribe is owing to the injustice of their agent; that it required all his influence to prevent an outbreak, and he is afraid that they will commence hostilities in the spring.

The Arapahoes, Cheyennes, and a large band of Sioux, under the leadership of Big Bear, are now en route for the purpose of crossing the Arkansas into the Kiowa country. They move ostensibly to graze and hunt buffalo. A portion of the Arapahoes, under the general leadership of Little Raven, crossed the river about four miles below this post.

The Sioux and Cheyennes are encamped about one hundred and sixty miles north of this post, on the Republican, and are said to be hostile. They are to cross about seven miles below here. They are all well mounted, and well armed with carbines and revolvers, and supplied with plenty of ammunition.

Kicking Bird says the Sioux and Cheyennes asked his permission to cross the river, and that he refused it for fear of trouble, but that his men wish them to cross, and he believes that they will all cross the river, and that in the spring, when the grass comes up, there will be war. He had been treated kindly at Fort Dodge, or he would not tell us so; but we must look out for our lives, and for our stock in the spring. He says, as they talk now, all the tribes north and south of the Arkansas will be in the outbreak; his own tribe among them. He also states that Satante, or White Bear, a principal chief of the Kiowas, is always talking of war; that they have already had a council at the Kiowa camp, in which the Cheyennes, Sioux, Arapahoes, Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches were represented, and it was agreed that as soon as the grass was old enough they would *commence war*; that he (Kicking Bird) had been kindly treated at Fort Dodge, and he wished to put us on our guard; that before spring the Indians might change their minds, but at present their intention was war. He said he would be backward and forward frequently to give us the news.

The chief (Kicking Bird) is known to General Sherman, who talked with him last fall, and is believed at this post to be the most reliable of all the Indians.

I would respectfully state that it is my purpose to keep the district and department informed of all movements of Indians in large bodies, as far as it is possible.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. DOUGLAS,
Major 3d Infantry, Commanding Post.

[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,
January 22, 1867.

Respectfully forwarded to headquarters military division of the Missouri. This communication should have been sent through the district commander, but on account of its importance, I forward it at once, in connection with the sale of arms to Indians, and other matters. I have furnished the district commander (Upper Arkansas) with a copy of it.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major General U. S. A., Commanding Department.

It may be well to state, (although it is probably well known to the lieutenant general,) that Kicking Bird was one of the chiefs who killed Box and captured the Box family last summer, as stated to me by the eldest daughter.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major General U. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF MISSOURI,
St. Louis, Missouri, January 25, 1867.

Respectfully forwarded to headquarters armies of the United States, with request that it be laid before the Committee on Indian Affairs.

I know Kicking Bird very well; he is intelligent, and I consider full faith can be given to his statements.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Lieutenant General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FORT DODGE, KANSAS,
February 24, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to report that yesterday I had a council with Satante, Stumbling Bear, and other chiefs of the Kiowas. Satante stated he had heard no bad news yet; that he did not wish to go to war; that he had not yet accepted the tobacco and blanket of peace from the Sioux; that he was friendly to the whites and expected to remain so; that he might tell me something pretty rough, and I might kill him if I wanted to; he had not much to tell me, but he would conceal nothing. The grass, wood, and water at this post belonged to him; he did not ask the white man to come here, and they must leave; no more wood must be cut on Pawnee Fork; they must stop putting up houses to live in, and white men must not come here to run off the buffalo and eat up the grass, and drink all the water. He said he told me this now, because he would never see me again; he was going to move away from this country; he could get no buffalo, (his party killed four on the way in here,) and he was going away south to hunt; what he was

telling me was the truth and no lie. He asked me to look under his coat and leggins and see if he had concealed anything. His people were crying for something to eat; he wanted me to give him something. If the white people came down into his country, they ought to help him. The road and railroad must be stopped short at Council Grove; there must be no roads or railroads west of that, (here he was interrupted by the other chiefs,) but what he wanted was something to eat for his starving people and crying papooses; he thought I was a good man, and would help them; he would never ask me again.

Some Cheyennes had run off some stock belonging to some white men who were hunting wolves on the Cimarron; I must not lay it to the Kiowas; the mules were in the Cheyenne camp now. He did not care for his annuity goods unless they were hauled to him. The treaty said they would be hauled to the salt plains, but Colonel Leavenworth sent to him to come in for them; that his stock was too poor to do it. Wanted me to let Lieutenant Hesselberger and interpreter go with him to Zarah and see the agent about the goods; there were some twenty chiefs who had not yet had their goods.

During this incoherent speech, Satante was frequently interrupted by the other chiefs, especially when he gave expression to anything like war talk, when he would abruptly change his tone and beg for something to eat.

I replied to his speech as follows: Satante has talked half peace and half war to me, and I do not understand what he means. He says his heart is good, and he don't want war, and then he says the white men must move out of this country—that the wood, water, and grass belong to him. I do not understand such talk. If he wants peace, I advise him to have nothing to do with the Sioux; that they had behaved badly, and the white people were very angry, and it will ruin him and his tribe if they get mixed up with them. I was friendly or I would not tell him this. If he wanted peace, I did not understand what he meant about the roads and railroads stopping west of Council Grove. Neither the roads nor railroads would be stopped. If they disturbed them there would be war, and the country would swarm with white men; they would come on him from all sides and destroy him and his people. The grass grows as green on the prairies as if I had never come here, and there is as much water in the river as there was before white men came here. As for his goods, if he was going to war he would be sure not to get any; he could have his choice either for peace or war; I was ready for war if he wanted war, and was not afraid of him. I would be his friend until he commenced war, and then I would be his enemy.

His only reply to this was to ask for provisions, and for Lieutenant Hesselberger and the interpreter to go with him to Zarah to visit his agent. This was granted; instructions being given to Lieutenant Hesselberger to watch closely the conduct of Satante, and disclose to the agent the result of the council, and on his return report the particulars of his trip. Satante was the only chief who spoke.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. DOUGLAS,

Major 3d United States Infantry, Commanding Post.

Brevet Brigadier General CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER,

A. A. General, Headquarters Department of the Missouri,

Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

(Through Acting Assistant Adjutant General, Headquarters District Upper Arkansas, Fort Riley, Kansas.)

HEADQUARTERS FORT LARNED, KANSAS,

February 27, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to report that Kicking Bird, a chief of Kiowas, and a party of a few men and squaws, to the number of twenty-seven, passed this post last Thursday and proceeded to Fort Zarah to get their goods. There arrival there was reported to me by Lieutenant Thompson. On Monday they returned and went south.

On Sunday, Satante, a chief of the Kiowas, passed by here en route to Fort Zarah, under charge of Lieutenant Hesselberger, from Fort Dodge. They returned yesterday, and will proceed to Fort Dodge to-day.

Kicking Bird told me of an occurrence which happened south of the Arkansas, on the Cimarron, viz., the running off of the stock of some wolf-hunters, which was charged to the Kiowas, and which he stated was done by the Cheyennes.

But very little dependence can be placed on the statement of any Indians in reference to such a thing as this, for each tribe will invariably accuse the others of committing any depredations that may have happened.

In his talk with the sub-agent at Zarah, the substance of what Satante said was, that the hearts of the Indians were bad; that the white men must build no more houses out here; must burn no more of their wood, drink no more of their water; must not drive their buffaloes off; that the railroad must not come any further, and that the Santa Fé line must be stopped. All this may be in a measure bravado, but it illustrates the feelings that actuate the Indians.

Not long ago some of them, while at Zarah, drew an ax on the sub-agent of Colonel Leavenworth, and threatened his life, because they did not get their goods. They have, as far as I am enabled to learn, some cause of complaint against Leavenworth, but I think it only hastens, but will not be the cause of, the impending troubles.

A band of Sioux crossed the Arkansas River going south a few days ago between this post and Fort Dodge, for the purpose, it is understood, of having a talk with the tribes belonging to that region; probably to determine the time for an outbreak.

I have just understood since his departure, that Satante said while here, that when he got back home, some white man had got to be killed on this road near this post; that he had a spite against this post, and that he was going to take revenge from it.

I cannot too strongly urge the necessity of cavalry at this post, as the garrison is small, and there is every indication of a speedy outbreak.

I shall keep you informed, as far as I am able, of any and all movements of the Indians in this vicinity.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY ASBURY,

Captain Third U. S. Infantry,

Brevet Major U. S. Army, Commanding.

The ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL,

Headquarters District Upper Arkansas.

PAWNEE FORK, KANSAS,

(Twenty-one and a third miles from Fort Larned, Kansas,)

April 13, 1867.

GENERAL: We arrived at this place this afternoon, after a march of twenty-one and one-third miles. The Indians observed our approach,

and fired the grass for several miles below their camp, for the purpose of making it not desirable for us to encamp near their village. We threw a bridge, crossed over the fork, and continued our march until we met Pawnee Killer, a chief of the Sioux, who told us that his people were in camp not far off, and would remain; also the Cheyennes, who were with them or encamped by them. I then resolved to encamp, the trains being detained by the bridge. White Horse (Cheyenne) and Pawnee Killer remain to-night at my headquarters.

The chiefs are all to come to my camp to-morrow morning. I will then talk to them, and move up to their village immediately after, and possibly encamp near it.

Of "Pawnee Killer," General Augur writes as follows, March 8, 1867:

Pawnee Killer is on Beaver Creek. * * I cannot give the exact locations of all these bands. It is reported that some few of them have gone to the Arkansas to trade in horses. Pawnee Killer was going there to attend a council of the Cheyennes, and on his return has promised to report to me what the Indians intend doing.

This is a beautiful camp. I am not surprised that the Indians do not wish to give up this country and the heads of these streams. The Pawnee Fork for five miles back is well wooded for this country. The buffalo grass is a perfect carpet.

I cannot tell how long I shall remain by these Indians. It will depend on developments. I shall encamp near them to-morrow and to-morrow night. They are on the north fork of the creek. We are now near the forks.

I left the Cheyenne boy at Fort Larned, to be turned over to his nearest relatives, or to the chief of his band, Black Kettle, who is now far south. The boy is a half brother of Charley Bent. The wife of William Bent, mother of Charley, ran away from Bent and married again. This boy is a son by the second arrangement; at least Charley Bent says so. His reputation is not good, however, for veracity.

I send you the "talk" I had with White Horse and Fall Bull last night.

Sunday, April 14, 1867.—Pawnee Killer left camp early this morning to hasten in the chiefs. I had appointed 9 o'clock for the interview. He left word that they would hardly be in before 10 or 11. Bull Bear, a Cheyenne chief, came in at 9½, and reported that they (the chiefs) were coming. I informed him if they could not come in at once I would see them in the evening near their camp. It was at all events too windy to talk to them at length as I desired. It was blowing a gale.

We marched on at 11 o'clock, and soon came up to the Sioux and Cheyenne chiefs, with their warriors, which we did not expect, as it was not part of the programme. The Sioux principally dismounted; the Cheyennes generally mounted. They formed line with a white flag borne by Roman Nose. I formed a hasty front a few hundred yards from them, and they came on until I ordered them to halt. I then invited the chiefs to an interview, in which I asked them if they were the people who were anxious to fight—saying that I was ready if such was the case. They replied, "No." I then told them I would go toward their village and camp near it, and would see their chiefs in council, who promised to come to my headquarters as soon as my camp was pitched. I then told them to go on to their camp. The timid ones had deserted their line as soon as they saw our force, and moved off up the creek. The others then followed, except a few chiefs, who went with me.

We came up to their camp after a march of ten and a half miles in a charming spot on the North Fork. I encamped close to them, about a half mile distant. Roman Nose, Bull Bear, Medicine Wolf, and other

chiefs informed me that the women and children had become frightened and run off, leaving everything in camp. The Sioux had generally gone, too. The chiefs told me that they would have them nearly all brought back to-night, if not all.

It may be true, and I think it is, that the women and children became frightened. They told me such would be the case if I came to their camp, recollecting the Chivington massacre still, as Roman Nose stated. Yet I am in that doubt about the Sioux, that if they do not return I shall feel inclined to think they have been doing something wrong, or were fearful of being punished for the acts of the northern Sioux. I have taken measures to keep their camp until they return.

Sunday night, 12.30 a. m., April 15, 1867.—Since writing the above, a half-breed (Cheyenne) interpreter, Edward Gunier, whom I had sent to the Indian camp with the understanding that he was to report to me every two hours during the night, whether there were any movements among the Indians, or whether any of them were leaving camp, came in and informed me at 9.30 p. m. that the warriors were preparing to leave their village when he started for my headquarters. I immediately directed General Smith to send General Custer with a portion of the Seventh Cavalry to surround their camp and prevent them from leaving it, if they had not already gone. Being a bright moonlight night, General Custer was enabled to move very promptly, but by the time he reached their camp they had all gone, leaving their lodges standing. They had cut large pieces out of their lodges, particularly the Sioux. This looks like the commencement of war. The Sioux and Cheyennes were encamped together, and have gone off together. I shall pursue them with all of the cavalry, but still retain my headquarters with the infantry and artillery at this camp, until I learn whether General Custer succeeds in overtaking them or not.

The Sioux may go north, but I think the Cheyennes will endeavor to get south of the Arkansas. It is possible, however, that the Sioux may stay with the Cheyennes for more safety, and it is very likely that those who were in the encampment at this point may endeavor to join other portions of their tribes, so as to make head against us in case of war. I feel quite satisfied that some of both Sioux and Cheyennes who were in this village were from the north, and had most likely been concerned in the recent outrages there; and this, no doubt, was the main reason why they feared to meet my troops, and the cause of the abandonment of their village. Pawnee Killer evidently lied to me when he told me yesterday morning that he was going to hasten in the chiefs. He did not return again, and I have no doubt made off with the Sioux at once.

Monday, 12 m., April 15, 1867.—Upon a personal examination this morning of the abandoned Indian village, I found an old Sioux who was sick and unable to travel, and in the Cheyenne camp a little girl, partly white, I believe, and not one of the tribe. The latter had been horribly outraged by the Indians, immediately previous to their deserting their camp. She is a child appearing to be about eight years of age. We are taking care of her and will endeavor to find out who she is. I have now determined to burn their village, and destroy everything they have left behind, such as robes, camp-kettles, axes, &c., of which they have left a large quantity; they will be very difficult to replace; but I shall wait to hear from General Custer before doing so. His operations may influence me.

General Custer started at early dawn this morning in pursuit. He has a portion of my Delaware scouts with him, with two guides to fol-

low the trail. Up to this hour I have heard no news from him. I will keep you informed as promptly as possible of whatever occurs.

I have informed the commanding officer at Fort Larned of what has occurred here, and have directed him to be on his guard. I also instructed him to send a copy of my letter to the commanding officers at Harker, Hays, Wallace, Lyon, and Dodge, and have ordered that no trains shall travel between the posts without proper guards; and have also directed that the mail companies to Santa Fé and Denver be warned to look out for trouble with the Cheyennes and Sioux.

Two companies of the Seventh United States Cavalry, from Lyon, are now at Dodge, where I have directed them to await my arrival. The old Sioux who was left in camp says that the Cheyennes wanted to fight, which was the occasion of the Sioux going off. He states, also, that there is another old man and woman lying about the camp, which they were obliged to leave behind on account of not having transportation for them. Some of the lodges were taken away, no doubt, by those having a sufficient number of animals for that purpose, but there are nearly three hundred left standing in the camp.

Fall Leaf, the Delaware chief, whom I have with me, says that all the "sign" in the camp is bad and looks hostile; that is, the cutting of their lodges, &c., in the Sioux camp, by their warriors. They had dug very large excavations along the bank of a dry ravine which extends through their village, for the purpose of hiding their property, but had not time to carry out their intentions. Fall Leaf tells me that the little girl referred to above is not a Cheyenne or Sioux, but has marks on her showing that she was a captive. He says she has white blood.

The principal chiefs with whom I have come in contact were: of the Sioux, Pawnee Killer, Bad Wound, Tall Bear, The Bear that Walks under the Ground, Left Hand, Little Bear, and Little Bull. Of the Cheyennes—Bull Bear, White Horse, Roman Nose, Gray Beard, and Medicine Wolf.

One reason which convinces me that Pawnee Killer was here for mischief is, that I told him that General Augur considered him a friend, and that after I had a talk with the council I would like to see him specially, to have a talk with him, thus showing him that we had no hostile intentions toward him. I do not now believe that we would have seen Pawnee Killer, but from the fact that we got so close to him while he was apparently commanding a party of videttes, that he could not get away from us.

General Custer struck for Walnut Creek, and toward the Smoky Hill, endeavoring to follow the trail. He will march very rapidly, possibly forty to fifty miles a day, and will probably be absent four or five days. If he is out longer he will likely communicate with Fort Hays for rations. I believe this to have been the camp of the Indians who committed most of the depredations on the Smoky Hill and Arkansas, since I have been in this department.

The fighting men of the Cheyennes were nearly all here. I think there were five hundred warriors of the Sioux and Cheyennes in front of me yesterday. Had we come out to punish these fellows absolutely, without qualification, we would then have had a splendid opportunity to have settled all questions of Indian depredations in this quarter.

As soon as General Custer disposes of his present matter, I shall continue on to Fort Dodge, to carry out the original programme, unless something interferes. From present appearances I am of the opinion that we may not be able to move the Seventh Cavalry and Thirty-seventh Infantry to Colorado and New Mexico this summer.

General Custer is instructed that, in case he meets Cut Nose, (a northern Cheyenne chief,) he will overhaul his camp, and endeavor to find a little white girl, said to be a captive in the hands of that chief.

Had the Sioux not gone off with the Cheyennes, I intended to have told them, when I had an opportunity to talk to them, that they must leave this part of the country at once, and go up to the head-waters of the Republican, and remain there, where they would be safe, or I would have taken them with me.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,

Major General United States Army, Commanding.

Lieutenant General W. T. SHERMAN,

Commanding Military Division of the Missouri, St. Louis, Mo.

P. S.—I inclose a communication found in the camp of the Indians, from General Carrington, at Fort Reno, dated July 16, 1866, recommending Dull Knife, a Cheyenne chief. One man came into my camp yesterday, who represented that he belonged to his band. Dull Knife is not known to have been here with the Cheyennes, and I suppose the man of his band who was here yesterday brought the letter with him as a protection on the route, and was a messenger from the north. It is a common occurrence for them to loan such papers.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,

Major General United States Army.

Talk held with Tall Bull, White Horse, (of the Cheyennes,) and several warriors present, by Major General Hancock, at Fort Larned, Kansas.

General Hancock said as follows :

I told your agent some time ago that I was coming here to see you, and if any of you wanted to speak to me, they could do so. Your agent is your friend. I don't find many chiefs here; what is the reason? I have a great deal to say to the Indians, but I want to talk with them all together; I want to say it at once; but I am glad to see what chiefs are here. To-morrow I am going to your camp. I have a boy, said to be a Cheyenne, whom the Cheyennes claim; we have made a promise in which we pledged ourselves, if possible, to find this boy and a girl, who were somewhere in the United States. We have found the boy, and here he is, ready to be delivered to his nearest relatives, who may call for him. I will leave him at Fort Larned with the commander; he will deliver him up to them. The girl is near Denver. We have written for her, and she will no doubt be sent here, either to your agent, or to the commander of Fort Larned, for delivery to her relatives. You see the boy has not been injured; the girl will be delivered by us also uninjured. Look out that any captives in your hands be restored to us equally uninjured. I tell you these things now, that you may keep your treaties.

Now, I have a great many soldiers, more than all the tribes put together. The Great Father has heard that some Indians have taken white men and women captives. He has heard also that a great many Indians are trying to get up war, to try to hunt the white man. That is the reason I came down here. I intend, not only to visit you here, but my troops will remain among you, to see that the peace and safety of the plains is preserved. I am going, also, to visit you in your camp. The innocent, and those who are truly our friends, we shall treat as brothers. If we find, hereafter, that any of you have lied to us, we will strike them. In case of war, we shall punish whoever befriends our enemies. If there are any tribes among you who have captives, white or black, you must give them up safe and unharmed as they are now. I have collected all the evidence of all the outrages committed by you, so that your agent may examine into the matter and tell me who are guilty and who are innocent. When your agent informs me who the guilty are, I will punish them. When just demands are made, I will enforce them if they be not acceded to. I have heard that a great many Indians want to fight. Very well; we are here, and we come prepared for war. If you are for peace, you know the conditions; if you are for war, look out for its conse-

quences. If we make war, it will be made against the tribe, who must be responsible for the acts of their young men. Your agent is your friend, but he knows his friendship will not save you from the anger of your Great Father, if we go to war. If we find any good Indians, and they come to us with clean hands, we will treat them as brothers, and we will separate them from the malcontents, and provide for them if necessary. This we will do, that the innocent may escape the war which will be waged against the guilty. The soldiers are going to stay in the country, and they will see that the white man keeps his treaty as well as the red man. We are building railroads, and building roads through the country. You must not let your young men stop them; you must keep your men off the roads. These roads will benefit the Indians as well as the white man, in bringing their goods to them cheaply and promptly. The steam car and wagon train must run, and it is of importance to the whites and Indians that the mails, goods and passengers carried on them shall be safe. You know very well, if you go to war with the white man you would lose. The Great Father has plenty more warriors. It is true, you might kill some soldiers and surprise some small detachments, but you would lose men, and you know that you have not a great many to lose. You cannot replace warriors lost; we can. It is to your interest, therefore, to have peace with the white man. Every tribe ought to have a great chief, one that can command his men. For any depredations committed by any one of his tribe, I shall hold the chief and his tribe responsible. Some Indians go down to Texas and kill women and children; I shall strike the tribes they belong to. If there are any good Indians, who don't want to go to war, I shall protect them. If there are any bad chiefs, I will help the good chiefs to put their heels on them. I have a great many chiefs with me that have commanded more men than you ever saw, and they have fought more great battles than you have fought fights. A great many Indians think they are better armed than they were formerly, but they must recollect that we are also. My chiefs cannot derive any distinction from fighting with your small numbers; they are not anxious for war against Indians, but are ready for a just war, and know how to fight and lead their men. Let the guilty, then, beware, I say to you, to show you the importance of keeping treaties made with us, and of letting the white man travel unmolested. Your Great Father is your friend as well as the friend of the white man. If a white man behaves badly, or does a wrong to you, he shall be punished, if the evidence ascertained at the trial proves him guilty. We can redress your wrongs better than you can.

I have no more to say. I will await the end of this council, to see whether you want war or peace. I will put what I say in black and white, and send it to each post commander in the country I command; you can have it read to you when you please, and you can come back after a while and read it, and you will know whether we have lied to you or not.

Tall Bull replied as follows:

You sent for us, we came here. We have made the treaty with our agent, Colonel Wynnkoop. We never did the white man any harm. We don't intend to. Our agent told us to meet you here. Whenever you want to go on the Smoky Hill, you can go; you can go on any road. When we come on the road, your young men must not shoot us. We are willing to be friends with the white man.

This boy you have here we have seen him, we don't recognize him; he must belong to some tribe south of the Arkansas. The buffalo are diminishing fast. The antelope, that were plenty a few years ago, they are now thin. When they shall all die away, we shall be hungry; we shall want something to eat, and will be compelled to come in to the fort. Your young men must not fire on us. When they see us they fire, and we fire on them.

The Kiowas, Comanches, Apaches, and Arapahoes, send and get them here and talk with them. You say you are going to the village to-morrow. If you go, I shall have no more to say to you there than here. I have said all I want to say here. I don't know whether the Sioux are coming here or not; they did not tell me they were coming. I have spoken.

General Hancock then said:

I did not come to see you alone; I came to see the Arapahoes, Comanches, Kiowas, and Apaches, when I learn where they are. I was told that some Indians were seeking for war. I want to see those who are friendly and those who are not, and wish war. You say that the soldiers and other white people fire on you when you go the Smoky Hill. That was because your young men went there to molest the white people, and fired on them first. We know the buffalo are going away, but we cannot help it. The white men are becoming a great nation. You must keep your young men off the roads. Don't stop trains and travelers on the roads, and you will not be harmed. You ought to be friends to the white man. Soldiers expect to be killed when they are at war; their business is to fight; but as fast as our soldiers are killed we can get more to take their places. But you must keep off the great roads across the plains; for if you should

ever stop one of our railroad trains, and kill the people in it, you would be exterminated. You must go to the white man to be taken care of hereafter, and you should cultivate his friendship. That is all I have to say.

HEADQUARTERS FORT WALLACE, KANSAS,

March 26, 1867.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that this morning, at 4 o'clock a. m., the mail agent at Pond Creek reported that the Indians had attacked the station next above Pond Creek, and had driven away or killed the occupants.

I immediately saddled up I Troop Seventh Cavalry, and taking a few infantry in wagons and accompanied by Lieutenant James Hale and Dr. Turner, assistant surgeon, proceeded rapidly to the station. We were not successful in coming up with the Indians, but I re-established the station and saved it from being burnt. I was on the ground, sixteen miles from here, in three hours after the report coming.

The Indians had attacked and tried to burn the station, but the stage happening to come in just at dark, they seem to have got frightened, and allowed the stage and all the men, as far as heard from, to escape.

They made a very daring attempt, and from all appearances I judge we will have trouble on this route soon. I have heard nothing of the breech-loading arms or ammunition for the infantry at this post, and as the Springfield rifle ammunition is very scarce, I would respectfully have ammunition sent promptly and under good escort. The Indians are the same I think as those reported three days ago, and say they are Cheyennes. The cavalry horses and carbines for which I made requisition some time since are much needed, as in a small outpost as this is every man would count in a case of need, and this seems imminent.

Every effort was made to follow up or trace the Indians. Although plenty of foot-prints could be seen close to the station in the river bed, yet from the fact that the prairie was frozen hard, and the Indians all dismounted, no trace could be seen.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. W. KEOGH,

Captain Seventh U. S. Cavalry, Commanding Post.

Lieutenant T. B. WEIR,

Acting Assistant Adjutant General,

District Upper Arkansas, Fort Riley, Kansas.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

May 18, 1867.

DEAR SIR: The Indian troubles on the plains are very mischievous to our mail service, and the obstructions are very serious.

The inclosed dispatches indicate the general character of our troubles. Unless there can be found some way of relief, I fear a total suspension of the mails over the routes mentioned in these dispatches.

I hope the government may be able soon to relieve the mail service of such unfortunate obstructions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEX. W. RANDALL.

General U. S. GRANT.

[Telegram.]

NEW YORK, *May 18, 1867.*

GEO. K. OTIS, (*care Assistant Postmaster General :*)

The Indians on the night of the 12th stole ten head of stock at Willow Creek.

LOUIS McLANE.

NEW YORK, *May 18, 1867.*

GEO. K. OTIS, (*care Second Assistant Postmaster General :*)

W. H. Hooper telegraphs from Cooper's Creek, 16th:

I arrived here this morning and learn the country is full of Indians. Rock Creek Station is burned, stock taken, surveying party attacked, and murders committed. The government appears to have no troops on the routes to protect the travel and mails. The forty cavalry now here is ordered away. Unless something is done immediately you must stop.

Would it not be well for the government to call on Colorado for mounted troops? Reuben Thomas just arrived from the west, and Spottswood, from Elk Mountain, where he has been with the cavalry. He has bunched the stock here and Elk Mountain, from Rock Creek and Medicine Bow.

LOUIS McLANE.

[Telegram.]

FORT LEAVENWORTH,
April 23, 1867.

Major General NICHOLS, *Assistant Adjutant General :*

GENERAL : The following telegram has just been received :

[By telegraph from Denver, Colorado, 20th.]

APRIL 23, 1867.

To Major General HANCOCK :

I must have protection for the United States mail from Big Creek to Pond Creek ; the Indians have burned Lookout Station, murdered three men, and run off the stock. The United States mails will have to stop unless I can have soldiers at the stations. Will you send a force at once ?

W. H. COTTRELL,
Superintendent Smoky Hill Stage Route.

A copy has been forwarded to General Hancock in the field.

CHAUNCEY McKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[Telegram.]

OMAHA, *May 13, 1867.*

Major General HANCOCK, *Fort Leavenworth :*

General Sherman's telegram of 11th received to-day. All the friendly bands have left the Republican and gone north of the Platte. They report two hundred and fifty lodges of Cheyennes, and sixty lodges of Sioux, on Turkey Creek, a tributary of the Republican, and about eighty miles south of Fort McPherson.

They are reported to be very short of horses and have many parties out on foot to steal others. They have already stolen a great many.

If you send through to the Platte, Fort McPherson is the best point, and I will send supplies for you there as you will indicate.

C. C. AUGUR,
Brevet Major General.

Respectfully forwarded to Lieutenant General Sherman, Fort Riley.
W. S. HANCOCK.

[Telegram.]

OMAHA, May 18, 1867.

Lieutenant General SHERMAN:

I have not reported the many instances of Indian hostilities recently occurring within my lines, hoping they were the result of temporary excitement, and would soon cease; but, instead, they are becoming of almost daily occurrence at some point, either on the railroad, telegraph, or mail lines. Two mail stations this side Fort Halleck have been destroyed, and I shall probably have to reoccupy that post, from present indications. My whole force will be required to protect these lines. It will involve the abandonment of the Yellowstone expedition. Do your plans admit of that? If so, I will submit another programme. I anticipate but a temporary relief from Hancock's movement.

C. C. AUGUR.

[Telegram.]

OMAHA, May 20, 1867.

Lieutenant General W. T. SHERMAN:

Have been west; wrote you fully to-day. I think more forces will have to be thrown on railroad, stage, and telegraph lines to keep them open.

G. M. DODGE.

[Telegram.]

FORT HAYS, KANSAS, May 22, 1867.

The engineer party on the Union Pacific railroad, about twenty-eight miles beyond Fort Hays, have been attacked by Indians, and their thirteen mules driven off. The escort which I ordered some time since I am informed has not yet been furnished.

Let this party have two six-mule teams and one ambulance, the quartermaster taking receipts for safe return.

W. S. HANCOCK,
Major General United States Army.

[Telegram from end of track.—May 22, 1867.]

To J. E. GREGG:

Go immediately and inform General Hancock that Indians attacked our party of engineers under Colonel Greenwood, at half past nine a. m. Saturday; drove off thirteen mules, and fought for four and a half hours to get possession of our camp, but were driven off without doing further damage.

No escort yet received. Get General Hancock to give us order by telegraph for two six-mule teams and one four-mule ambulance at once. Our men are now on the plains entirely without transportation.

R. M. SHOEMAKER.

[Telegram.]

OMAHA, NEBRASKA, May 25, 1867.

General W. A. NICHOLS, *Assistant Adjutant General*:

I have just received the following dispatch from General Simpson, end of track, sixty miles west North Platte Station, May 25, 1867:

I feel it my duty to report that two raids have been made on the working parties of the Union Pacific railroad to-day; three men killed and one wounded; and that if more troops and the cavalry are not distributed along where the men are working, they will probably stop. In my judgment, at least one regiment is needed.

J. H. SIMPSON,

Brevet Brigadier General and President Board of Commissioners.

I have stopped the battalion of Pawnee scouts en route for Laramie, and sent them to the end of the railroad to protect their workmen.

What cavalry I have, you know, is in the upper country, except the companies at Sedgwick and McPherson. The former has been out the past week after Indians and stolen stock. The latter is about to start for Laramie with me. The Pawnees are required too for the expedition, and I can only give infantry, and not much of that. I intended to go out myself on Tuesday next. Many of the working parties up the Lodge Pole have also been driven in, and some men killed.

C. C. AUGUR,

Brevet Major General.

[Telegram.]

END OF TRACK, (sixty miles west of North Platte,)

May 25, 1867.

Brevet Major General AUGUR,

Commanding Department Platte, Omaha:

The Indians this afternoon took twenty-seven head of stock from a train in sight of here and not half a mile from Lieutenant Hayes's camp. They attacked working parties on Boyle's work about noon, took their stock, killed three men, and wounded one. Day before yesterday they drove off our men on Lodge Pole, and killed three men. The country between the two Plattes is full of these bands. They strike us some point daily. The company of cavalry at Sedgwick ought to scout this country. The infantry can do nothing without they are mounted. Can't a portion of them be? Indians are fully aware of our unprotected condition, and will take full advantage of it. Two companies of cavalry from North Platte to Utah are certainly little protection.

G. M. DODGE.

[Telegram.]

NORTH PLATTE, (via Bishop's,)

June 7, 1867.

Lieutenant General SHERMAN, *Commanding*:

Our division agent, Ingham, telegraphs under date of 6th June, from

Sulphur Springs, on Salt Lake road, first station west of Bridger Pass, as follows:

Was attacked yesterday by about seventeen Indians between here and Pine Grove; fought them from 9 a. m. until dark. Nichols was killed, and a man working for Wilson; myself wounded. Indians captured fourteen head of stock; must have larger escort from here to North Platte Crossing. The country is full of Indians. The boys at Bridger's Pass Station fought them all day; five Indians killed. Nearly all our stock from North Platte Crossing to this place is captured. If we do not get adequate protection, and that at once, I will be compelled to stop running.

GEORGE INGHAM,
Division Agent.

This dispatch indicates to my mind, in connection with recent occurrences, that we are in imminent danger of losing all our stock and property for a distance of four or five hundred miles of road, and, unless immediate and ample protection is afforded us, we shall be unable to keep our line running.

On consultation with our managing men there, they say that the first step to be taken is to make the men and property at stations safe, which will require at least ten soldiers at each station; and, in all probability, it will be necessary to guard the coaches while en route.

We shall remove our stock to end of route immediately, according to your orders, and, as far as practicable, will comply with any requirements you may make.

GEORGE K. OTIS,
Secretary of Wells, Fargo & Co.

[Telegram.]

FORT WALLACE, KANSAS, June 16, 1867.

Lieutenant General W. T. SHERMAN:

I arrived here to-day. Everything at this post is well. The following summary of events within the last fortnight, east and west of Fort Wallace, is given to you verbatim from Captain Keogh's report, just received:

This post has been attacked, not by any means vigorously, however, but sufficient to show that the Indians are crowding over on this road from the Platte. Every one of the stations garrisoned by men from this post, east ninety-five miles and west seventy-five miles, has been attacked on an average of four times.

The stage has been attacked by large numbers of Indians, on five different occasions, but the escort of soldiers drove them off, and in each case with slaughter. We have had only one soldier killed as yet escorting the mail coaches.

Four citizens have been killed, scalped, and mutilated within four miles of the post; in all cases, however, through their own recklessness and total disregard of orders from these headquarters.

It is safe to say, from reports received from the wagon-master arrived from Riley with supplies, that the Arapahoes are also on the war-path. This wagon-master was formerly a trader in the Arapaho camp, and recognizes as Arapahoes a large body of Indians who attacked his team east of Monument Station. I have advised the doubling of the stages, and with a sufficiency of men this line can be protected until the savages are driven off.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major General.

[Telegram.]

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *June 19, 1867.*

Major General NICHOLS :

General Smith telegraphs from Fort Harker as follows :

I believe the Cheyennes are now all on the Smoky going south. Old Satanta is on the war-path with all his tribe of Kiowas, and has already hit us a severe kick.

I urgently request that Custer may be sent back to the line of the Smoky Hill at once if his services can possibly be spared. We want cavalry and will require several regiments on north and south of the Arkansas. Now that the Kiowas have gone over, it is my impression that there will be a grand combination on and south of the Arkansas.

CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[Telegram.]

DENVER, *June 26, 1867.*

Lieutenant General SHERMAN :

Your dispatch of 25th instant, from Fort Leavenworth, received. I do not know accurately what Indians attacked the Smoky Hill line, but I believe they are still near that line, Cheyennes undoubtedly, some Sioux, and it is probable some Arapahoes. I am not clear that the Cheyennes are not from the south of the Arkansas. An hour after I passed Deering's Wells, the Indians, in three considerable bodies, were seen to pass that point, as I learned by a special mail which came up past that point with an escort some days afterward.

I am collecting all the infantry I can to protect the Smoky Hill mail route in its entire length. My orders are to clear out all Indians between the Platte and Arkansas, but our mounted force, especially, is inadequate for that purpose.

All the active force that we have will be collected as soon as possible and kept occupied. I think it would be well, if there are any Gatling guns at Leavenworth or at St. Louis, to send them to Custer by rail to the Platte; those that were formerly sent for him to Fort Hays arrived too late, and will be used for the other cavalry.

The Indians on the Smoky Hill are not in bands of four or five, but generally in bands of from twenty-five to one hundred and fifty, or more.

The depredations on the Smoky Hill already reported, occurred between the dates of the 7th and 20th instant, generally in the days toward the latter date.

W. S. HANCOCK,
Major General.

[Telegram.]

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *June 27, 1867.*

Major General NICHOLS :

The following telegram just received :

FORT PARKER, *June 25.*

General MCKEEVER :

I will make this day, by telegraph, a requisition on the governor of Kansas for a battalion of mounted troops. I do not understand what you mean by a battalion of cavalry. Is it one, two, or more squadrons? Please notify the governor how many

companies will be received. I could, with propriety, ask for regiments instead of companies.

Reports just received from Hays, and beyond, as well as from the Arkansas, convince me that the Indians, Cheyennes, Kiowas, and Arapahoes are out in full force. Several attacks have been made on both roads, as you will see by reports forwarded.

A. J. SMITH,

Brevet Major General United States Army.

No reports of additional Indian disturbances have been received since General Sherman left here. Will forward reports referred to in General Smith's telegram, as soon as received.

CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER,

Assistant Adjutant General.

[Telegram.]

BOX ELDER, June 27, 1867.

Lieutenant General W. T. SHERMAN:

I sent you a report this morning from Lieutenant Hale, sent by mail, temporarily commanding Fort Wallace. The Indians were reported as numbering from seven hundred to fifteen hundred, consisting of Cheyennes, Sioux, and Arapahoes. Our losses were two soldiers killed, one citizen, teamster, mortally wounded, two soldiers wounded. The Indians finally drew off. The loss of the Indians were ten killed and wounded. From Indians recognized by persons who knew them, I judge that the southern Cheyennes are with them. Charley Bent was there. I heard of one band of one hundred Indians mounted on fine American horses, which I judge to be Kiowas. I do not believe that the Kiowas and Arapahoes would have broken out, had they not the Comanches behind them, from whom I expect to hear shortly. Comstock, the guide, who came into Fort Wallace a few days since from Beaver Creek with a company of Custer's cavalry for supplies, reports crossing a trail of seven hundred warriors going toward Beaver Creek.

The Indians from Fort Wallace went eastward, as far as it appeared.

W. S. HANCOCK,

Major General.

HEADQUARTERS FORT DODGE, KANSAS,

June 18, 1867.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that on the 16th instant a band of Indians, numbering seventy, attacked the stage station at the Cimarron Crossing, and at the same time attacked the portion of the train of Mr. C. G. Parker, en route for the States, which was crossing the river at that point.

The Indians were repulsed at the station by the guard of Thirty-seventh Infantry stationed there. The portion of the train attacked was guarded by three Americans; two of these were killed, and one escaped by swimming the river. The wagons were plundered, and eight head of mules and twenty head of cattle run off. Immediately on receiving intelligence of this, I dispatched Lieutenant Karples, Thirty-seventh Infantry, with forty men of the Thirty-seventh Infantry in wagons to the station, and they covered the crossing of the balance of the train, exchanging a few shots with Indians, but without being able to bring them to any kind of an engagement.

The Indians were supposed to be Cheyennes and Sioux. Lieutenant

Karples lost one man, Company I, Thirty-seventh Infantry, by the accidental discharge of his rifle.

The country in this vicinity is alive with Indians, who operate in bands numbering from fifty to one hundred, and sometimes two hundred. The Kiowas have proved false to their professions of friendship, and the depredations hitherto committed on the road and on the other side of the river are traceable to them.

Satanta himself led his band across the river the night previous to his descent on the cavalry herd, four miles below this point. I certainly expected no attack from this source so soon after his solemn protestations and promises to be peaceable.

Cavalry can find plenty of work to do in this country, operating from this point as a center. By the loss of the cavalry herd I am sadly crippled, but one company is hardly sufficient to operate with advantage.

The Indians have many war parties out in different directions, and while pursuing them in one direction, they commit depredations in another. Infantry they will not fight, and easily escape from them. Three, or at least two companies of cavalry, in fact any number of companies, could be used with great advantage in the present state of the country in this vicinity.

The road between here and Fort Lyon is very unsafe. The stage stations are protected each by a guard of eleven men of the Thirty-seventh Infantry, every ranch but Fort Aubury and Sand Creek has been attacked, and Fort Aubury has been threatened, and two men of the Thirty-seventh Infantry killed near that station while hunting.

I do not believe these stations would now be in existence were it not for the present distribution of troops guarding them. There is no doubt but that all the Indians of this country are at war with us. Their peace promises were only mere pretexts to gain time. A little less than three weeks after I gave to Satanta the document containing proceedings of the council at Fort Larned, he made an attack on the cavalry herd in person, and I have reason to believe that the Arapahoes are as much engaged as any other band. Little Raven may not be favorable to war, but he can't keep his tribe out of it. They are all at war, and I do not believe it would be proper to make any distinction. With the Cheyennes and Sioux to the north of us and the Kiowas and Arapahoes all around us, we have more work in hand than our little garrison can perform. Taking into account guards for the lime kiln and stone quarry, escorts to trains to and from these places, escorts to wood trains, escorts to overland mail stage, and escorts to inspectors and paymasters as they may be called for, we have left barely sufficient for herders and garrison duty. Our civil employes we design to keep at work and hope that no necessity will compel us to make soldiers of them. I am in hopes that I will be able to have the greater part of this post, (the stone work at least,) finished before winter. I think I can if not interrupted by Indians. There is but one officer to each of the four companies stationed at this post.

I submit these facts for the consideration of the commanding general, and would respectfully suggest that a competent force of cavalry be sent to operate in this section of country with as little delay as practicable.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. DOUGLAS,

Major Third United States Infantry, Commanding Post.

Brevet Brigadier General CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER,

Assistant Adjutant General, Headquarters Department of Missouri.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
IN THE FIELD, CAMP NO. 14, PAWNEE FORK,
Thirty-three miles above Fort Larned, April 15, 1867.

SIR: The major general commanding directs me to say that you will not permit any Sioux or Cheyennes to approach your post, as we are now in a state approaching hostilities here with those tribes. We encamped yesterday close by the village of those Indians, on this stream, (North Fork,) expecting to hold a council with them, but last night they abandoned their camp and fled. About the time they were leaving their encampment I was notified of the fact and directed them to be surrounded by cavalry so as to prevent their escaping; but they had gone before this could be effected. We now have their camp in possession and will destroy it unless further developments should make it seem unwise to do so. This morning at early dawn General Custer started in pursuit of them with eight companies of the Seventh Cavalry. We will remain at this camp until we hear what success he has had, (possibly for several days,) and will let you know if General Custer has any fighting. In the meantime you will please send a copy of this letter to the commanding officers at Fort Dodge, Fort Lyon, Fort Hays, Fort Wallace, and Fort Harker. General Custer will probably go in between Forts Wallace and Hays, and may stop long enough at Hays to draw supplies.

All Sioux and Cheyennes—men, women, and children—should be arrested and held in custody wherever it is practicable to do so. I am quite confident that Cheyennes and Sioux who have been concerned in recent troubles in the north were in this camp, and no doubt one strong reason for their abandoning their village was that they feared being called to account for their proceedings in the north. I think it possible that the Cheyennes, and probably the Sioux who were with them here, may cross the Arkansas beyond Fort Dodge. The companies of cavalry at that post should be prepared to intercept them. They may strike about the crossing of the Cimmaron.

No trains should now be allowed to pass from post to post without sufficient guard, but all trains laden with supplies heretofore ordered from Harker to Hays, and from Harker to Larned, will proceed as directed, but with sufficient protection.

You had better notify the mail company to Santa Fé and Denver that they should be watchful, and distrust all Cheyennes and Sioux. There are about three hundred lodges in the camp which they abandoned here.

If any engineer's instruments, addressed to Major General Hancock or to Lieutenant M. R. Brown, United States Engineers, arrive at your post by the 23d instant, you will please send them to Fort Dodge.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. G. MITCHELL,

Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

The COMMANDING OFFICER,

Fort Larned, Kansas.

P. S.—On examination of the Indian encampment, I learn they have left a white child in it—a girl—whom they have brutally outraged. I shall therefore burn their encampment and destroy everything in it, unless I see good reasons to change my opinion.

INDIAN CAMP ON PAWNEE FORK, KANSAS,
Thirty-two miles from Fort Larned, April 17, 1867.

GENERAL: I inclose you a copy of a letter written to General Smith containing instructions for General Custer, who this morning is on the Smoky Hill about Castle Creek, where Cut Nose's band of Cheyennes ought to be. I also inclose you a note from Colonel Wynkoop, Indian agent, who is in my camp. I have made no written reply as yet, and probably will not make any at all—certainly not before I leave this place.

We have evidently frightened these Indians badly. We have as yet heard of no hostilities by them, either on the Arkansas or Smoky Hill. I shall remain here two days, until the 19th, possibly the 20th, to hear again from the Arkansas mail route and the Smoky Hill, to learn whether they have commenced hostilities or not, holding in the meantime their camp in my hands.

The Sioux and Cheyenne camps being together on the same ground, it would hardly be practicable, with our information, to destroy one without destroying the other. The question is really, whether we shall destroy both, or either, and which.

Considering the uncertainty as to the truth, I think it better to wait; for if I destroy their camps without its being clearly understood by the Indians generally that it was for sufficient cause, I shall inspire alarm among other Indians, and may not be able to see them.

I think we have provocation sufficient to destroy the camp; still we may not have, and by burning it we will certainly inaugurate a war which might otherwise have been avoided.

General Smith is averse to burning the camp. I have concluded not to do so unless I hear of hostile acts in my vicinity before I leave. It may be that we may regret not having destroyed this camp, but it is better to be on the safe side.

I find that the little Cheyenne girl states that she was outraged by a young Indian, probably the last one to leave camp. I will know all about that as soon as Gunier, the Cheyenne interpreter, who is with General Custer, returns.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major General U. S. A. Commanding.

Lieutenant General W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Military Division of the Missouri, St. Louis, Mo.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
IN THE FIELD, CAMP NO. 14,
Pawnee Fork, Kansas, April 17, 1867.

GENERAL: Fort Dodge is the point General Custer should reach as soon as practicable. We wish to go south of the Arkansas for ten days from Fort Dodge, and if we eat up all our forage and subsistence at that point, waiting for General Custer, we cannot go south at all, as we must replace the supplies consumed, in time. We can wait here two days longer, if necessary, possibly three, but then we should have no forage here for General Custer's horses, when he rejoins us. I infer that the great body of Indians belonging to this camp, certainly the Cheyennes, have gone south.

The Sioux may have been frightened and started back for the Republican.

I hear of no Indian hostilities, as yet, on the roads. General Custer appears to have met with no resistance whatever.

If General Custer had the forage and could come down here to rejoin us, it would be best; otherwise, in two or three days he should meet us at Dodge.

You had better inform General Custer that there is such doubt about the propriety of destroying this camp, that should he pass this way and find that I had not done so, to leave it untouched, unless he has in the meantime met with resistance, in which case he should burn the camp, lodge-poles, and all, carrying off all its tools, kettles, iron, &c.

Whether to attribute the abandonment of this village to a panic entirely or not can scarcely be determined until we hear if the Indians have committed hostilities anywhere; if they have, we shall regret not having destroyed this camp.

The agent of the Cheyennes earnestly urges me not to destroy this camp, believing that it would have a bad effect upon the Indians generally, unless we knew that they intended to go to war, and that the burning would probably cause other tribes whom we wish to see to fly from us.

General Custer should come this way, if he meets with hostilities, in order to destroy the camp, as we may leave it; otherwise he need not, unless it is on a direct route from the point on the Smoky Hill, where he may be, to Fort Dodge.

General Custer should let us know immediately where he is, what is the news, whether he hears of hostilities, which way he will go, what he will do, &c. As soon as we hear from him we can go to Dodge. We will go there anyhow, in two days, if we do not hear from him. General Custer has two days' forage from this morning. We have in the camp at least six days' rations for the whole command. General Custer has two days' rations of pork and three of bread, and small rations, from tomorrow morning.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,

Major General United States Army Commanding.

Brevet Major General A. J. SMITH,

Commanding District of the Upper Arkansas.

[Special Field Orders, No. 12.]

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE MISSOURI, IN THE FIELD,
Camp No. 14, Pawnee Fork, April 17, 1867.

1. As a punishment for the bad faith practiced by the Cheyennes and Sioux who occupied the village at this place, and as a chastisement for murders and depredations committed since the arrival of the command at this point by the people of these tribes, the village recently occupied by them, which is now in our hands, will be entirely destroyed. All property in the village, such as tools, camp equipage, &c., will be preserved and taken up as captured property by Captain G. W. Bradley, assistant quartermaster, chief quartermaster of the expedition.

Brevet Major General J. W. Davidson, major Second United States Cavalry, acting inspector general of this department, will take an accu-

rate inventory of all species of property in the village previous to its destruction.

Brevet Major General A. J. Smith, colonel Seventh United States Cavalry, commanding District of the Upper Arkansas, is charged with the execution of this order.

By command of Major General Hancock :

W. G. MITCHELL,

Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

PAWNEE FORK, KANSAS, INDIAN CAMP,

April 18, 1867—8 p. m.

GENERAL: I send you two reports from General Custer, the one of latest date being of importance and showing that war has begun, and that the Sioux who came south to hold council with the Cheyennes are not to be trusted.

Hereafter no more Sioux should be permitted to come south of the Platte, but as there are bands on the headwaters of the Republican reported friendly, I shall not interfere with them at present. I shall pitch into all Sioux with whom we may come into contact south of that point, however. If these Indians are really friendly, they should be made to come in near to some military post and be taken care of by the government for the present. As my supplies are at Dodge, I shall go there next, and Custer will join me. I expect to hear of depredations on the Arkansas; I hope to see the Kiowas there. Now is the time to settle this Indian question, so far as the country between the Arkansas and the Platte is concerned. No Indians should be allowed to retain it. Some traders will suffer, and the Indians will soon miss the trader, but no public interests will be injuriously affected.

I consider the general course of the Indian agents in protecting these Indians, and in permitting depredations to occur without their being made to deliver the depredators, or to make restitution, has had a bad effect upon them. As I now intend to destroy this camp—Sioux and Cheyenne—I trust the government will not cause new lodges and implements to be issued to them to replace those lost. I understand it is likely that the Indian Department will do so; and it has been presented to me as an argument for not burning this camp that it would cost the government a large sum to restore the property destroyed, and that it would eventually be a loss to the government and not to the Indians. I trust the government will be more just to its own citizens than to pursue such a course.

It is a cheap victory to burn this camp, but I feel it an imperative duty to do so. Its destruction will be of great loss to the Indians, unless the Indian Department restores it, as I understand it has done in other cases heretofore.

I expect to leave here to-morrow. The burning of the village will be deferred until the time of departure. I wish to get advices from General Custer, which I expect to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock, before leaving.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,

Major General United States Army.

Lieutenant General W. T. SHERMAN,

Commanding Military Division of the Missouri,

St. Louis, Missouri.

CAMP OF THE SEVENTH CAVALRY,
*On North Fork of Walnut Creek,
about due south of Downer's Station.*

April 16, 1867—5.45 p. m.

I have the honor to report that I marched in pursuit of the Indians who deserted their lodges on Pawnee Fork, leaving my camp at 5 a. m. yesterday morning.

My guide struck the trail within a short distance of the old encampment, and we followed rapidly without obstacles until we reached Walnut Creek, where considerable difficulty was experienced in finding a crossing, owing to the height and abruptness of the banks. We were compelled, in consequence, to follow up the stream about three miles. The principal part of the Indians were compelled to follow the same course, as was evidenced by their trail. We were so close upon them, upon our arrival at Walnut Creek, that the fires by which they had prepared their breakfast were still burning, and they left in such haste as to abandon several ponies and one mule, some of which were tied to trees and still bore their packs. One of the Delawares found the pack belonging to Roman Nose, containing much of his finery and ornaments, including the large red feather he wore at the meeting on Pawnee Fork. The ponies were so worn out as to render it impossible to keep them with us. After crossing the Walnut, the trail followed the left bank toward its source, frequently crossing the stream for a short distance, evidently to mislead us. Neither I nor any of my command caught sight of any Indians during the pursuit. But the Delawares, who kept in advance and were frequently on its bluffs on our flanks, reported several times seeing small numbers of Indians watching us from the heights at a distance. We continued to gain on them, and were so close that, although the heat of the sun was quite high, the earth disturbed by the feet of their ponies and by dragging their lodge poles was still damp and fresh. I had strong hopes of overtaking them before dark; and to facilitate this left my wagons to follow under charge of one squadron, while with the other three I continued the pursuit. Seeing that we were gaining upon them, the Indians now began breaking into small bands and separating. I followed the main trail, the direction of which was the general direction of Walnut Creek; most of the bands in leaving seemed to bear to the right, as if being directed toward the Smoky Hill. The trail gradually grew less and more faint, until about 5 p. m., when we could only trace them singly and with difficulty. I had then marched a fraction over thirty-five miles without halting except to water. I encamped my command, and sent the Delawares six miles in advance; they were unable to continue the trail. Signal smokes were seen to the west, north, and east of us, but at no less distances than ten miles; the principal smoke was apparently fifteen miles northwest of us. I had reveille at 2 a. m., and started before 4 o'clock in the direction of the smoke, and where some of the Delawares thought we might find the Indians' trail, and probably their camp. I took the valley of a small stream running from the desired direction, and marched thirteen miles, but failed to discover any signs of Indians having been across our line of march. The stream upon which I had started had become dry, we having passed its source; but for this fact I should have turned northward and marched to the Smoky Hill. Our animals required water, and no alternative presented itself but to return upon our own trail until sufficient water could be obtained. I marched, in returning, nine miles to the point where I now am, reaching here by 2 p. m. Devoting the afternoon to grazing and grooming the animals, I am now getting ready to resume the march in half an hour, (which will be 7 p. m.,) and will direct the march due

north, striking the Smoky Hill somewhere in the vicinity of Downer's Station. If the Indians have gone to that line, I can hear something of them. Failing to hear anything of them, I shall direct my march "Dodge," whether I go to Hays or not. I shall return by this point, so that any instructions which may be intended for me would reach me by sending either of the two men as bearers who carry this dispatch to you. Even if I should reach this point and leave it again before they join me, I will arrange with them so that they can find me. The hasty flight of the Indians and the abandonment of, to them, valuable property, convinces me that they are influenced by fear alone, and it is my opinion that no council can be held with them in the presence of a large military force. It is difficult for me to form an opinion as to whether the Indians have gone north or south; the Delawares seem inclined to the opinion that they have gone north, on the Smoky Hill. Captain West, of the Seventh Cavalry, and possessed of great experience with Indians, is firmly of the opinion that the Indians have gone south of the Arkansas, to the Cimmaron crossing. He considers their move this far north as a stratagem to mislead us. His opinion is based upon representations made to him at Dodge during the winter, by a chief, that such a plan was contemplated.

My horses have stood the march very well.

Respectfully submitted.

G. A. CUSTER,

Lieutenant Colonel Seventh Cavalry, Brevet Major General.

Lieutenant THOMAS B. WEIR,

Acting Assistant Adjutant General, District Upper Arkansas.

CAMP OF THE SEVENTH CAVALRY,

Downer's Station, Smoky Hill,

Wednesday, April 17, 1867—9.30 p. m.

Leaving my camp on Walnut Creek last evening at 7.20 p. m., I reached the Smoky Hill River at 3.30 this morning, after a march of a fraction over twenty-one miles. I struck the Smoky Hill thirteen miles west of this station, and reached this point at about 5 p. m., where I am now encamped. Upon my arrival here I ascertained from the people belonging to the Overland Stage Company the following: Indians, believed to be Sioux, and others not known, have been crossing this line, going north, since yesterday morning; most of them, small bands, have crossed from thirty to forty miles east of this station. It is expected that all travel will cease on this route, owing to the depredations of the Indians. The latter have begun their long promised attacks. They yesterday attacked Lookout Station, which is the third east of this one, and first this side of Hays. They killed and burned the three men employed at the station; also burned the station and hay, and run off eighteen horses and four mules. They scalped one of the men before burning them. They also robbed the station west of Lookout. The men of the overland route are leaving their stations. Three stages are due from the west, and but one stage from the east has passed in four days. I am informed that the opinion prevails east of Lookout Station that all the stations west of that have been attacked and destroyed. This opinion is incorrect. A few Indians were seen on the high bluffs several miles east of this station about 3 p. m. There is no doubt but that the depredations committed at Lookout were by some of the same Indians

who deserted their lodges on Pawnee Fork, and whose trail I followed until they broke up into small bands. It is the opinion here (Downer's) that the Indians are now on their return to the Platte, and that a portion of them at least are a part of those connected with the Phil. Kearney massacre. The attack of the Indians upon the stations of the overland company have been threatened and expected all winter; the attack has been made, however, sooner than expected, as it had been fixed "when grass came up" by the Indians. In view of the developments of to-day, I intend to march at 3 a. m. in the morning in the direction of Hays, if I can discover any prominent trail. I will leave my train to proceed to Hays under escort of the Harker squadron, while with the other three squadrons I will endeavor to overtake the Indians. If I succeed in the latter I shall treat them as enemies at once. I will go to Hays for supplies. Failing to receive further instructions, I shall in due time set out for Dodge. If this command is to return to Hays immediately from Dodge, I would suggest that an order be sent me by Delawares to remain in this vicinity, or rather in the vicinity of Hays, with a view to affording protection to this route. If dispatches are sent to me I would recommend that they be borne by Delawares.

Respectfully submitted.

G. A. CUSTER,

Lieutenant Colonel Seventh Cavalry, Brevet Major General.

Lieutenant T. B. WEIR,

Acting Assistant Adjutant General,

District of the Upper Arkansas.

HEADQU'RS DEP'T OF THE MISSOURI, IN THE FIELD,

Camp at Indian Village,

Pawnee Forks, Kansas, April 19, 1867.

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that we utterly destroyed the Sioux and Cheyenne village this morning. What property could not be burned, such as tools, &c., we carried off.

I inclose a list of the property found in the camps, the list having been made after a careful inspection by Brevet Major General Davidson, acting inspector general of the department.

The old man and the old woman (Sioux) left in the camp, and the young girl found in the Cheyenne camp, will be taken to Fort Dodge. I shall leave here for that post in the morning.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

Major General Commanding.

Lieutenant General W. T. SHERMAN,

Commanding Military Division of the Missouri,

St. Louis, Missouri.

List of the property found in the camps.

Tribes.	Lodges.	Buffalo robes.	Saddles.	Travestons.	Head mats.	Axes.	Kettles.	Fry pans.	Tin cups.	Tin pans.	Whetstones.	Sacks paint.	Water kegs.	Ovens.	Grubbing hoes.	Coffee mills.	Lariat ropes.	Chains.	Parfleches.	Curry combs.	Coffee pots.	Hoes.	Reeching irons.	Horn spoons.
Sioux	140	420	239	197	145	142	141	43	216	179	12	70	63	5	32	15	280	51	150	4	59	24	42	94
Cheyenne	111	522	197	238	142	49	49	34	134	152	18	142	35	2	9	13	164	78	144	11	8	92	39	55
Total	251	942	436	435	287	191	190	77	350	331	30	212	98	7	41	28	444	129	293	15	67	46	81	149

Tribes.	Crowbars.	Brass kettles.	Hammers.	Stew pans.	Drawing knives.	Spades.	Bridles.	Pitchforks.	Tea kettles.	Spoons.	Knives.	Pickaxes.	Swords.	Bayonet.	U. S. Mail bag.	Stone mallets.	Lances.	Wooden spoons.	Door mats.	Hawhide ropes.	Meat stones.	Flyes.	Scythes.	Meat skewers.
Sioux	15	54	11	4	9	20	8	3	3	25	6	4	1	1	1	61	1	19	140					
Cheyenne	12	19	6	4	4	5	11	5	12	65	9	6				13		14	111	48	22	8	4	7
Total	27	73	17	8	13	25	19	8	15	90	15	10	1	1	1	74	1	33	251	48	22	8	4	7

REMARKS.—About twenty-five lodges were removed by the Indians when they vacated the village. Four ponies were found loose in the camp.

JOHN W. DAVIDSON,
Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Major General,
Acting Inspector General, Department of the Missouri.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, IN THE FIELD,
Camp No. 15, Fauces Fort, April 18, 1867.

Official copy respectfully furnished for the information of the Lieutenant General commanding military division of the Missouri
WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major General United States Army, Commanding.

CAMP OF THE SEVENTH UNITED STATES CAVALRY,
Near Fort Hays, Kansas, April 19, 1867.

I have the honor to make the following report: My last dispatch was written from Downer's Station, dated the 17th instant, and sent by a corporal and five men, guided by a Delaware. I marched from Downer's at 5 a. m. on the 18th, and reached Lookout Station at 3 p. m., having marched thirty-five miles. I should have marched further, but desired to halt and encamp at Lookout Station, to obtain, if possible, satisfactory evidence regarding the massacre of the three men belonging to the station, and of the destruction of the station, &c. I was the first of the command to reach the station, and found the station-house, stable, and hay-stack a pile of ashes, a few pieces of timber being still burning. The bodies of the three murdered men were lying near the ruins. It appears a party of men had been to the station from the next station east, (Big Creek,) and attempted to bury them, but from a lack of implements, or through fear, had merely covered them with some poles; the wolves had uncovered them and eaten a considerable portion of their flesh from their legs. I caused them to be buried near the station with as much care as the circumstances would permit; but before doing so had one of the medical officers of the command examine the bodies. They were so horribly burned as scarcely recognizable; the hair was singed from their heads; the skin and flesh burned from their breasts and arms, and their intestines torn out, (not by the wolves, however, as they could only reach their legs.) I failed, as did the Delaware Indians, to discover the slightest clue as to what tribe committed the act. Nothing supposed to have belonged to an Indian was to be found. All the stock had been taken. I learned at Stony Hollow Station the following facts not stated in my last dispatch:

On Monday, about eight hundred Indians crossed the road within five hundred yards of the station, going due north. They halted near the station two or three hours, and endeavored to gain admittance, but were kept out. They then ran off four mules which had been left outside of the stable; one got away and ran back, but the Indians failing to retake it, killed it by shooting; they also fired a few shots into the station. They were stripped and painted, had their bows strung, and seemed desirous of fighting. There were quite a number of squaws with this party. The Indians were Sioux, Pawnees, and Cheyennes; at least, they represented themselves as such. At the station east of Stormy Hollow Station, a party of about seventy-five Indians halted on their way north. None but the chiefs were permitted to come near the station; of these there were four believed to be Sioux, and named White Clay, Turkey Egg, Bull Knife, and Big Horse. Two or three of these chiefs had papers signed at Laramie last fall by some officer, name not remembered; the papers represented them as good Indians. These chiefs, in order to gain admittance, told the station-keepers that they had just "been down to the Arkansas and made a treaty with General Hancock, and they and the soldiers were now good friends." I learned of other parties crossing toward the north at other points; two heavy trails were seen, but being two days old, and I, having but sufficient forage to carry me to this post, did not deem it advisable to follow. A party of Indians, twenty-seven in number, passed toward the north, a few miles east of this post, yesterday; they ran off some stock belonging to a working party on the Pacific railroad. All parties residing on this line of travel are firmly of the opinion that the Indians have gone north to the Platte. Gayen, the half-breed guide, is of the same opinion, unless they have halted in the fork of the Solomon, some forty-

five miles north of this post, or gone to Beaver Creek. He thinks the Cheyennes have joined the Sioux, and have gone to the encampment of the latter, supposed to be located on the streams I have mentioned. My intention, when learning that all the Indians had gone north, was to leave here at dark to-night with the fighting and serviceable portion of my command, leaving all wagons and worn-out horses at this post, and, with forage and rations carried on the saddle, march by daylight to-morrow morning to the point near Solomon Fork, forty-five miles distant, where the half-breed supposed they might be, and, if possible, effect a surprise. But in executing this plan I find an insuperable obstacle, and one, too, that will probably surprise the major general commanding the district as much as it did myself. I find that there is not a pound of forage at this post intended for this expedition, and belonging to the post there is but little over one day's forage for the animals of my command. This I will take and make last as long as possible, but the condition in which I am placed is embarrassing in the extreme. Kincade, the guide, reached here about half an hour ago; he was nearly worn out with fatigue. Lieutenant Sheldon, of the artillery, who started from your camp with him, became exhausted from fatigue, and had to remain at Downer's, fifty-eight miles from this point. He expects to come down on the next stage, but there has been no stage from the west for four days, although three are at Monuments, and expected hourly. Lieutenant Sheldon retained the dispatches sent by the major general commanding the district, believing it to be his duty to deliver them to me in person rather than to intrust them to Kincade. The latter brought me nothing but the letter of the major general commanding, which had inclosed the dispatches now in Lieutenant Sheldon's possession; also a brief note from the latter, acquainting me with the fact that he had important dispatches for me, but did not hint at their nature, nor what is expected of me. From the letter of the general commanding the district referred to above, I can readily infer that the presence of this command is desired elsewhere, and this is what renders my position not only embarrassing but mortifying. I am here with but one day's forage, and that obtained by depriving this post of every grain. To attempt to march my command across this country with this limited amount of forage—the grazing being of but little consequence—I consider impracticable, and, if attempted, would cause the loss of a large proportion of the animals of the command, and unfit the remainder for duty for a long period to come. I have, therefore, followed what I deemed the only practicable course. I have dispatched a courier, (Wild Bill,) mounted upon a fresh mule obtained from this post, to Fort Harker, with a letter to the commanding officer to forward me, with all possible haste, four days' forage for my command, using the Fort Harker post-train to transport it. I represented my situation, and urged that nothing be omitted to hasten the arrival of the forage. Wild Bill will probably reach Harker by daylight to-morrow morning. Allowing them until noon to load and start the train, the forage can, and probably will, reach here by four o'clock p. m. day after to-morrow, 21st. In that case I will march by 7 p. m. to join you. I will cross Pawnee Fork at the point at which I left you encamped, in case I find you have left. If any dispatches are sent to me, the party bearing them should number at least eight or ten. I would suggest that two or more Delawares be sent with them, as they understand best how to avoid hostile Indians. In case the dispatch-bearers should reach this post after my departure, I will leave directions with the post commander how and where I may be found. The guide, Kincade, can give you an account of his journey

here. I believe him to be a deserving man. I shall exert myself to my utmost ability to join you as soon as possible, in accordance with the directions of the major general commanding the district. At the same time, it is with regret that I turn from the pursuit of the Indians who have just gone north, and who are the perpetrators of the massacre at Lookout Station, and other depredations. I feel that, if we cannot overtake them now, in the present famished condition of their ponies, it will be a hopeless task to undertake it after the grass has strengthened them. Had I been able to march north, as I proposed, in pursuit, Gayere, the half-breed guide, is of the impression that he could find the camp of the Indians. Being prevented from executing this plan, I had induced the guide, who is opposed to going alone, to find the camp, return, and conduct me to it, I hoping to obtain forage by the time he returned. For rendering this service I promised him one hundred dollars, provided I reached their camp. The arrival of Kincade, however, induced me to suspend the sending of Gayere until I heard further from you. I trust the situation, and the manner in which my feet are tied, will be duly considered.

Respectfully submitted.

G. A. CUSTER,
Lieutenant Colonel Seventh Cavalry, and
Brevet Major General U. S. Army, Commanding Regiment.

Lieutenant THOMAS B. WEIR,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General
District of the Upper Arkansas.

P. S.—I have marched one hundred and fifty-four miles in four days and a half, being an average of about thirty-five miles per day.

Lookout Station was burned and the men massacred on Monday, the 15th, which clears those Indians who were at Pawnee Fork the day of our arrival from the charge of being present at the murder. I am confident, however, that the act was committed with their knowledge and approval, which accounts for their hasty flight.

G. A. C., B. M. G.

HEADQ'RS DEP'T OF THE MISSOURI, IN THE FIELD,
Camp No. 17, on south branch of Pawnee Fork,
northeast of Fort Dodge, 33½ miles from
Indian Village, April 21, 1867.

GENERAL: I inclose a dispatch from General Custer to General Smith. (in my camp,) received at 12 o'clock last night, and my orders to General Smith for General Custer, which were sent at 6 o'clock this a. m. It is a matter of great regret that the forage was not at Fort Hays, which I had ordered there two months since. Indeed, I was assured by my chief quartermaster when General Custer left our camp that he would find eight or ten days' supplies there. My orders to General Custer were based upon that assertion. The fact that Hays was the last place I proposed going to, and the long continued freshet in the streams creating many difficulties, caused, I presume, the delay.

As General Custer would have to delay a day or two at Fort Hays for forage before he could start to join me, and as while waiting for him at Fort Dodge we would be eating up the supplies intended for our movements south, I have concluded to let him remain on the Smoky Hill to re-establish the mail route, and to pursue some of the Indian trails reported by him.

These Indians may be on Solomon's Fork still. There will be much damage done the settlements, I fear, unless General Custer pushes them rapidly to the Platte. They might be intercepted on that river, possibly, if there are troops there adequate to the occasion. I do not think they can keep up their late pace long with the present condition of the grass. It is now only sprouting.

The ground has a greenish tinge in the valley where it was burned over last fall, but there is no grass there for animals, and no appearance of it on the highlands.

I shall go to Dodge, and if I can use the Kiowas and Comanches there, well; if not, I may go south for a few days, so far as may be warranted by the condition of my supplies. It may be that I will have to establish the Sante Fé mail route.

General Custer thinks that the Indians who committed the outrages on the Smoky Hill are not those who remained in the village when we arrived at it. He left on Monday morning, the 15th, at 5 a. m. The last Indians to leave the village started at 10 or 11 the night before, and all had gone but a rear guard of warriors at 3 p. m. of the day when we encamped near it, and it is very probable that a good many left the previous night. The depredation occurred on the 15th. It is, from the Indian village to Donner's Station, by the direct route, about forty-two miles; from the same point, in a direct line to Lookout Station, where the outrage was committed, is about fifty miles, so that it is possible that even the latest to leave the village might have been of the party who were at Lookout Station, although it does not seem to me to be of much importance, for I am satisfied that the Indian village was a nest of conspirators.

I think that all of the bands of Sioux and Cheyennes reputed friendly, near the Platte, will prove to be disaffected to the extent that all of the young men will be hostile to us, if they are not so now. Cannot those who remain in their camps be placed near some military post as a guarantee for their truth, and as hostages for their relatives? I can then fight with safety all Indians between the Arkansas and Platte. I did not reach Dodge to-day, finding that there was a great deal of wind and dust, which was trying, upon the infantry especially. We will be there to-morrow.

Our expressman to General Custer on the Smoky Hill reports that he was fired at by the Indians on the 18th and 19th, and chased for twenty miles. The quarrymen from Fort Dodge, near this camp, were chased by Indians while they were hunting buffalo near the quarry about a week since, and were driven to their camp. One of the expressmen also states that he was fired upon while going to Larned a few nights since.

I can meet you at Fort Harker on the 10th of May if you will be there. You can address me at Fort Hays for that purpose.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,

Major General United States Army, Commanding.

Lieutenant General W. T. SHERMAN,
*Commanding Military Division of the Missouri,
Saint Louis, Missouri.*

P. S.—I also inclose herewith a copy of instructions from General Smith to General Custer of this date.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT OF THE MISSOURI, IN THE FIELD,
*Camp No. 16, eight miles south of Middle Branch of Pawnee
Fork, on the road from Indian Village to Fort Dodge, nineteen
miles from Indian Village, April 21, 1867—1 o'clock a. m.*

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that dispatches were received at these headquarters (transmitted by you) about one hour since from General Custer.

It is a matter of supreme regret, and a great injury to the public service, that a supply of grain was not found by General Custer when he reached Fort Hays. Sufficient and timely orders were given by me in this matter, and I was assured by Captain G. W. Bradley, chief quartermaster of this expedition, that there was eight or ten days' supply of forage at that post for the entire command; otherwise we could have sent more with him.

According to the chief quartermaster of the expedition, General Custer started from the Indian village, on Pawnee Fork, on the 15th instant, with four days' forage from the morning of that day.

General Custer states in a postscript to his communication of the 19th that the Indians who were encamped at Pawnee Fork are exonerated from being actually engaged in the massacre of Lookout Station, on the Smoky Hill, which occurred on the 16th instant, for the reason that they could not have been there at that time.

Advanced parties from Pawnee Fork might have been there, however, as some of the chiefs sent us word while we were encamped at Fort Larned that the reason that a portion of them did not come in to meet us there was because some of their young men were off hunting buffalo. They could therefore readily have been on the Smoky Hill at the time of the massacre.

Pawnee Killer (Sioux chief) also told us, when he was in our camp on the 13th instant, that some of the young men were out hunting buffalo. But at any rate, there was sufficient time for them to have reached the Smoky Hill from the Indian village, after we arrived there, in season to have committed the murders and burning at Lookout Station, as we know that the main body of them evacuated the village at least twelve hours previous to General Custer's leaving.

As to the matter of forage, it is surprising that there was so small an amount at Fort Hays, considering the fact that there was a company of cavalry regularly stationed there until about twelve days since, aside from any supply for this expedition.

I am perfectly satisfied with General Custer's movements. He has exercised sound discretion in not returning to join us at Pawnee Fork or at Fort Dodge. He can continue his operations north, (except at the headwaters of the Republican, where there are believed to be some friendly bands of Sioux and northern Cheyennes,) but can pursue the Indians there in case he is following a trail, or in case he has later information than we have which would warrant him doing so.

He can protect the mail route on the Smoky Hill, if the stages are running, or, if the company is disposed to start them again, by sending infantry guards in the coaches, or other guards, if he deems it expedient.

He should communicate with Captain Keogh to protect the mail route for a certain distance on either side of Fort Wallace. The commanding officer at Fort Harker should be instructed to deflect all grain or subsistence to Fort Hays (General Custer specifying which) that may be coming from Fort Harker to the Arkansas, until he has a sufficient reserve supply for, say, fifteen days. General Custer should, if possible, send a discreet officer to see that this is done.

We will probably be at Fort Hays in about ten days. The object of our expedition required us to show as much force as possible to the Kiowas and Comanches, but this is now defeated to a great extent by the failure of the quartermaster's department to have a sufficient supply of forage at Fort Hays, and by new events which have arisen.

I shall still, with this command and the cavalry at Fort Dodge, go south of the Arkansas, and endeavor to make a coalition with the Comanches and Kiowas against the hostile Indians between the Arkansas and the Platte; that is, unless we can meet those tribes at Fort Dodge and accomplish the matter there.

Please tell General Custer to exercise his discretion, as he has done heretofore, with the knowledge and advices he has, and he will be sustained; and also instruct him to give orders on the Smoky Hill route until you reach there.

I expect to make a march of two days or more toward Bluff Creek, south of the Arkansas, and then to strike for Fort Larned.

Our communications with General Custer hereafter, as a rule, will be by way of Larned and Hays.

I have ordered a supply of clothing and camp equipage to Fort Hays. If it has been sent as directed by me, it will enable General Custer to draw his supplies from that point.

You can inform General Custer that we will be at Dodge to-day or to-morrow, and that we have utterly destroyed the Indian village at Pawnee Fork.

Lieutenant Sheldon should by all means have sent his dispatches from you to General Custer by the scout, Kincaid, and General Custer should be notified that they were written before the new developments of outrages committed by the Indians at Lookout Station were received from him.

I am surprised that Lieutenant Sheldon exercised so little discretion, particularly as he must have known that Kincaid has been trusted by you as a messenger.

It is war against the Cheyennes and Sioux, between the Arkansas and Platte, save some few small bands on the headwaters of the Republican, who may not be complicated, at least until we hear of further developments concerning them.

Two of our Delawares, with one or two good messengers, (Colonel Bradley, chief quartermaster of the expedition, has them,) with an escort of four or six dragoons, can be sent to General Custer to-morrow morning with your orders to him.

I am, general, very respectfully, &c.,

W. S. HANCOCK,
Major General Commanding.

Brevet Major General A. J. SMITH,
Commanding District of the Upper Arkansas.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT UPPER ARKANSAS, IN THE FIELD,
Camp between Pawnee Fork and Upper Dodge, April 21, 1867.

GENERAL: Your communication of the 19th instant is received. Your course is approved by these and department headquarters. The information relating to forage at Fort Hays furnished you was based upon the representations of the chief quartermaster of the expedition, and your not finding it is a matter of surprise and regret.

By general field orders No. 12 you are temporarily assigned to command from Harker, west, on the Smoky Hill route. This order is not to be construed as confining you to that line. You are to act as you deem best from the information in your possession. If not otherwise employed, give such assistance as you may be able in re-establishing the stage line. For this purpose infantry may perhaps be used to advantage inside the coaches.

Direct the commanding officers of posts as to the part they are to perform in this matter. An order has been forwarded to the commanding officer at Fort Harker to fill your order for supplies for fifteen days. Any forage which may arrive there is to be turned over to you, even though en route for the Arkansas. Send a good officer to Harker to look after it.

Clothing, camp, and garrison equipage have been ordered to Fort Hays, and on their arrival will be subject to your orders. War is to be waged against the Sioux and Cheyenne Indians between the Arkansas and Platte, excepting some small bands near the headwaters of the Republican, concerning which further developments are to be awaited.

Lieutenant Sheldon should have forwarded the dispatches by Kincaid, who had proved himself trusty. The dispatches were, however, written previous to the receipt of your report concerning the outrages committed. Communications will be sent, as a rule, via Larned and Hays.

By command of Brevet Major General A. J. Smith :

T. B. WEIR,

First Lieut. 7th Cavalry, Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Brevet Major General G. A. CUSTER,

Lieutenant Colonel 7th U. S. Cavalry.

Official copy :

T. B. WEIR,

First Lieut. 7th Cavalry, Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT OF THE MISSOURI, IN THE FIELD,
On South Branch of Pawnee Fork, April 21, 1867.

Official :

W. G. MITCHELL,

Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, May 22, 1867.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the troops composing the recent expedition to the plains, which I commanded in person.

It was the intention of the lieutenant general commanding the military division of the Missouri, and of myself, to have commenced the movement not later than the 1st of March; but owing to impassable roads, high waters, and the consequent difficulty of placing supplies of subsistence and forage at points where they were required, it was found to be impracticable to get the troops in motion before the 22d day of March, on which date battery B, Fourth United States Artillery, proceeded from this point to Fort Riley by rail, and was followed on the 24th by six companies of the Thirty-seventh United States Infantry to

the same point, where they joined four companies of the Seventh United States Cavalry, and one company of the Thirty-seventh United States Infantry. The whole force available for the expedition, about fourteen hundred men, was then concentrated at Fort Riley, save two squadrons and one company of the Seventh United States Cavalry, one squadron of which joined when the expedition reached Fort Harker, (the company joined at Fort Larned,) and the other squadron at Fort Dodge. I arrived at Fort Riley on the 25th of March; and on the 26th issued an order directing Brevet Major General Smith, Colonel Seventh United States Cavalry, commanding the district in which the movements were to take place, to give the necessary instructions for the movements of the troops in the field. On the same day an order was issued directing the troops to march toward Fort Harker.

It may be well to state here, that the instructions concerning the objects of the expedition received by me from the lieutenant general commanding the military division of the Missouri, which were conveyed in his letter of March 14th, (copy inclosed marked A,) directed me, among other matters, to forego the demands which it had been my intention to make upon certain tribes, especially upon the Cheyennes, for murders and depredations which had been committed by members of that tribe upon the whites. These matters were to be left in the hands of the Indian agents, and I was instructed so to inform them. I transmit copies of letters herewith, (marked B, and C, and C,) in which I gave Colonels Leavenworth and Wynkoop the required notification. I was authorized to go among the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, Apaches, and Comanches, within the limits of this department, to make a display of force to them, to notify them that if they wished for war they could have it, and to explain to them fully that hereafter they must keep off the routes of travel—railroads and other roads; and that all depredations and molestation of travelers must cease forthwith. I was also empowered to arrest any offenders of the tribes above named who should be designated by their agents as being guilty of offenses against the laws; and to explain to the Indians and impress upon their minds the fact that all threatening of our military posts by them, verbally or by messengers or otherwise, must cease at once or war would ensue.

In pursuance of these instructions, I marched directly from Fort Riley to Fort Harker, arriving at that post on the 1st day of April, and remaining there until April 3d, when the command moved to Fort Larned, on the stage route by way of Zarah, reaching the former post on the 7th of April.

Colonel J. H. Leavenworth, United States Indian agent for the Comanches and Kiowas, joined me at Zarah and accompanied me. At Larned, I met Colonel E. W. Wynkoop, United States Indian agent for the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Apaches of the plains, who informed me that he had sent runners to the chiefs of his agency, asking them to meet me at Larned on the 10th of April, requesting me at the same time to remain at that post until they came in. I acceded to this proposition the more readily as I desired to rest the troops, and wished to have a thorough inspection made of Fort Larned before leaving that post.

On the day on which the command arrived at Fort Larned four Sioux came into our camp. One of them had a paper from Colonel Henry E. Maynadier, stating that they were friendly Ogallallas, and had permission to remain on Horse Creek, a tributary of the North Platte. I learned from them that they were encamped with a portion of their people on Pawnee Fork, about thirty miles above Fort Larned. It was ascertained also that the Cheyennes were encamped at the same point,

their villages being together. Slim Face, an old Cheyenne chief, now on the retired list, but still a man of importance in the tribe as a counsellor, visited my headquarters the same evening for the purpose of seeing the Cheyenne boy, Wilson Graham—a prisoner saved from the Sand Creek massacre—whom I had with me for the purpose of delivery to his relatives.

On the 9th of April, while the command was encamped near Fort Larned, a furious storm, accompanied by a heavy gale from the northeast, occurred, and continued without intermission until about 10 o'clock that night. Most fortunately we were in camp when the storm commenced, and no men were lost, which would almost surely have been the case had we been on the march on the open prairies; for at times the snow was so blinding that it was extremely difficult to move from one point to another in camp. Our animals were saved from perishing by issuing to them a double ration of corn. Not one was lost. The snow fell eight inches deep, by accurate measurement.

On account of the storm, the council which was to have been held with the Cheyennes on the 10th of April was deferred until the weather should become more favorable. On the morning of the 11th I was informed by Colonel E. W. Wynkoop, United States Indian agent, that the Cheyennes and Sioux, who were encamped on Pawnee Fork, were about starting in to Larned, but were deterred by a herd of buffalo appearing near their camp, which they had stopped to hunt. Although I thought this circumstance suspicious, and not sufficiently important to warrant the Indians in not keeping their engagement with me more promptly, I concluded to wait another day before marching toward them. On the evening of the 12th of April, after my orders had been given to march the next morning, Tall Bull and White Horse, two Cheyenne chiefs, accompanied by ten or twelve other Indians of less importance, arrived in camp from the village on Pawnee Fork, and requested a conference with me. I assented, and at a "talk" held at my headquarters the same evening, gave them my views quite freely in reference to the course intended to be pursued toward the Indians, and what they were expected to do, &c., in future; telling them, in the commencement of my remarks, that we were not there to make war, but that we were ready then to fight any Indians who wished for war. I also informed them that I had expected to have seen many more of their chiefs and people at Fort Larned, and that as so small a number of them had come in, I would march to their village the next day, where I could see them all. The Cheyenne boy, Wilson Graham, was shown to them, but was not recognized as belonging to any bands north of the Arkansas. They supposed him to be a member of Black Kettle's band, which was then in Texas. (I left the boy the next day at Larned, when I marched from that post, in charge of the commanding officer, with instructions to deliver him to his relatives when they came for him.) Tall Bull replied to me very briefly, stating that he disclaimed all intention of hostilities toward the whites; that the roads were all free for travelers, &c., and concluded by stating that he would have no more to say to me at his village than he had said there. (I append a copy of the talk in full, marked D.)

The following morning, (April 13,) the command moved from Fort Larned by a road leading up Pawnee Fork, and encamped on that stream twenty-one and one-third miles above that post. During the day we observed several small parties of Indians ahead of us, moving in the direction of their villages. They fired the grass for several miles below their encampment with a view of delaying our march, or of pre-

venting us from camping near them. We threw a bridge, however, over the stream and moved on, when shortly afterward we came up with Pawnee Killer, a chief of the Sioux, accompanied by four or five warriors, Sioux and Cheyennes. Pawnee Killer informed me that his people were encamped with the Cheyennes only a few miles further on, and stated that they would remain in camp until we came up to have a talk. White Horse (Cheyenne chief) and several others also joined us about this time, and it was arranged that they should remain in our camp during the night, and the next morning all of the chiefs from the villages were to come to my headquarters for a conference. I had received a report concerning Pawnee Killer from General Augur before leaving Fort Leavenworth, stating that he was friendly, and had gone down from Beaver Creek to attend a council of the Cheyennes, and would report the proceedings of the council to him (General Augur) when he returned. I informed Pawnee Killer through the interpreter that I had had a good report of him from General Augur, and intimated to him that I wished to have an interview with him after the conference with the chiefs on the succeeding day. I relate these facts now concerning Pawnee Killer, as his treacherous conduct the next day and night surprised me more than that of the Cheyenne chiefs, in whom I had but little confidence, especially since they had shown bad faith in their engagement to meet me at Fort Larned. Early on the morning of the 14th of April Pawnee Killer left my camp for the purpose, he said, of bringing in the Sioux and Cheyenne chiefs to the appointed conference. I had designated 9 o'clock as the hour for the interview. At 9.30 a. m. Bull Bear, Cheyenne chief, came in and reported that the chiefs were on their way to my camp. I informed him, as they could not come in at once, I would march up the stream nearer to their village, and would see them after we had encamped for the night. I could not have spoken to them at all events, as it was blowing a heavy gale, which would have prevented us from hearing what might have been said. To this Bull Bear assented. We accordingly marched up the stream at 11 a. m., but had gone but a few miles when we perceived a large body of Indians, several hundred in number, approaching us in line. Our troops formed a hurried front, and when we were within a few hundred yards of each other I halted the troops and directed the Indians to halt also. I then invited the chiefs to an interview, and rode forward to meet them between the lines, accompanied by General Smith, General Custer, and a few other officers. Roman Nose, (bearing a white flag,) Bull Bear, White Horse, Grey Beard, and Medicine Wolf advanced on the part of the Cheyennes, and Pawnee Killer, Bad Wound, Tall Bear, The Bear that Walks under the Ground, Left Hand, Little Bear, and Little Bull on the part of the Sioux. When we met the chiefs I asked them if they came there to fight, stating that we were ready then to commence. They replied hastily, professing great friendship for us, and stating that they did not desire war, and did not wish to fight. I then informed them that we would move on toward their village and encamp near it, but would give directions that no soldiers should be permitted to enter their camp or to molest them in any manner whatever. We then separated, having made an engagement by which the chiefs were to come to my headquarters for the purpose of holding a council as soon as my camp was pitched. The chiefs appeared to be exceedingly nervous during the interview, and it was observed from our line that many of their warriors, especially the dismounted ones, deserted their front as soon as our troops came in sight, and moved off rapidly up the stream toward their encampment. The command followed in the direction the Indians had taken, and after

a march of ten and one-half miles from our camp of yesterday, we approached their villages, which were found to be situated in a beautiful grove on the north fork of Pawnee. We encamped within one-half mile of their villages, which we found to contain about three hundred lodges, Sioux and Cheyennes. I immediately ordered guards to be placed, surrounding our camp, and prohibited all persons of my command from approaching the villages, unless by special instructions. Some loose ponies belonging to the Indians were grazing near us when we arrived there; we collected them and sent them to their camp. Soon after our tents were pitched Roman Nose, Bull Bear, Grey Beard, and Medicine Wolf, (Cheyennes,) came to my headquarters from the village and informed me that upon our approach their women and children had fled, being terrified by the presence of the troops, and having the Chivington massacre still fresh in their minds. The Sioux, men and women, had also made off. I stated to them that all who had abandoned their villages must immediately return; that no harm was intended to them, but that I would hold their camp responsible in case they ran away during the night and left it in my hands. The chiefs said that they could bring their people back if they had horses to pursue them, but their own ponies were so poor and weak that they could not overtake them. I then directed two horses to be furnished them for that purpose, and arranged with the chiefs present before they left my camp that Mr. Guerrier, a half-breed Cheyenne and interpreter in the government service, who was at my headquarters, should remain in the villages during the night, with instructions to report every two hours as to whether there were any movements among the Indians, and especially whether any of them were leaving their camp. With this understanding the chiefs last named left my camp, assuring me that it was their intention to bring those of their people who had fled back to the villages during the night, and to meet me at a conference the following day. The chiefs returned to their camp about 7 o'clock p. m., Mr. Guerrier accompanying them. At 9.30 p. m. Guerrier came back to my headquarters and reported that when he left their village all of the chiefs and warriors remaining there were saddling up to leave, and that they evidently did not intend to return, as they were packing up whatever articles they could carry with them, and many of them were cutting and otherwise destroying their lodges which they were about to abandon.

Upon receipt of this intelligence, I immediately instructed General Smith to send General Custer, with a portion of the Seventh United States Cavalry, to surround their villages, and, if practicable, to prevent their departure. The infantry and artillery were ordered to parade under arms, in case there should be any resistance on the part of the Indians. It being a bright moonlight night, General Custer was enabled to move promptly and rapidly, but arrived at the village too late to oppose the escape of the Indians.

This conduct on their part (Sioux and Cheyennes) convinced me that the reason why they abandoned their villages and property, and would not remain and meet us in council, was that they felt guilty on account of past offenses; that they intended to make war, and that the Sioux had come down from the north to the Cheyenne village to conspire with them there against the whites; and that, most probably, they were a portion of those Sioux who had been engaged in the recent troubles in the north, and were keeping south to avoid being called to account for their depredations and outrages north of the Platte. I therefore determined to pursue them and capture them if practicable; and, to effect that object, directed General Smith to prepare a force of cavalry.

under General Custer, to take their trail at early dawn the succeeding morning. Accompanied by General Smith, I visited the village the next day, and found that when the Indians had deserted it they had left one old man (Sioux) who was unable to travel, and a little girl, probably eight or nine years of age, said to be partly white, who was found in the Cheyenne camp. This child had been brutally outraged before the Indians left the village, and was discovered by some of our officers in a pitiable condition of suffering and destitution. She was cared for at once by us, and was afterward left at Fort Dodge, under charge of the commanding officer there, together with the Sioux before mentioned, and an old Sioux woman who was subsequently discovered near the Indian camp.

At 5 o'clock a. m. of the 15th of April General Custer started in pursuit of the Indians, with four squadrons of the Seventh United States Cavalry. He found their trail a short distance from the village, and followed it rapidly in the direction of Walnut Creek, where he was so close upon them that he found their fires still burning and some of their ponies loaded and packed and tied to trees, which they had been too hard pressed to carry off with them, with many other evidences of their hasty flight. Our cavalry followed them closely, their trail crossing Walnut Creek and leading along its left bank toward its headwaters. Finding that he was gaining upon them rapidly, and learning from his Delaware scouts that they had seen small parties of Sioux or Cheyennes (evidently the rear guard) in advance of him, General Custer decided to leave his wagons containing forage and ammunition to follow, guarded by a squadron of cavalry, and pushed on with his remaining force, hoping to overtake them before nightfall. The Indians, finding themselves hotly pressed, broke into many small bands and separated, taking different directions; our cavalry following the main trail, however, which led in the general direction of Walnut Creek, and continued on it until about 5 p. m., when the trail became so small as to be scarcely perceptible. Having then marched over thirty-five miles continuously, except while watering, the troops then halted and encamped on the headwaters of Walnut Creek until 4 a. m. on the morning of the 16th, when they again marched in pursuit, following the valley of a small stream which lay in the direction of some smokes which had been seen the previous evening by the Delaware scouts, and where it was supposed they might find the Indians encamped or strike their trail. In this they were disappointed, however, and marched thirteen miles without discovering any signs whatever of the Indians. General Custer had now passed the source of the stream on which he had been moving, and was without water for his animals; and believed, from the information which he received from his guides that the Smoky Hill was too distant from where he was to march without water. He then decided to retrace his steps for a distance of nine miles to Walnut Creek, with the intention of pushing on to the Smoky Hill, where he conceived the Indians had gone, after his animals had rested, hoping to intercept them before they crossed that stream.

It was unfortunate that the information in the possession of General Custer concerning the country in which he was operating, and his distance from the Smoky Hill, was not more accurate. As it was, he was misled by his guides, upon whom he was forced to depend, and induced to make a retrograde march of nine miles for water, losing many hours of valuable time thereby, when it was definitely ascertained afterward that, by keeping directly on, he would have reached the Smoky Hill about fifteen miles from the point at which he turned back—probably as

soon as the Indians he was following—and might have prevented, by his close pursuit, the destruction of Lookout Station, and the killing and burning of the men there. He was delayed at Walnut Creek until 7 p. m. of the 16th, when he marched toward the Smoky Hill, striking that stream thirteen miles west of Downer's Station. He moved on to Downer's Station and encamped, learning upon his arrival there that Indians, believed to be Sioux, and others, (Cheyennes,) had been crossing the Smoky Hill in bands since the morning of the 16th of April; that they had attacked and captured Lookout Station, (first mail station west of Fort Hays,) killing the three men at the station and burning their bodies, burning the station-house and hay stored there, and carrying off with them eight horses and four mules. They also robbed the mail station west of Lookout. Great alarm and a general interruption of stage travel on the Smoky Hill had followed these outrages, which General Custer stated, in a dispatch dated April 17, were certainly committed by the Indians who abandoned their villages on Pawnee Fork. He marched from Downer's Station at 5 a. m. on the 18th of April toward Lookout Station, reaching the latter point at 3 p. m. of the same date, where he halted to obtain satisfactory evidence, if possible, in reference to the murder and burning of the three men there and the destruction of the station-house. He found the remains of the men lying near the ruins of the station-house, partly consumed by fire and partly eaten by wolves, but failed to obtain any clue to the tribe which had committed the outrage. General Custer then proceeded toward Fort Hays, and at Stony Hollow Station was informed that on Monday, the 16th of April, about eight hundred Indians had crossed the road within five hundred yards of the station, traveling north. This was evidently the main body from Pawnee Fork. They halted near Stony Hollow Station for several hours, and endeavored to gain admittance, but were prevented from so doing, when they ran off some stock belonging to the mail company, and fired some shots into the station-house before they left. They were all stripped and painted for war, had their bows strung, and seemed desirous of fighting. They stated themselves to be Sioux, Pawnees, and Cheyennes, but were doubtless all Sioux and Cheyennes. Another band, about seventy-five in number, had stopped at the station east of Stony Hollow and endeavored to gain admittance there, but were warned off. Some of them had papers signed by some officers at Fort Laramie last fall, (names not given,) stating that they were friendly Indians. They were, no doubt, Sioux, who had been at the village with the Cheyennes at Pawnee Fork. Some of the chiefs of this party informed the station keepers that they had just come from the Arkansas, where they had concluded a treaty with General Hancock. General Custer learned of other parties of Indians crossing the road to the north, and saw two heavy trails, but did not deem it expedient to follow them, on account of having only sufficient forage with him to carry his command to Fort Hays. He was now convinced that all of the Indians, or the great body of them from Pawnee Fork, had gone to the North Platte, unless they had halted on the Fork of the Solomon, about forty-five miles north of Hays, or on Beaver Creek. He therefore determined to push on to Hays, replenish his forage, and, taking only the serviceable portion of his command, make a forward movement from that point on the morning of the 20th, with forage and rations carried on the saddles, to the Solomon Fork, hoping there to effect a surprise of the Indians. This plan was, however, entirely frustrated, for, upon the arrival of General Custer at Fort Hays, he discovered that there was no forage there whatever for the expedition, and that the post supply was

barely sufficient for the animals of his command for one day. This unfortunate circumstance rendered fruitless General Custer's whole pursuit of the Indians, and compelled him to abandon his purpose, when he had good reasons to suppose that he would have overtaken them within the next forty-eight hours. He had marched with rapidity from Pawnee Fork, a distance of one hundred and fifty-four miles in four days, and would doubtless have come up with the Indians on the Solomon Fork or Beaver Creek, had he been enabled to make his intended movement from Hays. As it was, he was compelled to desist from the pursuit, and remain at Hays until forage could arrive from Harker, which he at once ordered up from that post.

It was a matter of the greatest surprise and regret to me when I ascertained that General Custer had been compelled to suspend his movements on account of there being no forage at Hays. I had given special instructions that a large supply should be placed at that post, to await the arrival of the expedition there, when we should go up to the Smoky Hill from the Arkansas; and had been informed by Captain G. W. Bradley, chief quartermaster of the expedition, before General Custer left Pawnee Fork, that there was at least eight days' forage at Hays for my entire command. Had I not believed that there was an ample supply of forage at Hays, I would have directed the cavalry to have carried a larger supply when it started from Pawnee Fork. After I had received the intelligence that there was then not sufficient forage at Hays for the cavalry, I directed that General Custer should continue his operations to the north as soon as he was enabled to do so, (except in the vicinity of the headwaters of the Republican, where it was understood that there were some bands of friendly Sioux and northern Cheyennes,) but authorized him to pursue other Indians there, in case he was following a trail or had information which would warrant him in doing so.

I also gave instructions that he should assume command of the line of the Smoky Hill, temporarily, (not restricting his movements to that line, however,) and take measures for the re-establishment and protection of the mail route.

In the meantime, I remained encamped (awaiting news from General Custer) with the infantry and artillery, and a small detachment of cavalry, on Pawnee Fork, near the Indian village, which I had had carefully guarded, permitting nothing whatever to be taken from it or destroyed. I felt called upon to burn the villages as a chastisement for the treachery practiced by the Indians toward us in case they did not return to it, but did not finally determine to do so until I learned of the outrages on the Smoky Hill. (See copy of report from General Custer, dated at Downer's Station, 9.30 p. m. April 17, 1867, marked A.) I then only awaited the events to be produced by General Custer's movements before carrying my intentions in this matter into execution. As soon, therefore, as I learned from General Custer that he was unable to pursue the Indians further, or to march down and join me at Pawnee Fork, (for want of forage,) and learned, in addition to the murders on the Smoky Hill, that the Indians have pursued and endeavored to kill my express men, I issued the order for the total destruction and removal of the villages, which took place on the morning of the 19th of April. (See copy of special field order No. 13 current series, headquarters Department of the Missouri, inclosed herewith, marked B.) About forty lodges were selected to be carried to Fort Dodge, for the purpose of issuing them to any Indian scouts whom we might be able to enlist in our service. All of the serviceable axes, camp kettles, hatchets, crowbars, &c., of which there were a great number, were ordered to be taken

up by the quartermaster's department as captured property. Everything else then remaining in the villages was entirely destroyed, including lodges, lodge poles, nearly one thousand buffalo robes, and a vast number of other articles of great value to the Indians, which it will be almost impossible for them to replace, at least for a long time. I transmit herewith a copy of an inventory of the property in the village when the Indians abandoned it, marked E.

Colonel E. W. Wynkoop, United States Indian agent, was in my camp (he had accompanied me from Fort Larned) at the time of the burning of the villages. I had explained to him my reasons for destroying them. They failed, however, to convince him of the propriety of doing so.

I had remained at the Indian villages awaiting dispatches from General Custer as long as my supplies would permit, and delayed for that purpose on Pawnee Fork until the morning of the 20th of April, when I had barely sufficient forage left to carry me to Fort Dodge, to which post I intended to march with the view of meeting the Indians south of the Arkansas—Kiowas, Arapahoes, and Comanches. We accordingly marched on the morning of the 20th of April from Pawnee Fork, moving directly across the prairie in the direction of Fort Dodge, as indicated by our maps, camping that night near some pools of good water between North and South Forks of Pawnee. On the following morning we were misled by our guides, and lost several hours, which prevented us from reaching Fort Dodge that day, but finally struck a road leading from some stone quarries to Fort Dodge, which we followed to south branch of Pawnee Fork, where we encamped, about twelve miles from Fort Dodge. On the morning of the 22d we marched to Dodge, reaching that post by 11 a. m. On my arrival there I was informed that on the 19th a party of Cheyennes (evidently runners from the north) had approached the Cimarron crossing, and were discovered skulking around the bivouac of a detachment of the Seventh United States Cavalry, which was at that point under the command of Major Wickliffe Cooper of that regiment. When the Indians were perceived, they were endeavoring to steal up to some herders who were in charge of the cattle of the command, and it is supposed they were not aware of the presence of the troops. Major Cooper directed Lieutenant Berry, Seventh United States Cavalry, with twenty men, to advance and demand their surrender, which was done through an interpreter. In reply, the Indians fired upon the troops. They were then attacked and pursued across the river, and six of them (all that were seen) were killed. One of our men was wounded and one horse was shot. The official reports in this matter were forwarded to headquarters military division of the Missouri by me while I was at Fort Dodge. Copies of same reports are also filed herewith, marked F.

We found some Kiowa Indians at Dodge awaiting our arrival for the purpose of having a conference. The chiefs present were, Kicking Bird and Stumbling Bear, with a few warriors of the tribe, among others, The Man that Moves, a brother of the late celebrated Kiowa chief, To-haw-son. I appointed the morning of the 23d of April at my headquarters for an interview with them, which took place accordingly. A copy of the talk which ensued is appended, marked G. During my remarks, among other subjects, I proposed the matter of the young men of the Kiowas, Arapahoes, and Comanches, enlisting in our service as scouts, and requested an answer on the subject from the Kiowas as soon as practicable. Kicking Bird replied with the usual professions of peaceful intentions and good will toward the whites, and said that the question of enlisting their young men as scouts would be laid before them in

the spring when they were collected to receive their annuity goods, but could not be decided until the head chiefs, White Bear, Heap of Bears, Lone Wolf, Black Bird, Sitting Bear, and Little Heart, had been consulted. Little Raven, head chief of the Arapahoes, had been at Dodge a few days before we arrived there, for the purpose of meeting me, but had gone south. I arranged with Kicking Bird that he should follow Little Raven, and bring him back to Dodge, and agreed to wait for his return there for a few days. While we remained at Dodge, orders were issued directing that a company of the Thirty-seventh United States Infantry should remain at each of the posts, Larned, Lyon, and Dodge, for the purpose of furnishing escorts to the stages on the Santa Fé line, and further protecting that route. One company of the Seventh Cavalry was ordered to Lyon, and one company of the same regiment was left at Dodge, and one company of the Tenth Cavalry ordered to Larned, to be used in patrolling the roads.

Major Henry Douglas, Third United States Infantry, commanding at Fort Dodge, was charged with the protection of the southern overland mail route from Zarah to Fort Lyon, and was authorized to call upon the commanding officer at Larned and Lyon for details for that purpose from the companies of the Thirty-seventh United States Infantry stationed at those posts. It was reported to me on the 24th of April that on the previous night eleven mules had been stolen from the mail station at Cimarron crossing. It was supposed that Indians were the robbers, but there was no evidence to that effect. I instructed General Smith to take measures to pursue the depredators if their trail could be found. They were not apprehended, however. The agent who reported the loss of the mules to me stated, upon being questioned, that there were no guards out at the station when the mules were driven off, and that the employes were all asleep at the time. From all I could learn on the subject, the same culpable neglect by the employes of the mail company in reference to guards appeared to exist along the whole line of the mail route on the Arkansas; and the same inefficiency and carelessness in this respect was reported by General Custer as obtaining on the Smoky Hill route. If the civilians at the stations were vigilant, kept up proper guards, and had had their arms in readiness, it is believed that they could repel the attacks which are usually made upon the stations by the Indians, who are generally in small parties on such occasions.

On the night of April 27th the messenger who had accompanied Kicking Bird south of the Arkansas to the camp of the Kiowas and Arapahoes for the purpose of bringing in Little Raven, returned, and reported that that chief would arrive at Dodge the following morning. Orders had already been issued for the command to move on the morning of the 28th, but on the receipt of the above intelligence in reference to Little Raven, I decided to suspend my departure until it was ascertained whether or not he would arrive as was expected. I therefore waited at Dodge until 2 p. m. of the 28th of April, when Little Raven, accompanied by Cut Nose, (Arapaho,) and several others of his tribe, arrived at the post and requested an interview with me. Yellow Bear, an Arapaho chief of importance, was also at the post. A conference was held with them at once, a copy of which is forwarded herewith, marked H.

In the talk which ensued Little Raven stated that his tribe had kept the peace with the whites which had been concluded at the Little Arkansas some two years since; disclaimed all connection with the Sioux and Arapahoes in the north; said that they (the Arapahoes) would not interfere in any manner with our lines of travel across the plains, and

announced the intention of his tribe to remain south of the Arkansas as long as there were any troubles north of that stream, &c. I informed him (Little Raven) in the course of my reply, that we considered him the head chief of his nation, and that I was gratified to see him as being a responsible person; that our soldiers would not cross the Arkansas if there were no depredations committed there, or unless the Sioux and Cheyennes should cross that stream, when we would be compelled to follow them; but that we wished the tribes south of that river (Arapahoes, Comanches, Kiowas, and Apaches) to keep the Arkansas route free for travel. I presented the question of the young men of his tribe enlisting with us as scouts, and demanded that they should give up the mules in their possession which they had stolen from the whites, and notified them that all hostile incursions by them into Texas must cease forthwith, unless they wished war. Little Raven then concluded by stating that his tribe were now at peace with the people of Texas, and would go to that country no more for war; that they had twenty-three mules belonging to white men in Storm's Village, south of the river; and that they would bring them in and deliver them to Major Douglas, commanding officer at Fort Dodge. He further said that if any Sioux or Cheyennes come south of the Arkansas, they would report their presence to us. The interview then closed.

The troops took the road (Dry Route) the same afternoon toward Fort Larned, where I had engaged to meet some chiefs who had promised their agent, Colonel Leavenworth, to come to that post about the 25th of April.

It had been my original intention to proceed south of the Arkansas from Dodge, for the purpose of visiting the camps of the Kiowas, Arapahoes, and if possible the Comanches, with the object of letting them see the strength of our forces; but as the cavalry was detained on the Smoky Hill, the command appeared less numerous and formidable than it had been; and as I found, too, that I would be more likely to see the chiefs of the tribes south of the Arkansas by remaining at Dodge or Larned, (for the approach of the troops might have frightened them from their camps, thus complicating matters south of that river,) I concluded not to cross the Arkansas, but to proceed to Larned, meet the chiefs who were expected there by Colonel Leavenworth, and from that post march north to Fort Hays. In pursuance of this decision the command had reached Big Coon Creek, when Satanta (Kiowa chief) arrived in my camp, and requested me to hold a talk with him. He had reached Fort Dodge after we marched from that post, and had been sent on to overtake me, by Major Douglas. As we were just about striking camp when he arrived, I arranged with him to accompany us to Larned, where we could hold the proposed conference. We then continued our march, the command reaching Larned at 2 p. m., April 30.

On the following morning a talk was held with Satanta at my headquarters near that post. When it was about to commence, and before any one had spoken, Mr. Jones, United States Indian interpreter, said that he wished to state that he understood that Colonel Leavenworth, agent for the Kiowas, had told Satanta not to say much in the council, but to come to him (Colonel Leavenworth) afterward at Zarab, and that he would make matters all right. Mr. Jones said that, in consequence of that communication with Colonel Leavenworth, it was probable that Satanta would not talk as much as he had intended to do. Colonel Leavenworth immediately denied that he had had any such conversation with Satanta. In the course of his speech Satanta very strongly disclaimed any intention of war against the whites on the part of the Kiowas,

declaring repeatedly that all his efforts had been to maintain peace; he had no objection to the road along the Arkansas, but did object to the construction of a railroad along that river; said that he and his people would take no part with the northern Indians in a war with the whites; closed his remarks by stating that Colonel Leavenworth, United States Indian agent for the Kiowas, had withheld his annuity goods from him unjustly, charging him in that respect with dishonest practices.

Colonel Leavenworth, who was present at the conference, afterward stated that Satanta was of those Kiowas who had killed the Box family in Texas, and that he had been instructed from Washington not to deliver the annuity goods until certain conditions had been complied with. He asked permission to file a copy of his instructions referred to with the proceedings of the council. A copy of the same will be found with the copy of the talk inclosed herewith, marked I.

I said to Satanta, during my reply to him, that we would not move troops south of the Arkansas, provided the tribes living there remained quiet and committed no depredations, and provided they did not permit the Sioux and Cheyennes to cross. I recalled to his recollection the fact that he, (Satanta,) as well as Kicking Bird, had told Major Douglas last winter that the Sioux were coming down to make a coalition against us; that they intended to make war this spring, and that we must get off the Arkansas line. I informed him that we were there then to see whether they were going to carry their threats into execution. I also, among other matters, recalled to his memory the fact that he, with other chiefs of his tribe, had long since (at the treaty made on the Little Arkansas) given his consent to the passage of the railroad along the Arkansas route, and that it was now too late to withdraw it.

After the conference had closed, Satanta with his party returned to Fort Dodge, and as the other chiefs expected by Colonel Leavenworth at Larned did not come in, I started for Fort Hays on the morning of the 2d instant, marching almost in a direct line across the prairie nearly due north, crossing Little Ash and Walnut Creeks, a portion of the time following a trail made by a company of the Seventh Cavalry and a company of the Tenth Cavalry, which had recently marched down from Hays to Larned. The passage of our troops and heavy trains made a well-defined and permanent trail, which will no doubt be used hereafter as the best road between the two posts. Our route led to the Smoky Hill at an excellent crossing about five miles above Fort Hays, which post we reached on the afternoon of the 3d instant. We found four squadrons of the Seventh United States Cavalry there, under command of Brevet Major General Custer, who had been unable to make any further movements against the Indians since his arrival at that post, on the 19th ultimo, on account of the unserviceable condition of his horses, the absence of sufficient supplies of subsistence stores and forage, &c., as set forth in the accompanying copy of a communication from him, dated at Fort Hays, May 4, marked K.

Three companies of the Thirty-seventh Infantry and regimental headquarters were left at Hays to await final orders to proceed to New Mexico, which they will receive about the 25th instant. One company of the same regiment was directed to proceed to Downer's Station and take post there.

I remained at Fort Hays until the 5th instant, when I marched toward Fort Harker with Battery B, Fourth United States Artillery, which proceeded to Fort Riley to take post there temporarily, one company of infantry and the train arriving there on the afternoon of the 6th. I received a copy of a dispatch from Governor Crawford to the commanding

officer at Fort Riley on the 5th instant, while on the march between Hays and Harker, stating that six citizens had recently been killed by Indians at White Rock on the Republican near Lake Sibley. The dispatch requested that troops might be sent there at once. I had given orders before starting on the expedition that, as soon as the grass was up, a company of infantry should march from Harker and a company of cavalry from Leavenworth, to take position on Buffalo Creek in that vicinity for its protection. I now found, contrary to my expectations, that those troops had not yet moved. I immediately ordered the company of infantry to march from Harker, (which it did next day,) and telegraphed the same instructions for the cavalry company at Leavenworth. The company has since gone.

Intelligence reached me on the 6th of May, before I had reached Harker, that Black Kettle, a Cheyenne chief, had sent a messenger to Fort Larned, stating that he was coming up from Texas to that post, and wished to meet me there. I dispatched an interpreter from Harker, (Mr. John Smith,) who had recently left Black Kettle's band, to ascertain whether that chief had arrived in the vicinity of Larned, with instructions, if such was the case, to conduct him to Harker, where I would give him an interview. Mr. Smith has since returned from Larned, and has reported that Black Kettle was not in the vicinity of that post, but would probably be there as soon as the grass was sufficiently grown to enable him to move.

During the expedition I had a thorough inspection made of each post visited, by the staff officers accompanying me, of their respective departments, and of the command generally by the acting inspector general, making a general inspection of each myself, commencing at Harker, where a great deal of building had been done since last fall and the past winter. I found the plan of some of the buildings which had been erected (particularly the officers' quarters) very faulty, and instructed General Easton, chief quartermaster department of the Missouri, before I left that post, to prepare more suitable plans for the buildings which are yet to be put up. I directed the garrison to be withdrawn from Old Fort Ellsworth, and that work to be leveled. The Union Pacific railroad, eastern division, will, in all probability, be completed to that post by the 1st of July at furthest, (it is now in running order to within about fifteen miles of it,) when it will be advisable to make it the depot, instead of Fort Riley, for supplies for the Arkansas and Smoky Hill routes. It is advantageously located for that purpose.

At Zarah I found a small, badly constructed round-house, loopholed for defense, and capable of accommodating probably thirty men, with no accommodations for officers. The officer commanding the garrison was living several hundred yards distant from the round-house. I am having plans prepared for a block-house or defensible barrack, which I design to erect there instead of the round-house in question. It will hold a garrison of half a company, and will have the officers' quarters under the same roof with the troops. I consider the erection of some such building, in place of the one now there, absolutely necessary for the defense of this place.

The erection of the new buildings at Larned has progressed very slowly, there being not nearly so much accomplished there in that respect as I had anticipated. Its location is an exceedingly bad one for defense, particularly on account of a dry ditch (old channel of a stream) which nearly surrounds it, and would afford concealment and shelter to a very large body of men. I was informed that the ditch in question was used successfully by the Indians as a shelter, when they attacked that post

several years since. They will, undoubtedly, use it again for the same purpose, should they make another assault upon it. While I was encamped at Larned, I convened a board of officers for the purpose of examining and reporting upon its present site, and as to the practicability and propriety of removing the post to a more suitable location in the vicinity. The report of the board was forwarded to headquarters military division of the Missouri, before I left the post. Since it has been concluded not to remove the fort, the defects of the site will be remedied as much as possible by additional block-houses.

The new buildings at Dodge are further advanced than at any other of the posts visited by me. They will, from present appearances, all be ready for occupation by the fall. There appeared to be more order and discipline, and a better administration of public business at that post, than at any of those mentioned, which is due, I believe, to the energy and efficiency of its commanding officer.

At Fort Hays no permanent buildings have been erected, on account of its site having not yet been definitely determined. It will, most probably, be removed hereafter to a location nearer the point where the Union Pacific railroad, eastern division, crosses Big Creek. The garrison of that post is, at present, quartered in rude log and adobe huts. I ascertained during my stay at the different posts, that scurvy was prevalent to some extent, especially among the companies of cavalry at Hays. Prompt instructions were given that a supply of anti-scorbutics should be furnished to remedy this matter.

The day on which I left Fort Harker to return to Fort Leavenworth, (May 7,) I wrote to General Smith, (copy of letter inclosed, marked L,) whom I left in charge of the operations against the Indians within the limits of his district, instructing him to make an expedition with the cavalry at Fort Hays at the earliest possible day (if practicable before the ponies of the Indians had fattened upon the new grass) against all Sioux and Cheyennes who might be found between the Arkansas and Platte, save those Sioux (Brulé and Ogallallas) who are permitted to roam within the scope of country defined by the recent treaty made by the "commission to investigate the Fort Phil. Kearney massacre." I inclose herewith (marked M) a copy of a dispatch received by me at Fort Harker on the 6th instant, from Brevet Brigadier General A. Sully, United States Army, one of the members of that commission, by which it will be seen that, according to the requirements of the treaty referred to, the Brulés and Ogallallas are permitted to roam to within ten miles of the Smoky Hill, and east and west between Plum and Lodge Pole Creeks.

If the reservation in question, designated by the "Phil. Kearney Commission," is to be permanent, I am of the opinion that it will prove to be a refuge for all Indians between the Platte and Arkansas who may be pursued by our troops; and will in fact render it impracticable to expel the hostile Cheyennes and Sioux from the country embraced between those two streams, as is at present contemplated. In fact if the Brulés and Ogallallas are to roam without interference to the vicinity of the Smoky Hill and between Plum and Lodge Pole Creeks, such confusion and complications must ensue in that region that it would seem better to desist from all operations against hostile Indians there, as it would be impossible for our troops to distinguish on the reservation those Indians who are friendly from those with whom we are at war. I have already represented this matter to the Lieutenant General commanding the division, who concurs with me in the views I have herein

expressed touching it, and has suggested measures for the modification of the limits of the treaty question.

In the mean time, while awaiting more definite information concerning the boundaries of the reservation granted to the Brulés and Ogallallas, General Smith has been directed, in accordance with instructions from Lieutenant General Sherman, to guard the country along as far as Fort Sedgwick, in the absence of Brevet Major General Augur's troops, and for that purpose to send the cavalry north to the Platte, thence to Fort McPherson, thence to Fort Sedgewick; from which point it would return to Fort Hays.

It is my present intention to maintain active operations during the summer and as late into the winter as practicable (unless a peace should be made meanwhile) against all Sioux and Cheyennes (save friendly bands of the former) who may be found between the Arkansas and Platte.

I left Fort Harker the evening of the 7th instant and marched during the night to Spring Creek, twenty-five miles east of that post, where I took the cars of the Union Pacific railroad, eastern division, and proceeded to Fort Leavenworth, which point I reached on the evening of the 9th instant. During almost the entire time which I had been absent with the expedition the weather had been quite cold, and the spring was so backward that, until after we left Hays, on the 5th of May, we saw no grass sufficiently advanced to serve as forage.

I transmit herewith the report of the chief medical officer of the expedition, marked N, and will forward hereafter a report of the officer of the engineers who accompanied me, giving sketches of the country through which we passed, streams crossed, bridges built upon our route, distances marched each day, &c. I also inclose herewith, marked O, copy of a dispatch received on the 13th instant from Brevet Major General Augur, from which it will be seen that he reports all friendly bands of Indians have left the Republican and gone north of the Platte, &c.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,

Major General United States Army, Commanding.

Brevet Major General W. A. NICHOLS,

Assistant Adjutant General,

Military Division of the Missouri, St. Louis, Mo.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,

Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, March 11, 1867.

COLONEL: I have the honor to state for your information that I am at present preparing an expedition to the plains, which will soon be ready to move. My object in doing so at this time is to convince the Indians within the limits of this department that we are able to punish any of them who may molest travelers across the plains, or who may commit other hostilities against the whites. We desire to avoid, if possible, any troubles with the Indians, and to treat them with justice and according to the requirements of our treaties with them, and I wish especially in my dealings with them to act through the agents of the Indian Department as far as it is possible so to do. Concerning the Kiowas of your agency we have grave reasons for complaint; among others it is officially reported to these headquarters that that tribe has been making

hostile incursions into Texas, and that a war party has very recently returned to Fort Dodge from that State, bringing with them the scalps of seventeen colored soldiers and one white man. I am also informed that the Kiowas have been threatening our posts on the Arkansas, that they are about entering into a compact with the Sioux for hostilities against us, and that they have robbed and insulted officers of the United States Army who have visited them, supposing that they were friends.

It is well ascertained that certain members of that tribe (some of whom are known) are guilty of the murder of Mr. James Box, a citizen of Montague County, Texas, last summer, and of the capture and barbarous treatment of the women of his family. I desire you to particularly explain to them that one reason why the government does not at once send troops against them to redress these outrages against our people is that their Great Father is averse to commence a war upon them (which would certainly end in destroying them) until all other means of redress fail. I request that you will inform the Indians of your agency that I will hereafter insist upon their keeping off the main routes of travel across the plains, where their presence is calculated to bring on difficulties between themselves and the whites. If you, as their agent, can arrange these matters satisfactorily with them, we will be pleased to defer the whole subject to you. In case of your inability to do so I would be pleased to have you accompany me when I visit the country of your tribes to show that the officers of the government are acting in harmony. I will be pleased to talk with any of the chiefs whom we may meet.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major General Commanding.

Colonel J. H. LEAVENWORTH,
*United States Indian Agent for Arapaho,
Apache, and Cheyenne Tribes.*

Official copy:

W. G. MITCHELL,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, March 11, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to address this letter to you for the purpose of informing you that I have about completed my arrangements to move a force to the plains, and only await a proper condition of the roads to march.

My object in making an expedition at this time is to show the Indians within the limits of this department that we are able to chastise any tribes who may molest people who are traveling across the plains. It is not our desire to bring on difficulties with the Indians, but to treat them with justice and according to our treaty stipulations; and I desire especially, in my dealings with them, to act through their agents as far as practicable.

In reference to the Cheyennes of your agency in particular, I may say that we have just grounds of grievance; one is that they have not delivered up the murderer of the New Mexican, at Zarah. I also believe that I have evidence sufficient to fix upon different bands of that tribe,

whose chiefs are known, several of the outrages committed on the Smoky Hill last summer.

I request that you will inform them in such a manner as you may think proper, that I expect shortly to visit their neighborhood, and that I will be glad to have an interview with their chiefs; and tell them, also, if you please, that I will go fully prepared for peace or war; and that hereafter I will insist upon their keeping off the main lines of travel, where their presence is calculated to bring about collisions with the whites. If you can prevail upon the Indians of your agency to abandon their habit of infesting the country traversed by our overland routes, threatening, robbing, and intimidating travelers, we will defer that matter to you. If not, I would be pleased, by your presence with me when I visit the locality of your tribes, to show that the officers of the government are acting in harmony.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. HANCOCK,
Major General Commanding.

Colonel E. W. WYNKOOP,
*Agent for Comanches and Kiowas,
Fort Larned, Kansas.*

Official copy:

W. G. MITCHELL,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, March 22, 1867.

SIR: In accordance with instructions which I have received from Lieutenant General Sherman, commanding military division of the Missouri, I have the honor to inform you that during the expedition which I am about to make to the Arkansas, I shall make no demands upon the Cheyennes for the Indian who killed the Mexican at Zarah last fall, nor for the party who murdered the men and carried off the stock from Chalk Bluff Station on the Smoky Hill during last year.

These cases will now be left entirely in the hands of the Indian Department, and I do not expect to make war against any of the Indians of your agency unless they commence hostilities against us. But, as I before stated to you, I am prepared to aid you with the troops at my disposal, in case you should request such assistance to control your Indians, or to arrest or punish any of them who have been guilty of outrages or depredations.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major General Commanding.

Colonel E. W. WYNKOOP,
Indian Agent.

Official copy:

W. G. MITCHELL,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

List of articles abandoned in the Sioux and Cheyenne village on Parnee Fork.

Tribes.	Lodges.	Buffalo robes.	Travellers.	Partridge.	Whetstones.	Rubbing boards.	Water kegs.	Saddles.	Hoes.	Head mats.	Axes.	Crow bars.	Fishing irons.	Brass kettles.	Kettles.	Tea-kettles.	Coffee-pots.	Tin pans.	Iron spoons.	Tin cups.	Fry pans.	Skillet.	Horn spoons.	Chains.
	111	523	928	144	18	9	35	197	92	143	49	13	30	19	49	13	8	152	65	134	34	1	55	78
	140	490	197	159	12	29	63	939	34	145	142	15	42	54	141	3	59	179	95	916	43	.....	94	51
	251	943	435	303	30	41	98	436	56	287	191	27	81	73	190	15	67	331	90	350	77	1	149	129
Total																								

Tribes.	Drawing knives.	Bridles.	Curry-combs.	Blacksmith tongs.	Larlat.	Coffee-mills.	Sacks of paint.	Ovens.	Hammers.	Stow pans.	Spades.	Pitchforks.	Knives.	Pickaxes.	Wooden spoons.	Door mats.	Stone mallets.	Meat stones.	Piles.	Scythes.	Meat skewers.	Lances.	U. S. mail bag.	Swords.	Bayonets.
	4	11	11	1	212	13	142	1	6	4	5	5	9	6	14	111	13	93	8	4	7	.....	.....	.....
	9	8	4	.....	280	15	70	5	11	4	9	3	6	4	19	140	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
	13	19	15	1	492	28	212	6	17	8	7	8	15	10	33	251	74	93	8	4	7	1	1	1	
Total																									

REMARKS.—Six ponies were also found running loose near the village.

Official copy :

J. W. DAVIDSON,
Lieutenant Colonel Tenth Cavalry and Brevet Major General,
And Inspector General Department of the Missouri.

W. G. MITCHELL,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

[Special Field Orders No. 13.—Extract.]

HEADQ'RS DEP'T OF THE MISSOURI, IN THE FIELD,
Camp No. 15, Pawnee Fork, April 18, 1867.

1. As a punishment for the bad faith practiced by the Cheyennes and Sioux who occupied the Indian village at this place, and as a chastisement for murders and depredations committed since the arrival of the command at this point by the people of those tribes, the village recently occupied by them, which is now in our hands, will be entirely destroyed.

All property within the village, such as tools, camp equipage, &c., will be preserved and taken up as captured property by Captain G. W. Bradley, assistant quartermaster, chief quartermaster of the expedition.

By command of Major General Hancock :

W. G. MITCHELL,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT SEVENTH CAVALRY,
Cimarron Crossing, April 19, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to report that at 11 a. m. to-day, videttes west of our bivouac discovered Indians skulking on our flank. Lieutenant Berry rapidly advanced with twenty men who had returned from a scout northward and whose horses were saddled.

Lieutenant Berry, through the guide Jones, demanded a surrender, when the Indians fired upon our men. Lieutenant Berry and his party were promptly supported by C troop, Seventh Cavalry, under my immediate command, placing B troop inside the ranch inclosure, under command of Lieutenant Bragg, Third Cavalry. Lieutenant Berry crossed the river after having killed two or three of the enemy in the stream. Jones reports them Cheyennes and Sioux on the war path, from their equipments. We succeeded in killing six of them, (all that we first saw,) and I send herewith an inventory, in pencil, of things taken. They were dismounted, and were, in my opinion, spies. They fought to the death.

I have two patrols between here and Pawnee Fork, one returning and one going. I shall look after them this evening.

Our casualties are: one man, Private Weinart, B troop, Seventh Cavalry, wounded in the thigh from a rifle-ball; one horse was shot with an arrow and will probably die.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WICKLIFFE COOPER,
Major Seventh Cavalry, Commanding.

Major HENRY DOUGLASS,
Commanding Post, Fort Dodge, Kansas.

P. S.—Please excuse paper, &c.; will send a detailed report to-morrow. If there is any mail, please send it by the detail. W. C.

Report of captures made at Cimarron Crossing on April 19, 1867, by the troops under Major W. Cooper, commanding squadron Seventh Cavalry.

1 rifle.	1 pair mocassins.
1 pistol.	1 belt and flask containing powder.
2 bows and quivers; 1 bow lost.	1 chief's head-dress.
2 sets of arrows.	1 white woman's scalp.
3 blankets.	1 silver breast-plate.

Official copy :

GEORGE H. WALLACE,
First Lieutenant Third Infantry, Post Adjutant.

A true copy :

W. G. MITCHELL,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS FORT DODGE, KANSAS,
April 22, 1867.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to hand herewith, Major Wickliffe Cooper's dispatch relative to the killing of six Cheyenne Indians at the Cimarron Crossing on the 19th instant. Also my instructions to him in sending his squadron to that point.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. DOUGLASS,
Major Third Infantry, Commanding Post.

Lieutenant T. B. WEIR,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General District of Upper Arkansas.

A true copy :

W. G. MITCHELL,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE MISSOURI, IN THE FIELD,
Fort Dodge, April 22, 1867.

Respectfully forwarded. The mail has been detained for this paper, and I have no time to write in detail.

This Kiowas are reported here under Kicking Bird and Stumbling Bear. Little Raven has been here (of the Arapahoes) to see me, and will be here again to-morrow, it is said. We marched fifteen and one-third miles to-day.

W. S. HANCOCK,
Major General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, FORT DODGE, KANSAS,
April 21, 1867.

MAJOR: I am directed by the commanding officer to instruct you to return to this post to-morrow morning with one company of your command, as there will be a number of Indians, leaving at the Cimarron Crossing one company, under the command of Lieutenant Berry; Doctor Crandell and the guide will remain with the company left at the Cimarron.

H. Ex. Doc. 240—7

Positive instructions must be given Lieutenant Berry that friendly Indians must not be molested, or cause given them to think that the United States desire other than friendly relations with them.

Should bands of Sioux or Cheyennes be met with by Lieutenant Berry, it will be his duty to have a talk with them, and make them understand that they must remain with him as prisoners, and if they do so peaceably that they will be well treated. If, however, they should refuse to do so he must capture them, and only use force when it is absolutely necessary to effect that end.

As you are about to leave only one company, you will have corn enough without sending you a new supply.

Lieutenant Brewster, of course, returns with you. Should you on your return meet any bands of Indians, which is very probable, as numbers of Arapahoes and Kiowas are coming in, you should be careful to distinguish them from Sioux and Cheyennes.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. WALLACE,

First Lieutenant 3d United States Infantry, Post Adjutant.

Major W. COOPER,

7th United States Cavalry, Commanding B and C Companies.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,

St. Louis, Missouri, March 14, 1867.

GENERAL: I have delayed some days complying with my promise to you in our interview here on the 8th instant, to reduce to writing the substance of our conclusions as to your general disposition of matters this season in your department.

The fact that the management of Indian affairs is left by Congress in the control of the Department of the Interior, deprives us of a legal right to control them, and prevents our adopting preventive measures. We are compelled to respect the Indian treaties because they are the law of the land, obligatory on all, especially on us who are intrusted with the execution of the law. We are bound also to respect the authority of commissioners or agents, who are charged with the intercourse with and control of the various tribes, and to leave them to manage all questions not amounting to actual war. You need not, therefore, make demand on the Cheyennes for the drunken fellow who killed the New Mexican at Zarah last fall, nor for the party who killed the men and carried off the stock at the stage station, at Chalk Bluffs, on the Smoky Hill route, last year. Leave these cases to the agents and so notify them.

Our duty is to protect our own people, while engaged in their lawful and natural pursuits, against all enemies of whatever race or color. This embraces citizens who have made settlements on surveyed lands, or other lands where it is lawful for them to make locations; all mail routes established by law; all roads traveled through the Indian country established by competent authority, or to which a right has accrued by former implied consent; and especially we are bound to protect and command the respect due our own authority as represented by forts, stations, and troops on the march.

I understand that the Cheyennes, and Arapahoes, and Kiowas, each and all, on several occasions, have assembled at or near our posts on the Smoky Hill, and on the Arkansas, in numbers and strength mani-

festly beyond the control of their agents, and have in manner and word threatened to interrupt the use by our people of those roads. This cannot be tolerated for a moment. If not a state of war, it is next thing to it, and will result in war unless checked. I therefore authorize you to instruct your commanding officers of posts, on a recurrence of the same or similar cases, to punish on the spot; and I authorize you to organize out of your present command a sufficient force to go among these Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, or similar bands of Indians, and notify them that if they want war they can have it now; but if they decline the offer, then impress on them that they must stop their insolence and threats, and make their conduct conform more nearly to what we deem right than was the case last year.

I have no fear that you or any other officer under you will kill or injure unresisting people of any race or kind, and will not suppose the case. But such an impression has got abroad, and I have an inquiry from the War Department on this subject, under date of 8th instant, a copy of which I inclose with my reply. You may construe both these papers as official and bearing on the case.

The transfer and addition to you of the Indian Territory west of Arkansas may force you to modify somewhat your former plans. I wish to leave you free to act according to your better knowledge on the spot; and will be prepared on notice to modify any former orders to suit the new case.

After visiting those tribes now supposed to be south of the Arkansas, below Fort Larned, you can direct the detachments to move to the posts designed for them this summer.

I am, with great respect,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Lieutenant General Commanding.

Major General W. S. HANCOCK,
*Commanding Department of the Missouri,
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.*

A true copy :

C. McKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

A true copy :

J. D. GRAHAM,
First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS FORT DODGE,
Kansas, April 17, 1867.

MAJOR: Being advised by the major general commanding department of the probability existing that the Cheyennes and Sioux will attempt to cross the Arkansas at or near the Cimarron crossing, the commanding officer of this post directs that you will proceed without delay to that point with your command and encamp there. The crossing of the Arkansas commonly known as the Pawnee Fork, about twenty-two miles above the Cimarron, is considered a favorite crossing of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes. I would therefore advise that a strong detachment be sent to that crossing and the road patrolled between; as there are many places where the Arkansas can be crossed be-

tween this post and the Cimarron, patrol the road eastward for about fifteen miles, also northward as far as South Branch of Pawnee Fork.

Our troops under General Hancock are in a state approaching hostilities with the Cheyennes and Sioux, and it is your duty to make prisoners of all these tribes you may fall in with, including women and children.

You will be furnished with a guide who has an excellent knowledge of all these Indians in this vicinity, and who will enable you to distinguish Cheyennes and Sioux from other tribes professedly friendly.

Once convinced of the nationality of any band you may meet with, should they prove to be Cheyennes or Sioux, and refuse to give themselves up, fight them without any hesitation. Keep your command constantly on the alert and so disposed that it may be rapidly concentrated, and rapidly thrown to any point. Scouts should be sent out day and night to the northward, eastward, and westward, and should be sent at the same time, so as to diminish the chances of the Indians crossing without your knowledge. Should you obtain any prisoners send them under guard to this post.

Your command will carry rations and forage for eight days, and should it be necessary you will receive an additional amount of rations and forage.

Please keep me advised of all movements of Indians you may discover, and any other items of information that may be useful.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. WALLACE,

First Lieutenant Third United States Infantry, Post Adjutant.

Major WICKLIFFE COOPER,

Commanding Squadron Seventh United States Cavalry.

Official copy :

GEO. H. WALLACE,

First Lieutenant Third Infantry, Post Adjutant.

A true copy :

W. G. MITCHELL,

Captain and A. A. A. General.

HEADQUARTERS FORT DODGE,

Kansas, April 19, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I have this day received a dispatch from Major W. Cooper, Seventh Cavalry, stating that at 11 o'clock a. m. to-day a party of Indians were discovered by a vidette skulking on the flanks of this command.

Lieutenant Berry, Seventh United States Cavalry, with a detachment of twenty men, advanced in their direction, and through the guide demanded a surrender, when they were fired upon by the Indians, the fire was returned, killing two or three while crossing the stream. Lieutenant Berry was quickly supported by C company, under the immediate command of Major Cooper, and as the Indians fought until death, all that were first discovered (viz., six) were killed.

Upon examining the dead they proved to be a party of Sioux and Cheyennes on the war path; probably spies.

The casualties on our side were one private wounded in the thigh by a rifle ball, and one horse shot with an arrow; the horse will probably die.

Among the effects found on the bodies of the dead was one white woman's scalp, which appeared to be quite fresh.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. DOUGLASS,

Major Third Infantry, Commanding Post.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL,

Department of the Missouri in the Field,

(Through headquarters District of Upper Arkansas.)

A true copy:

W. G. MITCHELL,

Captain and A. A. A. General.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE MISSOURI, IN THE FIELD,
Camp No. 17, near Fort Dodge, April 23, 1867.

Talk held with Kiowa chiefs Kicking Bird, Stumbling Bear, The Man that Moves, half-brother of the late chief Te-haw-son, and several other warriors present.

General Hancock said as follows:

We do not come here to make war upon the Indians, but to confirm the good feelings of those who are friendly toward us. We come, however, to fight those who wish to have war with us.

A good many depredations have been committed on the Smoky Hill and Arkansas, and some south of the Arkansas. If we find those who are guilty of them, we will hold them responsible. We wish to ascertain here who stole the mules lately on the Arkansas, and have them returned to us.

The Cheyennes and Sioux have committed a good many depredations. When we find the guilty among them, they shall be tried the same as we try the white men who have done wrong.

We have heard that the Sioux came down here to stir up bad blood among you toward the white men. We want to see and to know whether they have told you lies or not. When we came to Larned, we sent for the chiefs of the Cheyennes and Sioux to come to our camp. Two chiefs of the Cheyennes came, White Horse and Tall Bull. The Sioux and other Cheyenne chiefs sent me word that their young men were hunting buffalo, and they could not come in to see us. This did not look friendly. We then started to their camp to see them. They burned the grass all around and ahead of us, on the side of the river where we were marching, but we crossed the river on a bridge which we have with us, and marched up on the other side. When we got near their village we met Pawnee Killer, of the Sioux, and told him we considered him a friend of the white man. They all promised to come down the next day to our camp for a talk: but the next day there was a high wind, so that we could not have talked, and as they did not come to my camp at the time appointed, I marched at eleven o'clock toward their village, and told them I would talk to them there. When we got near the village we met a long line of warriors with some of the Sioux chiefs and many of the Cheyennes. Roman Nose was among them. He had a white flag. When the lines were close they halted. General Smith and myself went out to meet them, and asked them if they wanted war. They said no. I then told them we would have a talk when we encamped, to which they assented. We then marched near the village and found that the Sioux and all of the women and children had gone. Roman Nose, Bull Bear, and some warriors were in the camp. Bull Bear and Roman Nose came to see me and said they would bring the women and children back, but could not bring their horses back, as they were too poor to travel. I gave them horses to go. At half-past nine o'clock at night they sent word to me that they could not bring their women and children back, and I found they were all leaving their village. I immediately put all my cavalry around their camp, but they all left, save an old man and woman and a child, before the cavalry arrived at their camp. They had treated the little girl very badly before they left camp. We did not intend to kill them unless they fired on us first. They left all of their robes, tools, &c., in their camp. We started all of our cavalry after them and followed fast, but they had too much start for us to overtake them. They killed three men on the Smoky Hill and burned a mail station, and also

tried to get into another station to kill the men there. They were stripped and painted for war when they crossed the Smoky Hill. Our cavalry is in pursuit of them yet. We waited at their village five or six days, to see if the Cheyennes would come back and say they were innocent. But none came back. We then burned their village and destroyed everything in it, except some lodges. We have Bull Bear's tent, and that of Roman Nose. We will give them to the Kiowas and Comanches who will enlist with us for scouts. I have since told all of my chiefs that we are going to have war with the Sioux and Cheyennes between the Arkansas and Platte. I sent some cavalry to Cimarron crossing, to intercept any of the Cheyennes who tried to cross there. Some of the Cheyennes came there and tried to shoot our men, before they were discovered. Our cavalry then attacked and killed six of them. I only tell you this to show you that we did not come here to make war on those who are innocent, but on the guilty and those who feel guilty toward us. It is not safe for any Indians to be between the Arkansas and Platte, for our young men can't tell who they are unless they have good scouts with them, and may kill them. I want all friendly Indians south of the Arkansas to stay there, so that our young men won't mistake them for Sioux or Cheyennes. If all is quiet here, our young men will fight on the Smoky Hill and Platte. But if they have to come down to the Arkansas they can't tell Cheyennes from other Indians.

Last year I had not many soldiers, but now I have more horsemen than all of your warriors together. I intended to have brought them down here to let you see them, but as the Cheyennes and Sioux behaved so badly I had to send them after them. We want to get some Indians who are friendly to us for scouts, Kiowas, Comanches, and Arapahoes. We want no others. We will give them the same pay as our soldiers, horses, guns, blankets, &c. They will have white officers to command them, who will tell them what we want them to do. We wish them to keep the Cheyennes and Sioux away from this route. Whenever they want to quit as scouts, they can. Their families will be placed near our posts, and be cared for while they are out scouting. We will dress them up finely and feed them. They will be soldiers of the Great Father, as we are. Tell other chiefs about this, for I want to know if they like it. We expected to see other chiefs here. We intend to go south, to meet the Kiowas and Comanches, unless they shall come up here to see and talk to us. Afterward we are going north of the Arkansas, on some of the creeks, to look for Sioux and Cheyennes. We will not be back here again unless there is trouble in this country. This is all I have to say.

The Man that Moves, half-brother to Te-haw-son, late chief of the Kiowas, then said :

What the big chief says I believe. So will all of the chiefs, every word of it. I am an old man, brother of Te-haw-son. What this big chief says listen to, you young men.

Kicking Bird then said :

I know you are a big chief. I heard some time ago that you were coming, and am glad to see you, and glad that you have taken us by the hand. Our great chief, Te-haw-son, is dead. He was a great chief for the whites and Indians. Whatever Te-haw-son said they kept in their hearts. Whatever Te-haw-son told them in council they remembered, and they would go the road he told them ; that is, to be friendly to the whites. Te-haw-son always advised the nation to take the white man by the hand, and clear above the elbow. Kicking Bird advises the same. We live south of the river. Kiowas, Comanches, Arapahoes, and Apaches, we all in our hearts want peace with the whites. This country south of the Arkansas is our country. We want peace in it, and not war. We have seen you, (General Hancock,) and our hearts are glad. We will report the talk you have had with us to all of the nations, so that they will know what you have said. When there is no war south of the Arkansas, our women and children can sleep without fear of being molested, and our men can hunt buffalo there without fear of enemies. My heart is big and glad that you have told us that you will not make war on Indians whose consciences are good. We have often wished for the Sioux and Northern Cheyennes not to come down here. They steal our horses when they come here, and we do not want them to come. I have heard that our goods are coming early this spring. When they arrive that will be the time to pick out young men for guides and scouts. After I get back to my people, I will tell the words you have said to our chiefs, and when it has been told our young men they will report what they will do. You can see for yourself that we are peaceably encamped on the other side of the river, and no matter what kind of a storm came, we have staid to have a talk with you. Whatever you have to tell we will listen to, and we know that it is the truth. Now and then we have robes to trade for sugar and coffee for our women and children. On the prairie we eat buffalo meat. We are encamped close by here.

General Hancock then said :

Your temper is good, and satisfactory to us. Be assured that there will be no trouble south of the Arkansas while you are in this mind. I command now all of the country

down to the Red River, north to the Platte and New Mexico. No one can harm you unless by orders through me, but my officers are ordered to punish depredations which may be committed, and I cannot answer for such matters. I wish to know your answer about the scouts as soon as possible and the other matters about which I have talked. If I am gone before your answer is ready, you can give it to General Smith, or, if he is not here, to the commander of Fort Dodge.

Kicking Bird then said:

We cannot give an answer until we consult our chiefs, Satanta, or White Bear, Heap of Bears, Lone Wolf, Black Bird, Sitting Bear, and Little Heart. We want to know what we are to do with the Cheyennes who have gone south, (Black Kettle's band.)

General Hancock said:

You had better keep away from them until your Great Father tells you what to do. It is dangerous to be in the same camp with them. We could not tell the other day at Pawnee Fork the Sioux from the Cheyennes when they were in the same camp. The buffalo are getting very scarce, and will soon be gone. It is important, therefore, that you should make friends with the white men, so that after awhile they will protect you and feed you, if necessary. The whites are getting numerous, and they are coming west like the resistless waves of the sea. This cannot be helped, and you must make the best of it. You should soon settle in your own country and begin to teach your children to raise corn and animals, as other Indians further east are now doing. We have bad white men among us, but if they wrong you, instead of redressing your injuries, you should come in and tell your agents, and your wrongs will be redressed. It is difficult to tell from the reports who are wrong, but if you keep quiet and commit no depredations there will be no war, and bad men who injure you will be punished.

Kicking Bird then said:

There are but a few of my young men with me, but if you could give me some clothing for the tribe, they would all see that what you have said is so.

General Hancock replied:

I have no clothing except for my soldiers. The government gives the clothing to your agents for you. If you enlist as guides and scouts I can give you plenty of clothing.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT OF THE MISSOURI, IN THE FIELD,

Camp No. 17, near Fort Dodge, Kansas, April 24, 1867.

GENERAL: We had a little snow night before last, but as it was followed by a rain, no damage was done. It is now raining.

I had an interview with Kicking Bird and Stumbling Bear yesterday, which I send you, as recorded by my adjutant general. Little Raven was here to meet us a few days since. Kicking Bird has gone after him, and has promised to have him here again in two days, together with others; so I shall wait. Other Kiowa chiefs are expected in at Fort Larned before the end of the month—possibly some Comanches.

The Indians have generally gone far south, fearing complications which might involve their families.

There are all kinds of influences bearing upon this subject, and the Indians are bewildered in consequence. Little Raven has promised to deliver at once forty head of stock, taken from Gilchrist by some Arapahoes. Unfortunately, eight white men, who had lost a few head of horses and mules by the Cheyennes, stole twelve horses from Little Raven by way of reprisal. Still, although Little Raven asks Major Douglass to restore those animals, he made no opposition to the delivery of those in his possession. As the thieves had four days' start, it is not likely that his animals will be recovered, unless they pass Fort Lyon.

I have thought it best not to go farther south at present, in order not to complicate matters, and I cannot go far enough to have it prove advantageous, as I can see more of the principal men at Dodge and Larned, by being at those posts, than I would be likely to do in a march south, of the number of days which my forage would warrant.

My cavalry being absent, I do not appear so formidable as I did a short time since, and the effect would not therefore be valuable. The agent had sent for their chiefs to come in at Larned by the 31st, and I will be there then; at Hays by the 2d or 3d, and at Harker about the 7th proximo.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major General United States Army.

Lieutenant General W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Military Division of the Missouri, St. Louis, Mo.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT OF THE MISSOURI, IN THE FIELD,
Camp near Fort Harker, Kansas, May 7, 1867.

GENERAL: The major general commanding directs me to say that forty-five thousand rations of subsistence are now at Fort Harker for Fort Hays, and that the remaining portion of a supply of forage for the cavalry now at that post, until the 1st of June, will leave Fort Harker for Fort Hays to-morrow morning. There will, therefore, in all probability, be no further difficulty or delay in the way of moving troops from that post on account of supplies of subsistence and forage.

In view of those facts, the major general commanding wishes you to make an expedition at the earliest possible day, with the cavalry at Fort Hays, or with that portion of it which may be in a condition to move, against all Sioux and Cheyenne Indians who may be found between the Arkansas and Platte Rivers, save those Sioux who may be within the scope of country defined in the copy of the inclosed dispatch from Brevet Brigadier General A. Sully, president of a commission to investigate the "Fort Phil. Kearney massacre." It is the opinion of the major general commanding that it is not intended by the commission referred to, that the Brulé and Ogallalla Sioux shall come as far south as the Smoky Hill, but of this the general will inform you when he receives more definite information on the subject, which he hopes to do in a day or two. It is particularly desirable that the movement herein directed against the Sioux and Cheyennes should be made before their horses, which are now poor, are fattened on the new grass.

After that expedition has been made, subsequent movements against Indians can all be at your discretion. The major general commanding will furnish you with all of the information he can obtain relative to Indian matters in your district, and requests that you will communicate with him as frequently as possible on the same subject.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. G. MITCHELL,
Captain and A. A. A. General.

Brevet Major General A. J. SMITH,
Commanding District of the Upper Arkansas.

Official copy:

W. G. MITCHELL,
Captain and A. A. A. General.

FORT DODGE, KANSAS, *April 28, 1867.*

"Talk" held with Little Raven, (head chief of the Arapahoes,) Yellow Bear, Beardy, Cut Nose, and several warriors present.

Little Raven said as follows:

We had heard from the Sioux above here, about their going away and leaving their lodges, but for all that we have come in as fast as our horses could carry us. This route and the Smoky Hill route are now free. We don't stop the roads. We love the whites. We made peace with the commissioners from Washington at the mouth of the Little Arkansas, and that peace we have kept for two years. We have a great many brothers and friends in the southern country, and we have sent runners to tell them to listen to what you (General Hancock) have to say. The Sioux in the north do not listen to me, nor the Arapahoes, who have lived in the north for years. They do not belong to the nation; they are the same as the Sioux. The commissioners at Washington look to me as the head chief of the Arapahoes. I have told all of the Indians of all the nations the same as I tell you, and you sent for me to come and see you, and I came as fast as I could. My heart is glad to see you. We wish you to inform your soldiers on the roads that we are not with the Sioux and Cheyennes. We will report what you say to us to all the nation. Whatever you have to say let it be in plain language, so that we can understand it. We do not belong north at all, with the Sioux or any other tribe; we belong south. Until the Sioux and Cheyennes go north of the North Platte, we will remain south of the Arkansas. It is a good thing for the soldiers to camp along the different streams, for we can then come in and trade with them. We don't want to stop the railroads at all. Our hearts are glad when we come here with our wives and children and meet all you chiefs with friendship. What you say we will listen to, and when our people come in for their treaty goods we will have a good chance to report to them what you have told us. It is likely that you have heard of Arapahoes committing depredations; that is false. Other Indians have done so, and have laid it to Arapahoes. All the other villages of our people, save mine, are a great ways off, and that is the reason we came in first; they will all be in. Their lodges are further off south. The Arapahoes, Comanches, Kiowas, Apaches, and Osages are almost all camped at Salt Plains. We hope that you will give us provisions to take home with us. We hope that when you go to Washington you will report that Little Raven has a good heart toward the whites. The Great Spirit listens and knows that this is true. I am getting old. These young men are my children. I am working hard, myself, for peace. We are glad to meet all of your chiefs, and glad to take you by the hands. We want to know if you have heard of forty animals being taken by us from the whites up the road. Three Cheyennes and three Arapahoes took them. The Arapahoes got twenty-five head and the Cheyennes the remainder.

General Hancock then said as follows:

We are glad to see you here. I have always heard that you (Little Raven) were the head chief of the Arapahoes. We like to see a tribe with one head, whom the members respect, so that we can talk with one responsible man, instead of to half a dozen who have no influence, because we expect to hold the tribe responsible for its actions, and we can do that better when there is one head than when there are many different heads. We brought a great many soldiers with us, many of them horsemen, but when we found there was to be war with the Sioux and Cheyennes, we could not bring them down here. When we arrived at the camp of the Sioux and Cheyennes, on Pawnee Fork, to have a talk with them there, they ran away and behaved badly, and we had to send our horsemen after them. But we brought a good many soldiers down here with us, and would have sent for the horsemen if there had been any trouble here. We sent for Little Raven's band, and have now seen them and talked to their chiefs, and we do not wish to frighten the women and children away from their village by going further south. To-day we were afraid that you could not remain, and we could not have waited longer, for we have an engagement to meet some chiefs at Fort Larned, and have sent a part of our soldiers there, but we kept a part of them with us, and waited until near the last moment to see you. If there are no troubles further south, the soldiers will not come back, but if there is trouble on this route, they will return. We want them to go after the Sioux and Cheyennes, if this country is quiet; but they will be on the Smoky Hill, and can come down here at any time when it is required. We wish the Arapahoes, Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches to keep this road clear and free for travelers. Then there will be no occasion for soldiers to come down south. If any of you wish to be soldiers of your Great Father in Washington, as we are, you can do so, and your families will be taken care of and have provisions given them. Those who are willing to be soldiers shall have horses, guns, blankets, pay, and clothing as our horsemen have. We want them to keep the plains free for travel between the Arkansas and Platte. We would sooner have some Arapahoes, some Comanches, some Apaches, and some Kiowas. But if the other tribes do not wish to be soldiers, we

will take all Arapahoese. Think over this matter and let Major Douglass know the result after you have decided. We did not come to make war, but came to see who wished for war and who desired peace. If any tribes wish for war, we will fight them. If they wish for peace, we will treat them as friends. Your Great Father at Washington and all of his soldiers are friends of the Indian as well as of the white man, but the Indians must not murder and commit other depredations; and they must give up those of their tribes for trial who commit such depredations hereafter. We did not intend to make war on the Sioux and the Cheyennes, but we wished to find those among them who had robbed and murdered, and to have them tried. But they ran away and would not talk to us, and when they reached the Smoky Hill they set fire to one of the mail stations, and burnt three men in it. They also tried to burn another station and kill the men there. When we came to their village on Pawnee Fork we did not intend to harm them, and they promised to remain all night in their village and talk to us in the morning, but they lied to us, and ran away in the night. We then sent our horsemen after them. We camped five or six days near their village to see whether the Cheyennes would come back and say they were innocent, but they did not come. They were in the same camp, and we could not tell the Cheyennes from the Sioux. Before we left their village we burnt it. Before that time they had fired on my expressmen going to Larned, and to the Smoky Hill, and at other places. The Sioux left an old man and woman in their village when they ran away, and the Cheyennes left a little girl, whom they had treated very badly. The Sioux, and little Cheyenne girl, are here. You can see them if you wish. I did not know whether the Indians were going north or south when they ran away from their camp, but I sent some cavalry to the Cimarron Crossing to take prisoners any Sioux or Cheyennes who came there. Some of the Cheyennes came to that point and tried to creep up and kill our herders, but our cavalry attacked and killed six of them. We are now going to make war on the Sioux and Cheyennes between the Arkansas and Platte. If they go south of the Arkansas our soldiers will follow them, but if you keep them north of the Arkansas no soldiers will go into your country. You know well that the game is getting very scarce, and that you must soon have some other means of living; you should therefore cultivate the friendship of the white man, so that when the game is all gone, they may take care of you if necessary. The roads and railroads must not be molested, and it is to your interest as well as ours to have them, to bring your goods to you cheaply. You must not disturb them, for if you do, your Great Father will be angry and take the whole country from you, and leave no Indians in it. When I go away from here I will leave General Smith in this country. He will stay here, and if he hears of any stealing or other depredations, he will follow the guilty ones until he finds them. General Smith was in this country twenty years ago with General Kearney. He knows all about the plains and the Indians. We always hear when depredations are committed, and know what tribes steal horses, &c. We understand the Arapahoese have got some mules belonging to white men. We wish you to give them up. If the white men commit depredations against you, come in and report the matter to your agents, or the nearest commander of troops, and you shall have redress. We hear that some of the tribes south of the Arkansas go down into Texas, where they kill men, capture women, and steal stock. This must stop. All of the country down to Red River, north to the Platte, and all of New Mexico is now under my command, and I shall look after these matters. We can move in the winter as well as in the summer. Our horses are fat when yours are poor, and we can go over the plains in winter as certainly as at any other time. Next winter if any depredations are committed south of the Arkansas, we will go down to the Red River and come this way, when we will punish those who may be guilty. We do not wish war, but desire peace and order; but our Great Father will certainly punish those who disturb travelers, rob, or commit other depredations. I am very glad to see you here, and am sorry that I had to ask you to talk before you had had something to eat; but I must go on to Fort Larned, where I am expected. I will tell Major Douglass to give you sufficient provisions to take you home.

Little Raven then said:

We wish you to bear in mind that we will stay in the south if there is war north of the Arkansas with the Sioux and Cheyennes, and that we will go north if there is war south of the Arkansas with the Kiowas, Comanches, and other tribes. We wish to be in a country where there is peace. We have made peace in Texas this spring, and have quit going there for war. All the whites in Texas are at peace with us now. The Kiowas are big fools, and will go to Texas for war; but as soon as they do so again, the Arapahoese will go north of the Arkansas. If any war parties go south, our young men will tell Major Douglass of them. We know Major Douglass well, and whenever he has sent for us, we have come in. When we come into this fort we will come to the ford above the post, and Mr. Jones and Adkins and Major Douglass will know we are Arapahoese when they see us at that ford. The Sioux and other Indians don't know that ford. Our young men will come to the fort any time this summer to trade, and they will come to that ford in the day time. When the Sioux come down here they

come at night. Our young men will let Major Douglass know if any of the Sioux or Cheyennes come south of the Arkansas. We will report all we have heard here when we get home. I have spoken.

General Hancock then said as follows:

Those Indians who are at war with us are fools. They have not many men to lose. We have plenty of men. They cannot replace those who are killed. The Indians are few in numbers. The whites are like the grass on the prairies. If the Kiowas are going to keep up the war in Texas, we wish to know it. If they do not stop sending war parties there, they will be punished. We may not go there to-day or to-morrow, or in a month, but when we do go it will be with a strong force. But we do not wish to take soldiers there, unless it is necessary. But we would sooner go there now than at any other time. If there are bad men in your tribe whom you cannot control, let those who wish to be quiet and peaceable come to us, and we will take care of them. I wish you would think over the matter of being soldiers of your Great Father. We would like to have two or three hundred of your young men for scouts. I have but little more to say, but wish to speak about one matter again; that is about the mules you have belonging to white men. You can bring them in, and give them to Major Douglass, as you have promised to do. We have heard that you lost some horses. We will try to catch the thieves, but we do not know whether we can do so or not. We have written letters to the different forts, telling the commanders to try and recover your horses. We are as anxious that you should not lose your horses as that the whites should not lose theirs.

Little Raven then said:

I told Mr. Jones sometime ago that we had twenty-five head of mules belonging to white men. One of the mules died, and one them was lost while we were hunting buffalo. We have twenty-three yet. They are in Storm's village. We will bring them in and turn them over to Major Douglass.

General Hancock then said:

We are going away, and do not wish to come back here with our soldiers to disturb your women and children. We want you to keep this country quiet. But you know, if the Cheyennes and Sioux come south of the river, we must follow them.

Little Raven then said:

Whenever you follow them south of the river, you will not find them in the same camp with us. We will not camp with them.

General Hancock said:

That is right, but do not let them come south; then there will be no war here.

Little Raven replied:

If any Cheyennes or Sioux come south of the river, we will report it to Major Douglass.

General Hancock replied:

We will reward you well if you do so. The last words I have to say to you is, to keep this road clear.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE MISSOURI, IN THE FIELD,
Camp No. 20, near Fort Larned, Kansas, May 1, 1867.

GENERAL: I have seen some notices in the newspapers, stating that the expedition has been detained for want of forage, and that our animals are suffering, &c. There is not a word of truth in such statements, as we have not been detained at all on account of forage. We have had all the grains necessary. The hay contractors failed almost entirely, owing to high water, bad roads, &c., and we have consequently only had hay sufficient for the animals during the most inclement weather. I had a good deal of difficulty in placing the forage at the points where it was specially required, but being on the ground myself, have been able to control this matter.

The only serious trouble we have met in respect to forage was that when General Custer arrived at Fort Hays from Pawnee Fork he found there was only a sufficient supply for his command for one or two

days, and was unfortunately delayed on that account. I had been assured by Captain Bradley, the chief quartermaster of the expedition, that there was a sufficient supply of forage at Hays for my entire command for eight or ten days.

Had I known that the forage was not there, General Custer need not have gone to Hays at that time.

I believe that I have advised you already that I have left an additional company of the Thirty-seventh Infantry at Lyon, Dodge, and Larned, each, for the protection of the roads, &c.; and that a company of cavalry has also been left at each of the above-mentioned posts. One company of cavalry will also be stationed on the Little Arkansas to patrol the line of that stream, and to follow any Indian trails which may cross the road.

General Custer will be kept actively employed with four or five squadrons. He will use them in small detachments, if necessary. I presume he is now operating against the Cheyennes and Sioux; but if he is not doing so, he will commence when I reach Fort Hays. As soon as matters are a little more straightened out, General Custer will be an exceedingly valuable officer to pursue the Indians. I desire none better for such service.

I have with me here four companies of the Thirty-seventh Infantry, the battery, and a small detachment of the Seventh Cavalry. One of the companies of the Thirty-seventh Infantry will be stationed at Downer's, and one at the Monument, for the purpose of guarding passing trains, protecting the roads, &c.

I have a great deal to say to you when I meet you at Harker concerning the building of posts on the Arkansas. There is such an abundant supply of stone along that route, and it is so easily worked, that I think the post should be built without delay. They would be permanent if built of stone, and can probably be constructed as cheaply as if they were erected of more perishable material, which would have to come from a distance. As to Larned, I have referred the subject of the block-houses and the shoveling down of the banks of the slough to Lieutenant Brown, United States Engineers, who is with me, for examination and report; but I am positively satisfied that it would be economy and good sense to remove that post at once to a different site. I have been informed that Mr. Butterfield, Indian trader, would take the buildings now erected at Larned, and, as a compensation for them, would place as many cut stone as they contain on the new site selected for the fort, which would be an economical arrangement for the government. The roofs of the present buildings at Larned would probably be somewhat damaged by being removed. I have been told here that during the late war the Kiowas, under Satanta and Satank, attacked Fort Larned, taking advantage of the same dry ditches which are now reported as so objectionable, and captured everything of value there. These sentinels were shot in the garrison, and every horse belonging to six hundred troops, (among them a battery,) which were stationed at the post at the time, was taken. The bridge over Pawnee Fork was burnt at the same time right under the eyes of the troops.

If we have an Indian war, I predict disaster at Larned, whether we have block-houses or not. I consider it impossible, except at an enormous expense, to shovel the ground off at the ditch, so as to make the round-house defensible. The old buildings at the post are falling down every day.

At the new site proposed for the location of the fort, there would be no probability of capture by the Indians, if proper precautions were taken. I do not consider the present commanding officer at Larned

equal to his duties, and have therefore ordered him to be relieved by a major of the Tenth Cavalry.

The block-house at Zarah is in such a state of dilapidation, and is so surrounded by other buildings, that I have decided to remove it and replace it by a new building, to be constructed from the materials of the present one. The new block-house will be built near the site of the old one, giving accommodations for the officers in it, which is not the case in the present round-house at that point. I understand that, during the late war, Stumbling Bear made an attack on Fort Dodge and captured all of the stock at that post when it was garrisoned by a heavy force. I have no fear of such a disaster there under its present commander, Major Douglass. Everything looks well at the post. The troops are under fine discipline, and it is the only place which I have seen in this region, thus far, in which I have confidence in its ability to protect itself.

My impression is that the real route of travel for emigrants hereafter will be from Fort Hays or Harker (most probably from Hays) directly across to some point a little west of Dodge, crossing Walnut Creek and the branches of Pawnee Fork, where the country affords excellent grass, good running water, plenty of wood, good roads—wood, water, and grass at convenient intervals.

Pawnee Fork and Walnut Creek would have to be bridged, however, as the level of the water in them is far below the banks of the streams. I believe that to be the most practicable route for the railroad also; but still the Arkansas route, lower down, will be followed by emigrants and trains from the south and to the eastward; and as that river is a permanent line of defense against the Indians south of that stream in the Indian Territory, to which all the Indians who have not homes north of the Platte should be removed, I consider it as a suitable line for permanent posts, even if no other new posts are established in this department until the line of the railroad is determined. The posts should be completed at once, before a cry for retrenchment is commenced.

With a judicious supply of rations there would be no difficulty in settling the Indian question, provided that the person having the authority to order the issue of rations has control over the Indians and a sufficient scope of country under his command.

I wish to enlist two or three hundred of the Comanches, Arapahoes, and Kiowas as scouts. I believe their enlistment with us would demoralize the other tribes on the plains. I think it would be best to receive scouts from the tribes I have mentioned above, before we accept the Pawnees, Omahas, and Winnebagoes who have offered to us.

I am of the opinion that a strong military post should be established at the Wichita Mountains, over the North Fork of the Canadian, to threaten those Indians who make incursions into Texas.

If General Sheridan was instructed to notify me of any authentic information he may obtain of depredations by Indians below that river, and if authority was given to me to make war upon them at any time, unless they made restitution, those questions would soon be settled; and now is the time to settle them definitely, if there can be unity of action under the control of the military authorities. As it now is, we are hampered and delayed by the advice and interests of the Indian agents who are present in this country, who are governed by different objects and have different points of communication from the military authorities. I have uniformly treated the Indian agents in this department with a great deal of consideration, have invited them to accompany me on this expedition, and have listened to them so far as I have considered that their views were guided by an equal public interest

with those that I have held; but I fear that in some cases they have complicated matters by giving advice to Indians as to how much they should talk, what they should say, &c.

I have laid the evidences of outrages and depredations before some of them, but as yet I have in no instance been called on to make energetic efforts for restitution or redress from the Indians.

I think the questions arising between the Indian and War Departments, as to the control of the tribes, have a seriously injurious effect upon the Indians. The traders as a rule are opposed to any hostilities against the Indians for any cause whatever, for the reason that war interferes with their business. How far the agents, who give the traders their license, are governed by similar views, can only be a matter of conjecture.

I inclose herewith the opinion of Lieutenant Brown, United States Engineers, as to putting up the two block-houses of stone and shoveling down the banks of the slough at Fort Larned.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,

Major General Commanding.

General W. T. SHERMAN,

Com'g Military Division of the Missouri, St. Louis, Mo.

Official:

W. A. NICHOLS,

Assistant Adjutant General.

[From North Platte, Nebraska, June 21, 1867.]

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., June 21, 1867.

To General U. S. Grant:

GENERAL: Sanborn is just down from Laramie, and says "that some friendly Sioux are coming down to join Spotted Tail's band near here. Runners have gone out, and allow thirty days for the rest to come. All others to confer with you. I suppose you cannot do much but propose during these thirty days." The Cheyennes south are also cutting up, and I have calls for Custer's cavalry. Had we not better keep it in motion between Fort Morgan and the Smoky Hill? Nothing here, or along the line. Will go down to Omaha to-morrow, and stay till I hear from you at Laramie. Railroad will reach Julesburg Saturday.

W. T. SHERMAN,

Lieutenant General.

Official:

GEO. K. LEET,

Assistant Adjutant General.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH U. S. CAVALRY,
Riverside Station, 40 miles west of Fort Sedgwick, July 6, 1867.

Lieutenant General W. T. SHERMAN:

On the 24th ultimo, forty-five Sioux warriors attacked a detachment of twenty-five men of this regiment, under Captain S. M. Hamilton.

near the Forks of the Republican. Captain Hamilton's party, after a gallant fight, defeated and drove off the Indians, killing two warriors and wounding several others—his own party losing but one horse wounded. On the 26th ultimo, a war party of Sioux and Cheyennes, combined numbering between five and six hundred warriors, attacked and surrounded forty-eight men of this regiment, who, under Lieutenants S. M. Robbins and W. W. Cook, Seventh Cavalry, were escorting my train of supplies from Fort Wallace. The Indians surrounded the train, for three hours making desperate efforts to effect its capture; but after a well-contested fight upon the part of Lieutenant Robbins, the Indians were repulsed with the loss of five warriors killed, several wounded, and one horse captured; our injuries were but two men slightly hurt. The Indians were under the leadership of Roman Nose, whose horse was shot in one of the attempts to charge the train. At daylight on the morning of the 24th, a large band of Sioux warriors surrounded my camp and endeavored to stampede my animals; my men turning out promptly, drove the Indians away without losing a single animal. One of my men was seriously wounded in the melee by a carbine shot. To Captain Hamilton, Lieutenants Robbins and Cook, as well as their men, great praise is due for the pluck and determination exhibited by them in these their first engagements with hostile Indians.

G. A. CUSTER,
Brevet Major General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION MISSOURI,
St. Louis, July 10, 1867.

Official copy respectfully forwarded to headquarters of the army for the information of the general commanding.

L. M. DAYTON,
Lieutenant Colonel and Military Secretary,
(in absence of the Lieutenant General commanding.)

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES ARMY,
July 13, 1867.

Official copy:

GEO. K. LEET,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, July 31, 1867.

MAJOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of copies of the following communications, referred to me by command of General Grant May 23, 1867:

1. Copy of a letter from Colonel E. W. Wynkoop, United States Indian agent for the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Apaches of the plains, to Hon. L. V. Bogy, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated March 22, 1867, inclosing copies of communications received from my headquarters, and from headquarters district of the Upper Arkansas.

2. Copy of a letter written by myself to Colonel Wynkoop, dated March 13, 1867, informing him that I was about to march with an expedition to the plains, stating the objects of the expedition, &c.

3. Copy of a letter to Colonel Wynkoop from headquarters district

of the Upper Arkansas, dated March 14, 1867, in reference to Wilson Graham, a Cheyenne boy, a captive in our hands.

4. Copy of a letter, dated March 14, 1867, from Major H. Douglass, Third Infantry, commanding post of Fort Dodge, to Brevet Major Henry E. Noyes, acting assistant adjutant general, district of the Upper Arkansas, concerning certain threats made by Satanta, (Kiowa chief), &c.

5. Copy of a letter, dated April 9, 1867, written by Colonel J. H. Leavenworth, United States Indian agent for the Comanches and Kiowas, concerning Wilson Graham, the same Cheyenne boy referred to in Colonel Wynkoop's letter of March 14, 1867.

6. Copy of a letter written by myself to Colonel Leavenworth, dated March 11, 1867, informing him that I was engaged in preparing an expedition to the plains, and giving the objects of the expedition, &c.

7. Copy of a letter, dated February 16, 1867, from Captain E. L. Smith, Nineteenth Infantry, commanding post of Fort Arbuckle, to Colonel O. D. Green, assistant adjutant general, department of the Arkansas, with copy of an indorsement by Brigadier General E. O. C. Ord, concerning depredations committed by the Cochataker band of Comanches, &c.

8. Copy of General Orders No. 1, headquarters department of the Missouri, in the field, dated at Fort Riley, Kansas, March 26, 1867.

9. Copy of a letter, dated (from my camp at the Indian villages) April 15, 1867, from Colonel Leavenworth to Hon. N. G. Taylor, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, giving information as to the movements of the expedition which was then on the plains under my command, &c.

10. Copy of a letter, dated April 15, 1867, (also written in my camp.) from Colonel Wynkoop to Hon. N. G. Taylor, giving his (Colonel Wynkoop's) views of my military operations, &c.

11. Copy of a letter, dated April 17, 1867, from Colonel Leavenworth to Hon. N. G. Taylor, on the same subject.

12. Copy of a letter, dated April 18, 1867, at the Indian camp, from Colonel Wynkoop to Hon. N. G. Taylor, on the same subject.

13. Copy of a letter, dated April 13, 1867, from Colonel Wynkoop, addressed to myself, giving the reasons for his request that the villages of the Sioux and Cheyennes on Pawnee Fork should not be destroyed, &c.

14. Copy of a letter, dated April 21, 1867, from Colonel Wynkoop to Hon. N. G. Taylor, on the subject of the movements of the expedition, the killing of the six Cheyennes at Cimmaron crossing on the 19th of April, 1867, &c.

15. Copy of a letter, dated April 24, 1867, from Colonel Wynkoop to Hon. N. G. Taylor, in reference to Indian matters, the movements of the expedition, &c., inclosing a copy of the inventory of property destroyed in the villages of the Sioux and Cheyennes, April 19, 1867.

In reply to the letters of Colonels Wynkoop and Leavenworth, herein referred to, and to a telegram, dated May 23d, 1867, from General Grant, upon the subject of the burning of the Indian villages on Pawnee Fork, April 19, 1867, I have the honor to submit the following statement: First, That I have replied to General Grant's telegram of May 23 by a telegram premising the same date, and that in my official report of the operations of the expeditions made last spring to the plains, under my command, forwarded to General Grant by Lieutenant General Sherman, a full and accurate history is given of the objects of that expedition and the military movements connected with it, together with my reasons for destroying the villages of the Sioux and Cheyennes on Pawnee Fork, &c. The report in question touches upon all the main points mentioned in the copies of the letters from Colonels Wynkoop and Leavenworth, referred to me by General Grant May 23, 1867, and is believed to be sufficiently

full in its details to cover the questions mentioned therein; yet there are a few statements made in some of them which are inaccurate, and which I desire to correct. They are as follows:

Among the letters inclosed is a copy of one to Colonel Wynkoop, dated headquarters district of the Upper Arkansas, March 14, 1867, stating that "Wilson Graham, the Cheyenne boy, who was captured from that tribe some time since, is now *en route* to this post, (Fort Riley.) As soon as he arrives he will be sent to you, in order that he may be delivered to his nearest relatives. Please inform this office of the name and band of his nearest relations."

No authority was ever given by me to the commanding officer of the district of the Upper Arkansas to transfer the child in question to any agent of the Indian Department whatever. On the contrary, I informed the commanding officer at Fort Larned, (through headquarters district of the Upper Arkansas,) in a letter dated at these headquarters, March 14, 1867, (copy inclosed, marked A,) that the boy in question (who was then under my charge at Fort Leavenworth) would be sent to that post (Fort Larned) for delivery to his nearest relatives, and that he had been obtained from the persons who had had possession of him since his capture through the exertions of the military authorities, this action on my part being in accordance with the instructions I had received on that subject from headquarters military division of the Missouri, in a special order, dated St. Louis, Missouri, February 12, 1867, (copy inclosed, marked B.) The boy being too unwell to travel as soon as was anticipated, I detained him here until I started with the expedition to the plains, (March 25,) when he accompanied me, and was delivered by me personally to the commanding officer at Fort Larned, leaving with him the following instructions:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Near Fort Larned, Kansas, April 12, 1867.

SIR:

On leaving this camp it is the intention of the major general commanding to place in your charge the Cheyenne boy now in his possession, known by the name of "Wilson Graham." You will retain him until an opportunity presents for delivering him to his nearest relatives, (his mother is said to be living,) believed to belong to "Black Kettle's" band. When you deliver him to his relatives you will take a receipt for him.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. G. MITCHELL,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

The COMMANDING OFFICER,
Fort Larned, Kansas.

In a conversation which I had with Colonel Wynkoop on this subject while I was at Fort Larned, I informed him that my instructions required me to deliver the boy to his nearest relatives through the military authorities, and not through the Indian agents.

A copy of a letter from Colonel Leavenworth, United States Indian agent for the Comanches and Kiowas, to Hon. N. G. Taylor, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated April 9, 1867, states that he (Colonel Leavenworth) was directed by instructions from the Indian Bureau to proceed to St. Louis to receive from Lieutenant General Sherman "Wilson Graham," the Cheyenne boy in question, and to deliver him to Colonel Wynkoop at Fort Larned. Upon his arrival at St. Louis Lieutenant General Sherman informed him that the child had been sent to me, with instructions to deliver him to the Cheyennes in the presence of the agent. These instructions would have been carried out while I was present at Fort Larned had the band of Cheyennes to which his relatives belonged

(Black Kettle's) been in that country at that time, (it was reported to be in Texas,) and I left the boy with the commanding officer at Fort Larned, with the instructions before referred to.

Shortly after that time, (April 15,) the Cheyennes commenced the present war against us, which has thus far rendered the delivery of the boy to his friends impracticable.

In the letter of Colonel Wynkoop, dated at my headquarters, on Pawnee Fork, April 18, 1867, addressed to Hon. N. G. Taylor, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, he states that a courier had arrived in my camp from General Custer (then in pursuit of the Sioux and Cheyennes from Pawnee Fork) with the information that "the Cheyennes had turned and gone toward the Arkansas River, while the Sioux had continued northward. We followed the Sioux trail, and the last dispatch from him (General Custer) is to the effect that the Sioux upon crossing the Smoky Hill road had destroyed a mail station and killed three men."

Colonel Wynkoop then goes on to state that as there was yet no evidence of the Cheyennes having committed any overt act of hostility, he made an appeal to me to preserve the village belonging to that tribe, as it was distinct from that of the Sioux.

There is no evidence in General Custer's report of his pursuit of the Sioux and Cheyennes from the villages on the Pawnee Fork, which would go to prove that they had separated, or that the Cheyennes were not implicated in the killing and burning of the three men at Lookout Station, on the 15th of April, and burning of the station. On the contrary, in General Custer's report to Brevet Major General A. J. Smith, commanding district of the Upper Arkansas, of April 19, (received after the destruction of the village, and too late to be considered in that connection,) in reference to the outrages at Lookout Station, on the Smoky Hill, he says expressly that, after a careful examination by himself and the Delaware scouts who were with him, it was found impracticable to discover the "slightest clue" as to what tribe had committed the act; but says, in his report to General Smith, of the 17th of April, (copy inclosed, marked D,) that the outrages were certainly committed by the Indians who abandoned the villages on Pawnee Fork. They were a portion of the same body of Indians, about eight hundred strong, who crossed the Smoky Hill road on the 16th of April, and reported themselves to be Sioux, Cheyennes, and Pawnees. They were all stripped and painted for war at that time, and in addition to the previous killing and burning at Lookout Station, they fired into Stormy Hollow mail station, and ran off stock from that point belonging to the mail company, threatened the mail station east of Stormy Hollow, and ran off stock belonging to the Union Pacific railway, eastern division, a few miles further north.

My official report of the operations of the expedition of last spring shows conclusively that I did not determine to destroy the Indian villages, until I had learned officially of the outrages committed on the Smoky Hill by the Indians (Sioux and Cheyennes) who had treacherously left their camps, on Pawnee Fork, on the 14th of April, or during the previous night.

In none of the reports which were received from General Custer of his pursuit of the Indians from Pawnee Fork was there any *facts* going to show that the main body of the Cheyennes had left the Sioux and gone south. All of the information contained in the dispatches of General Custer at that time was to the effect that the Indians from Pawnee Fork (Sioux and Cheyennes) remained together (with probably a few exceptional small bands) until they arrived at the Smoky Hill,

when they committed the murders and depredations on the mail stations, and then pursued their flight northward.

In reference to the statement of Colonel Wynkoop, that the village of the Cheyennes was distinct from that of the Sioux, I can only say that the villages stood upon the same ground, and I was unable, after an inspection which I made in person, to distinguish with any certainty the lodges of the Cheyennes from those of the Sioux; nor could any of the officers who were with me say positively where the line of separation between the villages commenced, although it was understood that the Sioux were on the north side, and the Cheyennes on the southern and eastern sides.

It is not seen upon what ground the Indians became "fully impressed with the belief that General Hancock had come for the purpose of murdering their women and children, as had been previously done at Sand Creek." (See same letter from Colonel Wynkoop to Hon. N. G. Taylor, of April 18, 1867.) Nothing which I said to the Sioux and Cheyenne chiefs whom I had met at Larned on the 12th of April, or at the meeting near the villages on the 14th of that month, could have led the Indians to such a conclusion, or have given them apprehension of such murderous inclinations on my part; for I had constantly assured them that my intentions were peaceful, and that I had only marched into their country for the purpose of having a conference with the different tribes, so that they might have a full and just understanding of the views and intentions of the military authorities in reference to their future conduct, and their interference with the railways and other routes of travel, emigrants passing through their country, and the treatment of our frontier settlers.

Such were well known to Colonels Wynkoop and Leavenworth to be the objects of the expedition, and they constantly assured the Indians, when in my presence, that my intentions were peaceful; and it was not until after the hostilities on the Smoky Hill, subsequent to their abandonment of the villages on Pawnee Fork, which compelled me to destroy their villages, that the assertions were made that the Indians had "actually been forced into a war." (See Colonel Wynkoop's letter of April 21 to Hon. N. G. Taylor, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.) While on this subject, it is proper to state that none knew better than Colonels Wynkoop and Leavenworth that I did not march to the plains last spring for the purpose of commencing a war with the Indians; for before my departure from Fort Leavenworth I had written to each of them, informing them of my instructions, and of the objects of the expedition, and stating that no Indians would be arrested or called to account by me for past outrages and depredations, unless upon the application of the agents themselves.

In his letters of April 21 and 24, the first from Fort Dodge, the latter from Fort Larned, Colonel Wynkoop again reiterates the statement that the village of the Cheyennes on Pawnee Fork was burned without provocation or any overt acts on the part of that tribe, notwithstanding he must surely have known, when he was at Fort Dodge with me, from the reports which I had received from General Custer, the contents of which were made known to him, (and these were the only possible sources of information on that subject at the time,) that the Cheyennes generally had not gone south of the Arkansas when they deserted the village at Pawnee Fork, but had fled north of the Smoky Hill with the Sioux, and were parties with the latter to the murders and burning at Lookout Station, and the other outrages committed on the Smoky Hill about the same time.

I consider the evidence as to the participation of the Cheyennes in the

massacre at Lookout Station and other depredations on the Smoky Hill, after they had abandoned the village on Pawnee Fork, contained in General Custer's reports of his pursuit of the Cheyennes and Sioux, conclusive and beyond question; their conduct on that occasion being, in my opinion, only a continuation of the outrages which they had been previously committing against the whites in this department ever since I had assumed the command of it, August, 1866.

To show the temper of the Cheyennes toward us, and the feelings of hostility which animated them, (before the expedition to the plains of last spring,) I inclose herewith the reports of former outrages perpetrated last summer and fall, with evidence which it is considered fixes the guilt of these outrages upon that tribe beyond any question or doubt, viz:

September 19, 1866.—A party of Indians ran off fourteen horses and two mules from Fort Wallace. (See copy of a report from Lieutenant Flood, Sixth United States Volunteers, inclosed, marked E¹; also, an indorsement on a report of Lieutenant Joseph Hale, dated November 10, 1866, inclosed, marked E²; also, copy of affidavit of Mr. H. P. Wyatt, on the same subject, marked E³; copy of affidavit of Mr. William Comstock, government guide and interpreter at Fort Wallace, marked E⁴; and copy of statement of Mr. John Smith, United States Indian interpreter, marked E⁵.)

September 28, 1866.—Two employés of the Overland Mail Company murdered at Chalk Bluffs mail station. As evidence showing that the murders were committed by the Cheyennes, I transmit copies of a letter from Mr. D. Street, agent Overland Mail Company, marked F¹, dated October 23, 1866, of an affidavit from Mr. William Comstock, United States guide and interpreter at Fort Wallace, marked E⁴; of an affidavit from Mr. James Wadsworth, driver on overland mail line, marked F²; of a letter from Captain M. W. Keogh, Seventh Cavalry, commanding post of Fort Wallace, dated December 20, 1866, marked F³, with inclosure of a letter from Lieutenant Joseph Hale, Third Infantry, dated December 19, 1866, marked F⁴.

October 12, 1866.—A band of Indians burned the mail station at Chalk Bluffs. I invite attention to the following papers before referred to (inclosed herewith) fixing that outrage upon the Cheyennes: Letter from First Lieutenant Joseph Hale, Third Infantry, dated November 10, 1866; letter of October 23, 1866, from Mr. D. Street, agent Overland Mail Company; and a letter from Lieutenant Hale, Third Infantry, dated December 19, 1866.

November 10, 1866.—An unprovoked murder of a New Mexican was committed at Fort Zarah by a Cheyenne, Fox Tail, a son of Medicine Arrow, a prominent man of that tribe. (See, on this subject, the inclosed copy of a report from Second Lieutenant J. P. Thompson, Third Infantry, marked G.) That murder has never been denied, even by the agent of the Cheyennes.

I also inclose a copy of a statement marked H, from Mr. John Smith, United States Indian interpreter, dated July 14, 1867, in reference to the killing of six white men by the Cheyennes in the month of June, 1866, on one of the tributaries of Solomon's Fork, and a copy of a letter dated February 22, 1867, from Mr. F. R. Page, United States agent for the Kansas Indians, (marked I,) stating that about the 1st day of January, 1867, a party of Cheyennes attacked the Kaw chief, Kah-ti-au-goh, capturing forty-four horses and wounding one man.

I have also on record at my headquarters the official reports of various outrages and depredations committed before the present war by other tribes belonging to the agencies of Colonels Wynkoop and

Leavenworth, Arapahoes, Kiowas and Comanches, some of which, the Indians themselves, when in council with me last spring, acknowledged to have been justly charged to them. The reports in all such cases were promptly transmitted by me to the Indian Department as soon as they were received; and although I had constantly informed that department, through the agents, that I was ready to assist them with the troops under my command in arresting the offenders, I have never, in a single instance, been called upon to render such assistance; and in all cases, (even in that of the murderer of the New Mexican at Zarah, when the name of the culprit was known,) the guilty ones have been permitted to go unpunished.

Colonel Wynkoop's letter of April 21 also contains the following:

I have just arrived with General Hancock's column at this post, (Fort Dodge,) and learn, since my arrival here, that a few days ago six Cheyenne Indians, on foot, were attacked by one hundred and thirty cavalry, about twenty-five miles west of this post, and all of them killed. I also learn that they had done nothing to provoke an attack, but were of the party that fled before General Hancock's approach.

In reply to this passage I will merely quote that portion of my official report which referred to this matter. It contains the facts which I drew from the report of the late Major W. Cooper, Seventh Cavalry, who commanded the detachment which had the encounter at the Cimarron crossing with the Indians referred to in Colonel Wynkoop's letter:

On my arrival there (at Fort Dodge) I was informed that on the 19th instant (April) a party of Cheyennes (evidently runners from the north) had approached the Cimarron crossing, and were discovered skulking around the bivouac of a detachment of the Seventh Cavalry, which was at that point, under the command of Major Wickliffe Cooper, of that regiment. When the Indians were perceived, they were endeavoring to steal up to some herders who were in charge of the cattle of the command, and it is supposed they were not aware of the presence of the troops. Major Cooper directed Lieutenant Berry, Seventh Cavalry, with twenty men to advance and demand their surrender, which was done through an interpreter. In reply, the Indians fired upon the troops. They were then attacked and pursued across the river, and six of them (all that were seen) were killed. One of our men was wounded and one horse shot.

I also transmit herewith a copy of Major W. Cooper's official report of the affair, marked K.

In concluding this letter, it is proper for me to say again, that before the expedition of last spring set out, I informed Agents Wynkoop and Leavenworth fully of its objects, telling them that war was not intended against the Indians, and that it was my earnest desire to act through them in all matters connected with the tribes of their agencies. I also invited them to accompany me on my march from Fort Larned to Fort Dodge, so that they might be present at my interviews with the chiefs of the various tribes, and hear what I had to say to them. During the time they were in my camp they must have observed that all of my conferences were with a view of preserving peace on the plains, and all of my actions friendly until the treachery of the Sioux and Cheyennes at Pawnee Fork, and the murders and depredations committed by them on the Smoky Hill after they ran away from their villages, compelled me to take hostile measures against them.

It is worthy of remark in this connection, that while in my camps, Colonel Leavenworth stated to me in conversation, that the tribes of his agency had been greatly wronged by having been charged with various offenses which had undoubtedly been committed by the Indians of Colonel Wynkoop's agency, (Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Apaches.) In the opinion of Colonel Leavenworth, as expressed to me, the Indians of Colonel Wynkoop's agency, especially the Cheyennes, deserved severe and summary chastisement for their numerous misdeeds, very many of

which had been laid at the doors of his innocent tribes, (Kiowas and Comanches.)

But Colonel Wynkoop informed me in conversation, about the same time, that the Arapahoes, Apaches, and particularly the Cheyennes, were really peacefully inclined, and rarely committed offenses against the laws, but that, most unfortunately, they were charged, in many instances, with crimes which had been perpetrated by other tribes, and that in this respect they had suffered heavily from the Kiowas of Colonel Leavenworth's agency, who were of the most turbulent Indians on the plains, and deserved punishment more than any others.

More recent events have shown that all the tribes above referred to, (save, probably, a portion of the Comanches,) including the Sioux, were determined upon a general outbreak this summer, and that the abandonment of the villages on Pawnee Fork and the murders committed immediately afterward on the Smoky Hill were but the commencement of a war which had been threatened to our post commanders on many occasions during the winter, and which is now waged with savage fury on the part of the Indians throughout my command and the departments of the Platte and Dakota.

In reference to the threats made last winter by the Indians, of war against us this summer, I transmit herewith, marked L¹ L², copies of two communications from Major H. Douglas, commanding post of Fort Dodge, which concerns particularly the Kiowas and Arapahoes. One of the letters is addressed to the assistant adjutant general, department of the Missouri; the other to the acting assistant adjutant general, district of the Upper Arkansas. I also transmit a copy of a letter from Brevet Major Asbury, Third Infantry, bearing on this subject, marked L³.

This reply to the statements of Colonels Wynkoop and Leavenworth contained in the copies of their letters referred to me by orders of General Grant, May 23, would have been transmitted promptly after the date of their receipt, but for the fact that since that time, until the 15th instant, I have been constantly on the plains, marching almost every day, which prevented me from giving my attention to the matter until the present moment.

Owing to the absence of Mr. John Smith, United States Indian interpreter, I have withheld two of his affidavits, marked H, until his return, believing that an error was committed by him in giving the names of one of the bands of Indians at the time of writing them, which can then be corrected. They will then be transmitted for file with this communication. Herewith I return the originals of the papers referred to me by General Grant, May 23, for my remark.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,

Major General United States Army, Commanding.

Major GEORGE K. LEET,

Assistant Adjutant General, Headquarters

Army of the United States, Washington, D. C.

Proceedings of council held by Major General Hancock, commanding department of the Missouri, with the head chief Satanta, of the Kiowa tribe of Indians, in Kansas, at Fort Larned, Kansas, May 1, 1867.

Mr. Jones (interpreter) said :

Before the council commences I wish to say that I understand that Colonel Leavenworth told Satanta not to talk much to-day, but to go down to Fort Yara to him to-morrow, and he would make it all right. He may not, therefore, talk as much as he otherwise would have done.

General Hancock said :

Colonel Leavenworth is present, and can answer for himself.

Colonel Leavenworth said :

All I have to say in regard to that is, that not a word of that kind has passed between us. I did not ask him to come to Zarah, nor tell him anything about talking.

General Hancock to Mr. Jones :

That is sufficient now ; if Satanta wishes to proceed, you can let him do so whenever he is ready.

Satanta said :

I look upon you and General Smith as my fathers. I want friends, and I say by the sun and the earth I live on, I want to talk straight, and tell the truth. All other tribes are my brothers, and I want friends, and am doing all I can for peace. If I die first, it is all right. All of the Indians south of here are my friends. When I first started out as a warrior, I was a boy ; now I am a man, and all men are my friends. I want the Great Father at Washington and all the soldiers and troops to hold on. I don't want the prairies and country to be bloody ; but just hold on for awhile. I don't want war at all ; I want peace. As for the Kiowas talking war, I don't know anything about it ; nor do I know anything about the Comanches, Cheyennes, and Sioux talking about war. The Cheyennes, Kiowas, and Comanches are poor. They are all of the same color. They are all red men. This country here is old, and it all belongs to them. But you are cutting off the timber, and now the country is of no account at all. I don't mean anything bad by what I say. I have nothing bad hidden in my breast at all ; everything is all right there. I have heard that there are many troops coming out in this country to whip the Cheyennes, and that is the reason we were afraid and went away. The Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Kiowas heard that there were troops coming out in this country, so also the Comanches and Apaches, but did not know whether they were coming for peace or for war. They were on the lookout and listening, and hearing from down out of the ground all the time. They were afraid to come in. I don't think the Cheyennes wanted to fight, but I understand that you burned their village. I don't think that is good at all. To you, general, and to all these officers sitting around here, I say that I know that whatever I tell you will be sent to Washington, and I don't want anything else but the truth told. Other chiefs of the Kiowas who rank below me have come in to look for rations and to look about, and their remarks are reported to Washington, but I don't think their hearts are good.

Colonel Leavenworth said :

What he means by that is that other chiefs come in to make speeches for nothing else but to get something to eat.

Satanta continued :

Lone Wolf, Stumbling Bear, ——— Wolf, and Kicking Bird all came in with that object, and their speeches amount to nothing. The Cheyennes, the Arapahoes, the Comanches, Kiowas, Apaches, and some Sioux all sent to see me, for they know me to be the best man, and sent information that they wanted peace. They do not work underhanded at all, but declare plainly that they want peace. I hope that you two generals and all these officers around here will help the Cheyennes, and not destroy them, but let them live. All of the Indians south of this desire the same, and when they talk that way to me I give them praise for it. Whatever I hear in this council, and whatever you tell me, I will repeat when I reach my villages ; and there are some Cheyennes over there whom I will tell, and will induce them to preserve peace ; but if they will not listen to me, all my men and myself will have nothing more to do with them. I want peace, and will try to make them keep peaceful. The Kiowa braves have grown up from childhood, obtaining their medicine from the earth.

Many have grown old, and continue growing old and dying from time to time, but there are some remaining yet. I do not want war at all, but want to make friends, and am doing the best I can for that purpose.

There are four different bands of Comanches camped at different points in the south,

along on the streams, and there are five different bands of Kiowas—those of Lone Wolf, Heap of Bears, Timber Mountain, and Stumbling Bear, and they profess to be chiefs, although they have but two or three lodges each. They are waiting, however, to hear what they can learn before taking the war path. The Kiowas do not say anything, and whatever the white man says is all right for them. The Kiowas and the white men are in council to-day, but I hope no mistake will be made about what the Indians say here, and that nothing will be added to it, because I know that everything is sent right to Washington.

General Hancock :

There are two or three interpreters here to witness and prevent mistakes in the translation, so that all will be properly written down.

Satanta continued :

About 2 o'clock I want to start back to Fort Dodge, and I want you to give me a letter.

General Hancock :

As soon as I can copy it I will give you the written proceedings of this council, but cannot say that I can give it to you as soon as that.

Satanta :

I simply want a letter when I go into camp, so that I can show it.

General Hancock :

I will give you a copy of the proceedings to take with you, so that you may show it to any man who may be able to read it to you.

Satanta continued :

As for this Arkansas wagon road, I have no objection to it; but I don't want any railroad here, but upon the Smoky Hill route, a railroad can run there and it is all right. On the Arkansas, and all those northern streams, there is no timber, it has all been cut off; but nevertheless if anybody knows of anything bad being done, I do not like it. There are no longer any buffalo around here, nor anything we can kill to live on; but I am striving for peace now, and don't want anything construed to be bad from what I say, because I am simply speaking the plain truth. The Kiowas are poor. Other tribes are very foolish. They make war and are unfortunate, and then call upon the Kiowas to aid them, and I don't know what to think about it. I want peace, and all these officers around this country know it; I have talked with them until now I am tired. I came down here and brought my women with me, but came for peace. If any white men steal our stock, I will report it openly, I continue to come often and am not tired. Now I am doing the best I can, and the white man is looking for me. If there were no troops in this country, and the citizens only lived around here, that would be better. But there are so many troops coming in here that I fear they will do something bad to me. When Satank shot the sentinel here at the post some two or three years since, there was then war, and that was bad; I came near losing my life then. The Kiowas have now thrown him (Satank) away. If the Indians up north wish to act foolishly, that is not any of my business, and is no reason why we should do so down here. If the Indians further south see the white man coming, they will not come upon the war path, nor fight. They will not do so if they want to fight, but will call a council to come and talk as they do here now. To-day it is good, and to-night it is good; and when the grass comes it will be good; and this road, which runs up to the west, is good also. Everything is all right now. If you keep the horses herded around here, close to the fort, they will never be good. Let them run away off on the prairies. There is no danger; let them get grass, and they will get fat. But do not let the children and boys run away off on the hills now. That is not good; I don't do it, nor do the Cheyennes. I think that is a very good idea. You are a very big chief; but when I am away over to the Kiowas, then I am a big chief myself. Whenever a trader comes to my camp I treat him well, and do not do anything out of the way to him. All the traders are laughing and shaking hands with me. When the Indians get a little liquor they get drunk, and fight sometimes, and sometimes they whip me, but when they get sober, they are all right, and I don't think anything about it. All the white men around here can look at me and hear what I say; I am doing all I can to keep my men down, and doing the best I can to have peace. Down at the mouth of the Little Arkansas, where a treaty was made, Colonel Leavenworth was present, and I was the first man who came in there to make peace with Colonel Leavenworth, and I did it by my word. Little Mountain, the former chief of the tribe, is now dead. He did all he could to make peace, and kept talking and talking, but the white man kept doing something bad to him, and he was in so much misery that he died. The white men and Indians kept fighting each other backward and forward, and then I came in and made peace myself. Little Mountain did not give me my

commission, I won it myself. These here braves (pointing to some Indians around him) are chiefs also, and are not afraid of soldiers, and the sight of them does not frighten them at all. This prairie is large and good, and so are the heavens above, and I do not want them stained by the blood of war. I don't want you to trouble yourself, and have fear about bringing out too many trains in this country, for I don't want to see any wagons broken or destroyed by war. Now I want to find out what is the reason Colonel Leavenworth did not give me some annuity goods. I have never talked bad, and I don't want to talk bad, but want to find out the reason why I did not get my annuity goods. There are Lone Bear, Heap of Bears, Stumbling Bear, and Little Heart, and others, six chiefs with very small bands, and they all received their annuity goods, while those of my tribe are as plenty as the grass, and I came in for my goods and did not see them. You can look upon us all, and see if we have any of those goods; all that we have we have bought and paid for. We are all poor men, and I think others have got all the goods; but let them keep them, I want peace, and I don't want to make war on account of our goods. I expect to trade for what I get, and not get anything by making speeches. My heart is very strong. We can make robes and trade them. That is what we have to live upon. I have no mules, horses, nor robes to give Colonel Leavenworth for my goods. I am a poor man, but I am not going to get angry and talk about it. I simply want to tell this to these officers here present. Such articles of clothing as the white man may throw away, we will pick up, and brush off and use, and make out the best we can, and if you throw away any provisions, we will clean and use them also, and thus do the best we can. I see a great many officers around here with fine clothing, but I do not come to beg. I admire fine clothes, although I never did beg or anything of that sort; I have no hat, and am going about without one, the same as all the other Kiowas. Colonel Bent used to come over often to my tent, and the Kiowas went there to him very often, and were glad, and shook hands with him, and Mr. Curtis went there, and he was treated the same way. All were treated the same. But I am not poor enough to die yet. I think my women can make enough to live upon, and can make something yet. When Colonel Bent was our agent and brought our goods out to us, he brought them out and kept them in a train, and when he arrived he unloaded all our goods to us, and that was the way to do it. But now there is a different way of doing things. At my camp I waited and sent for the agent, and did not see him, but other chiefs mounted their horses and went there and claimed to be principal men.

I heard that the railroad was to come up through this country, and my men and other tribes objected to it. But I advised them to keep silent. I thought that by the railroad being built up through here, we would get our goods sure; but they do not come. I would like to get some agent who is a good and responsible man, one who would give us all our annuities; I do not want an agent who will steal half our goods and hide them, but an agent who will get all my goods and bring them out here and give them to me. I am not talking anything badly or angrily, but simply the truth. I don't think the great men at Washington know anything about this, but I am now telling you officers to find it out. Now I am done, and whatever you (General Hancock) have to say to me, I will listen to, and those who are with me will listen, so that when we return to camp, we can tell the others the same as you tell us.

General Hancock said:

We have heard always that you were the great war chief of the Kiowas, and that is the belief among the white people whom I have seen in this country. I am very glad to see you here for that reason. We are speaking of very serious and important things, and therefore wish to speak with those who have the most influence in their tribes.

The Great Father did not send me here to make treaties with you, but we came to see who are respecting the treaties which have already been made; and if their agents report any guilty ones we are ready to punish them. We did not come down here to make war, but with the hope of avoiding war. We came prepared for it, however, and if we found anybody in this country who wanted war (we heard there were some) we were ready and intended to meet them. When, on first coming to Fort Larned, we went up the Pawnee Fork, I had then more soldiers with me in my command than all of your men together. Your Great Father has many more soldiers. You know this very well. If we lose soldiers we do not have to wait for them to grow up. Your Great Father will send us more, a great many more if necessary. You know well that when you lose a man, you have no reserve and cannot send another; but must wait till one grows up. It is for your interest, then, to have peace. The Great Father is as much a friend to the Indians as to the white man. But he learned that there were many murders and depredations committed upon the trains and travelers on the Smoky Hill, and sometimes on the Arkansas, and also in Texas, and he became angry. I have been sent here to find out who committed those depredations. Some time ago we were at war with Texas. They thought they were a great people, and rebelled against their Great Father, but they have now been punished and put down; and they are his chil-

dren now as before; and you must not make war upon them. As I have told the other Indians before, I command all the troops in the country down to the Red River, including New Mexico to the west and to the Platte on the north, so that when any orders to fight Indians in that country are made by the Great Father, they pass through me. I like, therefore, to see tribes who have one chief whom I can talk to about such matters, and whom the young men will obey, instead of their being two or three or more chiefs with divided authority. The Great Father will not permit the young men of the tribes to roam around and commit such outrages as have been reported to him, and if there is no Great Chief who can prevent them, the Great Father must do it with his soldiers. When I started I intended to go south of the Arkansas, and see the Kiowas and Comanches, as well as the Arapahoes and Apaches; but we got into this war with the Cheyennes and Sioux, and have sent all of our cavalry after them. We do not wish to call them back here, because they have plenty to do where they are. Nor do we want to go south of the Arkansas now, because the tribes living there tell us they are afraid of the troops, which causes them to run away. We do not wish to frighten the families of those tribes who are at peace with us. We will then not go south of the Arkansas River now, unless we find that we have enemies there. The Cheyennes and Sioux at the north are fighting and behaving very badly; a great many troops are in pursuit of them. Many Sioux and Cheyennes came down south here last winter. I learned that they were coming south to induce the Indians here to join them. Satanta and Kicking Bird told Major Douglas so, and that we must get off from this road. Satanta also told us that the Sioux came down here to make coalitions against us, and that they intended to make war here in the spring, and that is one of the matters which brought us here. We know that the depredations that were committed last summer and winter, and recently on the Smoky Hill, were by the Sioux and Cheyennes. We know this and have satisfactory evidence of it. You say the Indians do not want to make war. Is not that war? The other day we came here and sent for the chiefs of the Sioux and Cheyennes to come to our camp at Fort Larned. None but two chiefs came, although I waited here for several days, and although they were only thirty miles distant. They sent word to me that the young men were out buffalo hunting, and that was the reason they could not come; but I know the reason. We soon found out that the young men were out on the Smoky Hill. Their agent was with us, and I took him along so as to convince them that we did not mean to harm them unjustly; but I told them that whoever their agent told me was guilty I would make a demand for, if the agent considered the guilt was clear; and told them that we did not go to their villages to make war upon them. When we got up near their camp we met Pawnee Killer, of the Sioux, who promised to come with the chiefs and see us the next morning at 9 o'clock, to have a talk. Pawnee Killer and some of the chiefs of the Cheyennes remained in my camp all night and sent messages to their people. We were then ten miles away from them, and I told them that after our talk we would come up and encamp near them, on our road to the south. They did not come the next day at 9 o'clock, and then I ordered my camp to be struck. Some time after that we received notice that they were coming, but it was so windy that we could not have a conference. I told them so, and said that we would talk with them in the evening in camp, and invited them to accompany us. They said, "Very well," and that they would be in camp in the evening and have a talk. But all the time they were going to talk with me, the Cheyennes, and Sioux, and all, excepting some few warriors or a rearguard, were running away. When we reached their village I encamped quietly by them, and we sent their stray mules to them. Bull Bear and Roman Nose came to me and told me that the women and children were frightened and ran away. They did not tell me, though, that the Sioux and nearly all the Cheyenne warriors had run away also; but told me if I would give them some horses they would go and bring the women and children back that night, and they promised to keep the warriors in camp until morning. I told them, "Very well." We put our interpreter there to see if they remained in camp, and instructed him to come and tell us if they did not remain in camp all night. He came and told us after dark that they were all running away, and thus it was seen that they lied to us. I then concluded that the village was a nest of conspirators, and that they were there for mischief, as Satanta had told us and all the others. I believe they ran away because they were guilty, fearing that we would punish them. We sent our horsemen after them, and waited there nearly a week to see if they commenced war or not. We had made no war yet. We placed a guard around their camp so as to allow nobody to touch it. We wished to see if the Sioux and Cheyennes committed any murders on the road, and waited there for that purpose. They had started so early that they arrived on the Smoky Hill a good while before the cavalry arrived there, and they burned one station and tried to burn another, and burned three white men. That we considered war; and then ordered their camp to be burned, and everything they had in it to be destroyed or carried off. Before that time they had fired upon my expressmen on the Smoky Hill and elsewhere. We wanted to ascertain whether the Cheyennes went north or south, and sent a few of the cavalry to the Cimarron crossing with orders that if any Cheyennes came there to take them prisoners. There were some horses out herding

and grazing there, and six Cheyennes came along and tried to crawl up and shoot the herders. I do not think they saw the cavalry. The commander of the troops thinks that the Indians did not know that the cavalry were there. Twenty soldiers happened to come up just then and demanded the Cheyennes to surrender; but they, in answer, fired upon the troops. The soldiers then killed them all. I then wrote to all my commanders, and to General Smith, who commands in this part of the country, that we were at war with the Cheyennes and Sioux. When the Great Father knows all that has taken place out here, he will see and say what has to be done with the Cheyennes and Sioux. It is very difficult for soldiers to tell one tribe from another, and therefore during the time this war is going on with those tribes, you had better remain south of the Arkansas. Unless they pass north from the south, or south from the north, going or returning from war expeditions, there will be peace south of the Arkansas, if everything is quiet there. There must be no trouble now on this road, otherwise I shall have to bring my troops here. If the Cheyennes cross the river and we see their trails, we shall have to follow them. We shall soon know whether the Cheyennes mean war or not, and whether the Sioux do, or whether any other Indians mean war; and we shall then know how to act ourselves.

If we have war with the Sioux and Cheyennes we will not make peace with them until the Great Father tells us to do so. They will have to show by their acts that they are honest; that they are not again telling us lies. If the Kiowas, Arapahoes, Comanches, Apaches, or either of them keep this road clear, I will not have to send any soldiers down here for that purpose, and then their families will not be frightened. You will not have to go to war, unless so disposed; and if this war continues with the Cheyennes and Sioux we would like to get two hundred or three hundred of your tribe for scouts. We will clothe, feed, and dress them well, and arm them, and furnish them with horses and blankets, and pay them the same as our horsemen. I want them to keep this road clear, and to tell us who are the Cheyennes and the Sioux, and who are the other Indians, so that we may only kill the guilty. We prefer to have some Kiowas, some Arapahoes, some Apaches, and some Comanches; but if we cannot get them from all the tribes we will take them from one tribe. I wish you would think over this matter, and let Major Douglas know at Fort Dodge, after you have considered it, what your conclusion is. I will put a white officer with the scouts, so that our troops can know who they are; and will give them the Sioux lodges which we did not burn, to put them in if they are not rich in lodges. The most important thing I have to say to you now is to keep this road clear upon the Arkansas River, and allow no murders or depredations upon it, and permit no horses nor mules to be stolen, so that I will not have to collect all this force out here and come down to punish the depredators. The time is coming when every tribe should have one principal chief, because we intend to demand that the tribe shall be responsible for the acts of their young men. You see that you cannot travel in winter. We have forage and storehouses, and can move in winter, when our horses are fat. We may not come down south of the Arkansas this month, nor the next month; but whenever we find out anything is going wrong, and who are at home and who are not at home, we shall come, even although we should not come until next winter. But we do not wish to make war upon you; the soldiers do not wish it; but whenever there is a good cause it is our business to do so, because that is what soldiers are for. You know very well that in a few years the game will go away; what will you do then? You will have to depend upon the white man to assist you and depend upon the Great Father to feed you when hungry. Your children will have to depend upon raising corn and stock, as other Indians do, before long. This generation may not have to do it, but the next generation will be obliged to do so. Then you should cultivate the friendship of the white man now, in order that he may be your friend when you may need his assistance. The white man is coming out here so fast that nothing can stop him; coming from the east and coming from the west, like a prairie on fire in a high wind. Nothing can stop it. The reason of it is that the whites are a numerous people, and they are spreading out. They require room, and cannot help it. Those on one sea in the west wish to communicate with those living on another sea in the east, and that is the reason they are building these roads, these wagon roads, and railroads, and telegraphs. The roads will bring the goods of the white man to you cheaply, and they will do you good when they are completed. We soldiers cannot stop them. The Great Father had a council with the tribes, and asked their consent to run roads through here, and you (Satanta) and the others gave your permission. That treaty was made at the mouth of the Little Arkansas, and last fall it was signed again, and it is too late to reconsider it now. I don't know where the railroad is going to run. It may run on the Smoky Hill, and they may find it a better road to come here. At any rate if the road comes here, I cannot help it, and you have given your assent to it and cannot resist it. The wood is all going. So it is in the east, where the white man lives; and they will use up the wood there as soon as the Indians are out of it here. But we have found other things that answer the purpose as well as wood, and the same will be found here when the white men have explored this country. It is just as good as wood, and indeed is better. They will have coal here. They find it in the ground. They will

find it somewhere in this country. It has been found upon the Smoky Hill already. In the east, where the Great Father lives, they nearly all burn coal. You need have no fear on this point. We build these garrisons as places of rest for the travelers and as stations for soldiers to be ready in case the travelers are disturbed. But they will disturb no Indians unless they have sufficient cause. We will also protect the Indian in his property, and if he loses property and the white man commits a depredation upon him, he must not redress these wrongs, but come to us, for we can do it better, and will arrest the offenders. If there is any danger of their escaping, you should arrest them and bring them to us, not kill them. I have listened to what you have said about your annuity goods. I have nothing to do with that matter whatever. What you have said here, however, and what I have said, will go to Washington. I cannot tell anything about your agent. After I have finished speaking, if he (the agent) desires to say anything he can do so. I have no control over him whatever. I have said everything now which I desire to say. I do not expect to see you for some time again, unless we have to go to war south of the Arkansas River.

Colonel Leavenworth said :

These are the men who killed the Box family in Texas, and my instructions were not to give them any annuity goods until the conditions of my written instructions were complied with. I accordingly file copies of these instructions for record, in the proceedings of this council, as an explanation why these Indians did not receive their annuity goods. These papers are from Washington. The commission at Washington told me in these papers that until all these captives were returned without ransom, of which he (Satanta) knows, and we obtained sufficient assurances that no further depredations would be committed, no annuities should be given. But Satanta has never come and given any assurances in this matter.

Satanta said :

Stumbling Bear was in that raid, and why should he get so many goods ?

Colonel Leavenworth :

Because he had come in and given the assurances that had been required of him.

Satanta :

Why was Moh-way given so many goods ?

(Colonel Leavenworth declined to be questioned thus.)

General Hancock said :

He does not wish to be questioned upon this matter. This council will now end, unless Satanta has something more to say. (To Satanta :) This general on my left is General Smith, an old soldier on the plains and who was here a great many years ago. He commands in this country when I am not here. I wish you to know it.

Official copy :

J. D. GRAHAM,
First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

UPPER ARKANSAS AGENCY,
Fort Larned Kansas, March 22, 1867.

SIR : I have the honor to inclose to you copies of communications just received from Major General Hancock, and from headquarters of this military district. I think that no trouble will arise in consequence of General Hancock's expedition, as the Indians of my agency are well satisfied and quiet, and anxious to retain the peaceful relations now existing.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,
E. W. WYNKOOP.

United States Indian Agent, Upper Arkansas Agency.

Hon. LEWIS V. BOGY,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, March 13, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to address this letter to you for the purpose of informing you that I have about completed my arrangements to move a force to the plains, and only await a proper condition of the roads to march.

My object in making an expedition at this time is to show the Indians within the limits of this department that we are able to chastise any tribes who may molest people who are traveling across the plains. It is not our desire to bring on difficulties with the Indians, but to treat them with justice and according to our treaty stipulations, and I desire especially in my dealings with them to act through their agents as far as possible.

In reference to the Cheyennes of your agency in particular, I may say that we have just grounds of grievance; one is, that they have not delivered up the murderer of the New Mexican at Zarah. I also believe that I have evidence sufficient to fix upon different bands of that tribe, whose chiefs are known, several of the outrages committed on the Smoky Hill last summer. I request that you will inform them, in such a manner as you may think proper, that I expect shortly to visit their neighborhood, and that I will be glad to have an interview with their chiefs; and tell them also, if you please, that I go fully prepared for peace or war, and that hereafter I will insist upon their keeping off the main lines of travel where their presence is calculated to bring about collision with the whites.

If you can prevail upon the Indians of your agency to abandon their habits of infesting the country traversed by our overland routes, threatening, robbing, and intimidating travelers, we will defer that matter to you; if not, I would be pleased by your presence with me, when I visit the locality of your tribes, to show that the officers of the government are acting in harmony.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major General Commanding.

Colonel E. W. WYNKOOP,
*Agent for Cheyennes, Apaches, and Arapohoes,
 Fort Larned, Kansas.*

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kansas, March 14, 1867.

COLONEL: The brevet major general commanding directs me to inform you that Wilson Graham, the Cheyenne boy who was captured from that tribe some time since, is now en route to this post. As soon as he arrives he will be sent to you in order that he may be delivered to his nearest relative.

Please inform this office of the name and band of his nearest relations.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY E. NOYES,
Captain Second Cavalry, Bvt. Maj. U. S. A., A. A. A. G.

Colonel E. W. WYNKOOP,
United States Indian Agent.

AGENCY OF THE COMANCHE AND KIOWA
INDIANS OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Larned, Kansas, April 9, 1867.

SIR: By letter from the department of the 9th ultimo, I was directed to proceed to St. Louis, Missouri, there to receive from Lieutenant General Sherman, a Cheyenne Indian boy, captured by the troops under Colonel I. M. Chivington, at the Sand Creek affair, and deliver him to the agent of the Cheyenne Indians at this post. In compliance with the above orders I proceeded to St. Louis, and presented my letter of instructions to General Sherman, who informed me the boy had been forwarded to Major General Hancock "to be delivered to the Indians in the presence of their agent." From St. Louis I proceeded to Leavenworth City, thence to Fort Zarah, Kansas, via Forts Riley and Harker; at the latter post (Harker) I passed Major General Hancock with his command en route for the plains.

I arrived at Fort Zarah, Kansas, on the 3d instant; General Hancock arrived on the 5th with his whole command, consisting of artillery, cavalry, and infantry, about fifteen hundred strong. I immediately called upon him and requested information as to the object of his movements so far as they related to the Indians of my agency, viz: the Comanches and Kiowas; he very kindly and promptly furnished me with the inclosed papers marked Nos. 1, 2, and 3. As none of the Indians of my agency have visited this great line of travel, except a very few, since they received their annuity goods last October, and as it was uncertain what portion of his department he might visit with his command, he expressed a wish that I would accompany him, and as I believed it to be eminently proper I willingly consented, and should anything occur concerning the Indians of my agency, or the interest of the Indian Department generally, shall make full report of the same. I will state for the information of the department at Washington that the Cheyenne boy I was sent to St. Louis for is now here with General Hancock, and that Major Wynkoop, the agent of the Cheyenne Indians, is also here, who will, without doubt, report all of interest relating to the boy and the Indians of his agency.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. LEAVENWORTH,
U. S. Indian Agent.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, March 11, 1867.

COLONEL: I have the honor to state for your information that I am at present preparing an expedition to the plains, which will soon be ready to move. My object in doing so at this time is to convince the Indians within the limits of this department that we are able to punish any of them who may molest travelers across the plains, or who may commit other hostilities against the whites. We desire to avoid, if possible, any troubles with the Indians, and to treat them with justice and according to the requirements of our treaties with them, and I wish especially in my dealings with them to act through the agents of the Indian Department, as far as it is possible to do so. Concerning the Kiowas of your agency we have grave reasons for complaint; among

others, it is officially reported to these headquarters that that tribe has been making hostile incursions into Texas, and that a war party has very recently returned to Fort Dodge from that State, bringing with them the scalps of seventeen colored soldiers and one white man. I am also informed that the Kiowas have been threatening our post on the Arkansas, that they are about entering into a compact with the Sioux for hostilities against us, and that they have robbed and insulted officers of the United States Army who have visited them, supposing that they were friends. It is well ascertained that certain members of that tribe (some of whom are known) are guilty of the murder of Mr. James Box, a citizen of Montague County, Texas, last summer, and of the capture and barbarous treatment of the women of his family. I desire you particularly to explain to them that one reason why the government does not at once send troops against them to redress these outrages against our people is, that their Great Father is adverse to commencing a war upon them (which would certainly end in destroying them) until all other means of redress fail. I request that you will inform the Indians of your agency that I will hereafter insist upon their keeping off the main routes of travel across the plains, where their presence is calculated to bring on difficulties between themselves and the whites. If you as their agent can arrange these matters satisfactorily with them, we will be pleased to refer the whole subject to you. In case of your inability to do so, I would be pleased to have you accompany me when I visit the country of your tribes, to show that the officers of the government are acting in harmony. I will be pleased to talk with any of the chiefs whom we may meet.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major General Commanding.

Colonel J. H. LEAVENWORTH,
United States Indian Agent for Comanches and Kiowas.

**HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
 NINETEENTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY,
 Fort Arbuckle, C. N., February 16, 1867.**

COLONEL: I have the honor to state that previous to my arrival here a roving band of Indians had made a raid in the vicinity, carrying off stock, chiefly horses, and a negro child from within a few miles of the post. Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Hart, commanding, sent in pursuit the Caddo Indian scouts, who after more than a week's absence returned without any intelligence as to the number, tribe, or probable course of the robbers. I had just learned from Horace P. Jones, (white man,) who is an old resident, and has for some years acted as interpreter for many of the tribes of Indians on this frontier, that the band consisted of twenty-five Comanches belonging to the Cochatoku tribe, (Buffalo Eaters,) the head chief being Mahwee. About two weeks after their depredations here, they were met in the neighborhood of Fort Cobb, and gave chase to Samuel Paul and Dr. J. J. Stern, (white,) the latter being the issuing commissary of the reserve Comanches, who were reputed friendly. These men were saved by the aid of Toshchowa, head chief of the reserve Comanches. This chief also recovered five of the horses which had been stolen from the vicinity, but failed in his effort to regain the captured negro child. These facts were obtained from Mr. Jones from Toshchowa himself, who requested that he might be made known to

these headquarters. In this affair Toshchowa was brought in collision with Indians of his own tribe with whom he had formerly acted, and he felt the necessity of avoiding the consequences of an open rupture. His conduct displays admirable discretion under the circumstances. I have the honor to state further that several other tribes than the Comanches have lately been noticed on the war path, having been seen in their progress in unusual numbers and without their squaws and children, a fact to which much significance is attached by those conversant with Indian usages. It is thought by many white residents of the Territories that some of these tribes may be acting in concert, and that plundering incursions are at least in contemplation. George Washington, second chief of the Caddoes, a friendly tribe, is of the opinion that the wild Comanches are bent on mischief. Since the date of the treaty made at the mouth of Little Arkansas, I believe on the 6th of October, 1865, in which the Cochatoku Comanches joined, these and other contracting parties to the treaty have carried off a large amount of stock in violation of its provisions, and have slain and made captive many white persons, held on speculation to be ransomed. The practice of the government of countenancing these offenses, by the payment of liberal sums, has had the natural effect of encouraging this inhuman traffic among the Indians, and every day of its continuance adds difficulties to the return of what I deem a wise and sterner policy, and one that would ultimately be the most humane.

My experience in the exigencies of the frontier causes me to defer to the views of such sensible white residents and others as, from long residence among the Indians, are competent to advise; and this communication, while it expresses my own, is more particularly the embodiment of their views. In a communication made on the 12th instant I had the honor to apply for ten additional companies to re-enforce this post, and I now respectfully suggest the subject-matter of this communication as additional reason for the proposed re-enforcement.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. L. SMITH,

*Captain Nineteenth United States Infantry, Brevet Major
United States Army, Commanding Post.*

Colonel O. D. GREEN,

*Assistant Adjutant General Department of Arkansas,
Little Rock, Arkansas.*

Official copy respectfully furnished for the information of Colonel J. H. Leavenworth.

W. S. MITCHELL,

Captain, Acting Assistant Adjutant General

Indorsed by General Ord as follows :

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARKANSAS,

March 5, 1867.

From the fact that these Indians steal from their frontiers, and have supplied themselves with large caballadas—that they supply horses to the Northern Indians on the railroad and mail routes—I think it important to put a stop to their wholesale plundering. I propose building posts in their country, as that demoralizes them more than anything else, except money and whisky.

Respectfully forwarded.

E. O. C. ORD,

Brigadier General Commanding.

Forwarded from headquarters of military division of the Missouri by order of General Sherman.

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[General Field Orders No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE MISSOURI, IN THE FIELD,
Fort Riley, Kansas, March 26, 1867.

1. While on the march and in camp the troops comprising the present expedition will receive orders from Brevet Major General Smith, commander of the district of Upper Arkansas, in whose territory we are about to move. When instructions may be necessary, General Smith will receive them from the major general commanding, who will be present.

2. It is uncertain whether war will be the result of the expedition or not; it will depend upon the temper and behavior of the Indians with whom we may come in contact; we go prepared for war, and will make it if a proper occasion presents. We shall have war if the Indians are not well disposed toward us. If they are for peace, and no sufficient ground is presented for chastisement, we are restricted from punishing them for past grievances which are recorded against them; these matters have been left to the Indian Department. No insolence will be tolerated from any bands of Indians whom we may encounter; we wish to show them that the government is ready and able to punish them if they are hostile, although it may not be disposed to invite war. In order that we may act in unity and harmony with these views no one but the commander present on detachment or otherwise will have interviews with Indians; such interviews as may be necessary with them will be reserved, and corresponding reserve will be required from those under his command. No Indians will be allowed in camp, and "no talks" will be had with them except for the purpose of explaining the facts herein stated. The chief of any bands of Indians who may wish any information will be referred to the major general commanding, who will receive them at his headquarters.

By command of Major General Hancock.

W. G. MITCHELL,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Official copy respectfully furnished for the information of Colonel J. H. Leavenworth, United States Indian agent.

W. G. MITCHELL,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

AGENCY FOR KIOWAS AND COMANCHES,
INDIANS OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,
IN THE FIELD, ON PAWNEE FORK,
Thirty-one miles from Fort Larned, April 15, 1867.



SIR: Knowing the wish of the department to learn all pertaining to the military expedition of Major General Hancock, I will state that a council was held near Fort Larned by General Hancock and some of the

chiefs of the Cheyenne tribe of Indians at which the Indians, I was informed, expressed themselves very friendly. General Hancock marched for Fort Dodge on the 13th instant, advanced up the Pawnee Fork twenty-one miles in the direction of a camp of about three hundred lodges of Cheyennes and Sioux. General Hancock was visited that evening by chiefs from both tribes, and informed that his approach toward their camp caused great anxiety among their squaws and children. On the 14th again resumed his march in the direction of their village, and was met some five or six miles from their town by a white flag and earnestly requested not to approach any nearer; but he still advanced, and went into camp about three o'clock p. m. a short mile below their lodges, when it was found that all their women and children had left with what few articles they could hastily gather together, leaving their lodges and a large amount of their property just as they had been occupying their homes; some one hundred or more of their warriors were still in camp, armed and apparently ready for fight. Some of their chiefs called upon General Hancock, and he wanted their women and children back, as no harm was intended them, and furnished two chiefs good horses to go for them. In the evening the two horses were returned, and he was informed they had so scattered they could not be found, and at the same time information was brought that the warriors were leaving, when cavalry was ordered out and their village surrounded and searched, but nothing was found but as stated above, and one old Sioux and a girl of about eight years of age, blind in one eye and horridly ravished. This morning she was brought to camp and properly cared for. Some suppose her white, others part white, whilst others pronounce her Indian.

It is evident she is not a Cheyenne or Sioux. She was a pitiable object indeed. Many of their lodges were found cut, as though the party wished for a small part to make a small "tepe" for a night's lodging, on a rapid march. This morning General Custer pursued with a heavy body of cavalry. This is only to the department, to let them know there are stirring events on this frontier. Major Wynkoop is exerting himself all he can in the line of his duty, and will, without doubt, make as soon as possible full reports.

In haste, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. LEAVENWORTH,

U. S. Indian Agent.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

CAMP ON PAWNEE FORK,

Thirty miles west of Fort Larned, April 15, 1867.

I write in haste, as a courier is about leaving camp. I am with General Hancock's expedition, having accompanied him at his request, as he stated that it was his intention to hold a council with the principal men of the tribes of my agency. I am sorry to say that the result of the expedition is disastrous. General Hancock marched his column right up to the Indian village, composed of three hundred lodges of Cheyennes and Sioux; he found on halting the women and children had fled, and the men were alone occupying the camp; he ordered the chiefs to bring back the women and children, and they started for the purpose of endeavoring to do so, but soon returned and stated that it was impossible, and during the night the men deserted their village, leaving their lodges

with all the furniture of the same. General Hancock has sent General Custer with a cavalry command in pursuit. Understanding that it was the intention of General Hancock to destroy the lodges and other property left in the village, I have written him a letter of remonstrance, as I am perfectly convinced that the conduct of the Indians was the result of intense fear. I am fearful that the result of all this will be a general war, which is much to be deprecated, as there are many unprotected whites on the different roads across the plains and at the mail stations and ranches. I will report in full the first opportunity.

I have the honor to be, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

E. W. WYNKOOP,

U. S. Indian Agent for Arapaho, Cheyenne, and Apache Indians.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington.

SAME CAMP AS ON THE 15TH,

Short mile from Indian Village, on Pawnee Fork, April 17, 1867.

SIR: I have but little to communicate, except General Hancock has determined not to burn the Indian lodges, but has ordered every article taken from their villages returned, and General Custer reports he has not seen any Indians he was in pursuit of; fifteen hundred Indians escape, and not one seen. He reports he should march for the Smoky Hill on the evening of the 16th, at 7. p. m., from the head of Walnut Creek.

In haste, very respectfully, &c.,

J. H. LEAVENWORTH,

U. S. Indian Agent.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,

Commissioner Indian Affairs.

Cheyennes without doubt gone south, Sioux north.

GENERAL HANCOCK'S CAMP ON PAWNEE FORK,

32 miles west Fort Larned, April 18, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to state that since my last communication, a few days back, in which I spoke of the flight of the Indians upon General Hancock's approach and his intention to destroy the village, I have written a communication to General Hancock, a copy of which I inclose. Have received no written reply, but he stated to me verbally that for the present he would not destroy the village. In my last letter I also stated that General Custer was in pursuit of the Indians. A courier has since arrived from him with the information that the Cheyennes had turned and gone towards the Arkansas River, while the Sioux had continued northward. He followed the Sioux trail, and the last dispatch from him is to the effect that the Sioux upon crossing the Smoky Hill road had destroyed a ranch or mail station and killed three men. Since receiving this news General Hancock has again expressed his determination to destroy the village. I have again appealed to him on behalf of the Cheyennes, as their village is distinct from the Sioux, and as yet there is no evidence of their having committed any overt act since their flight, and he has promised me to consider the matter. Under the circum-

stances in which the Indians left here, in my judgment being fully impressed with the belief that General Hancock had come for the purpose of murdering their women and children as had previously been done at Sand Creek, I have no doubt but that they think that war has been forced upon them, (the Cheyennes,) and will commence committing depredations and following their style of warfare immediately. Thus, in my opinion, has another Indian war been brought on which might have been averted by the military authorities pursuing a different line of policy. I will continue with General Hancock as long as there is any probability of him falling in with any of the Indians of my agency, for the purpose, as far as lies in my power, of subserving the interests of the department. As soon as possible I will submit to your office an inventory of the effects in both the Cheyenne and Sioux villages.

I am, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

E. W. WYNKOOP,

U. S. Indian Agent for Arapaho, Cheyenne, and Apache Indians.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,

Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

CAMP ON PAWNEE FORK, April 13, 1867.

GENERAL: For a long time I have made the Indian character my chief study. I regard the late movement of the Cheyennes of my agency as caused by fear alone. So far as I am able to judge, they met us at first with a determination to have a peaceful talk at such a distance from their village as would make their women and children satisfied that no danger need be apprehended by them. Your movement toward the village terrified the squaws and children, who left with such movable property as they could gather. I learn that you purpose destroying the lodges and other property now remaining in the village. I would most respectfully request you not to do so. I am fully convinced that the result would be an Indian outbreak of the most serious nature, while at the same time there is no evidence in my judgment that this band of Cheyennes are deserving of this severe punishment. I am influenced alone in thus communicating with you by what I consider a strict sense of duty.

With feelings of the utmost respect, I am, general, your obedient servant,

E. W. WYNKOOP,

U. S. Indian Agent for Arapahoos, Cheyennes, and Apaches.

Major General W. S. HANCOCK,

Commanding Department of Missouri and Indian Expedition.

FORT DODGE, KANSAS, April 21, 1867.

SIR: I write hastily, as a mail is about leaving, to inform you that on the 19th instant General Hancock burnt the Indian village, three hundred lodges, Sioux and Cheyenne. I know of no overt act that the Cheyennes had committed to cause them to be thus punished, not even since their flight. I have just arrived with General Hancock's column at this post, and learn since my arrival here that a few days ago six Cheyenne Indians on foot were attacked by one hundred and thirty

cavalry, about twenty-five miles west of this post, and all of them killed. I also learn that they had done nothing to provoke an attack, but were of the party that fled before General Hancock's approach. This whole matter is horrible in the extreme, and these same Indians of my agency have actually been forced into war.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

E. W. WYNKOOP,

U. S. Indian Agent for Arapahoes, Cheyennes, and Apaches.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

Extract of letter from Colonel Wynkoop, United States Indian agent for Arapahoes, Cheyennes, and Apaches.

FORT LARNED, KANSAS,

Upper Arkansas Indian Agency, April 24, 1867.

SIR: My last communication was written hastily from Fort Dodge, and I now have the honor to state that I have since arrived at the headquarters of my agency. Since the killing and scalping of the six Cheyenne Indians, above Fort Dodge, nothing new has transpired with reference to Indian affairs. Contrary to my expectations the Cheyenne Indians who fled from their village committed no depredations while crossing the Santa Fé road, and have not to my knowledge up to the present time, notwithstanding their persecutions. It is rumored here that considerable stock has been run off the Smoky Hill road by the Sioux Indians on the occasion of their flight north. General Hancock is still at Fort Dodge with his troops. Since the Indians of my agency have not as yet retaliated for the wrongs heaped upon them, it may be possible, if proper action be taken by the Department of the Interior to prevent the military from forcing trouble on, that a general Indian war may be prevented. As far as lay in my power I have struggled to avert this direful calamity. The Arapaho and Apache Indians are far south of the Arkansas River, and have not yet got into any trouble. I inclose herewith a copy of the inventory taken of property destroyed in both the Cheyenne and Sioux villages.

* * * * *

I have the honor to be, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

E. W. WYNKOOP,

U. S. Indian Agent for Arapahoes, Cheyennes, and Apaches.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

Inventory.

CHEYENNE CAMP.—132 lodges, 396 buffalo robes, 57 saddles, 120 traraises, 78 headmats, 90 axes, 58 kettles, 125 frying-pans, 200 tin cups, 130 wooden bowls, 116 tin pans, 103 whetstones, 44 sacks paint, 57 sacks medicines, 63 water kegs, 14 ovens, 117 rubbing horns, 42 coffee-mills,

150 rope lariats, 100 chains, 264 parfleches, 70 coffee-pots, 50 hoes, 120 fleshing irons, 200 parflech sacks, 200 horn spoons, 42 crowbars, 400 sacks feathers, 200 tin plates, 160 brass kettles, 40 hammers, 15 sets lodge-poles, (uncovered,) 17 stew pans, 4 drawing knives, 10 spades, 2 bridles, 93 hatchets, 25 tea-kettles, 250 spoons, 157 knives, 4 pickaxes.

SIoux CAMP.—140 lodges, 420 buffalo robes, 226 saddles, 150 travaises, 140 headmats, 142 axes, 138 kettles, 40 frying-pans, 190 tin cups, 146 tin pans, 140 whetstones, 70 sacks paint, 63 water kegs, 6 ovens, 160 rubbing horns, 7 coffee-mills, 280 rope lariats, 140 chains, 146 parfleches, 50 currycombs, 58 coffee-pots, 82 hoes, 25 fleshing irons, 40 horn spoons, 14 crowbars, 54 brass kettles, 11 hammers, 5 sets lodge-poles, (uncovered,) 4 stew pans, 9 drawing knives, 2 spades, 8 bridles, 3 pitchforks, 3 tea-kettles, 280 spoons, 4 pickaxes, 1 sword, 1 extra scabbard, 1 bayonet, 1 mail-bag, stone mallets, 1 lance.

Respectfully referred to Major General W. S. Hancock, commanding department of the Missouri.

By command of General Grant:

GEO. K. LEET,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY UNITED STATES, *May 23, 1867.*

HEADQUARTERS FORT DODGE, KANSAS,

March 14, 1867.

MAJOR: In answer to your communication, February 21, just received, relating to the names of the chiefs or bands of Kiowa Indians, who are or have been making threatening demonstrations, or sending insulting messages, I have the honor to state that I received from Little Raven, head chief of the Arapahoes, a message to the effect that no more wood must be cut by this command on the Pawnee Forks, and that the troops must move out of the country by the time grass grows.

Mr. Jones, the interpreter at this post, brought me a message from Satanta, the principal chief of the Kiowas, to the effect that all white men must move east of Council Grove by the spring; that he gave me ten days to move from this post; that he wanted the mules and cavalry horses fattened, as he would have use for them, for he intended to appropriate them; that all the Indians had agreed to stop the railroads and roads at Council Grove; that no roads or railroads would be allowed west of that point. Major J. H. Page, Third Infantry, brought me a message from the same chief: "Tell the chiefs on the road that they must gather together their soldiers and leave; if they don't I will help them to leave. No wagons will be allowed on the road except those that bring presents. If any are found they will be taken."

Subsequently, in council, Satanta stated in substance the same, but not in an insulting manner, which has already been reported to district headquarters.

It has been reported to me that eight Arapahoes, apparently friendly, stopped on the 10th instant at the camp of Mr. Gilchrist, a wagon-master for a Mr. Wedells, of Mora, New Mexico, on the other side of Fort Aubery, one hundred and twenty miles from here, shot at the herder, and run off forty head of mules and one mare.

The extreme severity of the weather, together with the refusal of the

man who reported the fact to act as guide, and put a party on their trail, prevented me from attempting their recovery.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. DOUGLAS,

Major Third United States Infantry, Commanding Post.

Brevet Major H. E. NOYES,

Acting Assistant Adjutant General,

Headquarters District Upper Arkansas.

A true copy :

W. G. MITCHELL,

Captain and Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS POST, FORT WALLACE, KANSAS,
September 20, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to report as follows, viz :

On the 19th instant, at 3 p. m., my guide and interpreter came into camp, and reported that a band of about one hundred and fifty Indians had stampeded the quartermaster's stock and were driving them off. I immediately had every horse saddled in Company M Second Cavalry, (eighteen present,) and started in pursuit.

Owing to one of the most intense snow-storms that I have ever witnessed, I was unable to keep their trail, from its being filled with snow. I pursued them eleven miles, and returned to camp.

It is impossible for me to pursue them this morning, as I have not over twenty mounted men, which is an insufficient number of men to overpower one hundred and fifty Indians armed as they are at present. One commissioned officer and twenty-two enlisted men of Company M Second Cavalry are now absent in pursuit of deserters and on escort duty, leaving me a very small command of mounted men, as Company M is not half mounted, there being only forty horses in the company, and about the same number of carbines.

A non-commissioned officer in charge of a detachment just returned this morning from Fort Ellsworth, reports that a party of twenty-five or thirty Indians came to a station and demanded stock from a stock-tender, who would not let them have it; therefore, they beat him nearly to death with clubs.

They have been committing such depredations from time to time for the last month and a half. The party that took the stock from here yesterday came from the northwest. They belong to a different band to those reported by Lieutenant Baks to General Palmer last month. They have been in the vicinity of this post for two weeks, but have not visited the post only once during the summer and fall.

From their actions I am convinced that they intend war. My guide ran into them before seeing them, and only escaped by having a swift horse. They shouted to the guide to inform the white chief that they were ready to fight. Their manners have been hostile since they first visited this post, and they have gone just as far as a party could without killing any people.

The party that the chief Spotted Horse was with entered a ranch twenty-two miles west of here and took saddles and bridles, blankets, and everything they wished, and then passed on the north of this post

en route for their main body, somewhere between this post and Fort Ellsworth, Kansas.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. FLOOD,

First Lieut. Sixth U. S. Infantry, Com'g Post.

Brevet Major W. H. HARRISON,

Acting A. A. G. Dis. Middle Ark., Fort Riley, Kan.

A true copy:

W. G. MITCHELL,

Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,

Fort Riley, September 24, 1866.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the commanding general department of the Missouri.

It seems the Indians have already began up on the Smoky Hill.

J. W. DAVIDSON,

Major Second Cav., Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A., Com'g.

POND CREEK, KANSAS,

December 19, 1866.

SIR: In compliance with your request I will now proceed to give you a statement relative to a raid or theft by a small band of Cheyenne Indians, which occurred at this post (Wallace) on the evening of the 19th September, about 2 o'clock on the evening of the above-mentioned date. A band of fifteen Cheyenne Indians rode up to my house, and asked permission to go in and warm. It was then snowing, and unusually cold for the season. After remaining about half an hour, during which time they eat some cold bread and drank several cups of coffee, at a given signal from the head man or chief, they all left the house, mounted their ponies, and rode away in the direction of the post, some two miles distant. About two hours after their departure, I learned from a detachment Company M Second United States Cavalry, then in pursuit, that these same Cheyenne Indians—good Cheyennes, as they remarked several times while in my house—had driven some twenty or thirty head of horses and mules from the post. As you already are aware, this stock was never recovered. And now, sir, in conclusion, there is but little doubt existing in my mind but what this band of Indians was composed entirely of the Cheyenne tribe, for several reasons which I will give you. First. During their stay at my house I questioned them at different times as to what tribe they belonged. The universal response was Cheyennes. I also recognized several among this band who had passed by here several weeks prior to this with a band of twenty-four, under a Cheyenne chief called Spotted Horse, and who committed several depredations on the Overland Stage Company at Big Timbers station, some twenty miles west of this post, and who also made many threats—among others, giving us all fifteen days to leave this road, under the penalty of all being scalped if we did not comply.

Most respectfully, yours,

H. P. WYATT,

Beef Contractor, Fort Wallace, Kansas.

Captain KEOGH.

A true copy:

W. G. MITCHELL,

Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

To Captain JOHN S. SMITH, *United States Interpreter* :

SIR : For the safety and protection of the people on the Smoky Hill road, I think it important that you should accompany and remain with the Indians belonging to this agency, during their stay in that country, in order that you may report to me, either in person or by letter, whatever may transpire.

Given under my hand at Fort Zarah, July 26, 1866.

J. C. TAYLOR,
United States Indian Agent.

A true copy :

A. KAISER,
First Lieut. Third United States Infantry.

FORT ZARAH, KANSAS,
December 29, 1866.

I certify on honor, that upon receipt of the above order, I immediately proceeded to Black Kettle's camp, head chief of the southern band of Cheyenne Indians, then on the Walnut Creek, some four or five miles from this point, and continued with them until the 14th October, 1866, at which time his whole band came here expecting to receive their annuities. At the time I joined the Black Kettle camp, Roman Nose was with this band and remained with us all the time, up to the time I came here on the 14th October, 1866. I am confident that during all this time there was not any war party, great or small, from Black Kettle's camp, except one party of thirty-three, under Spotted Horse, and another party of seven young men, without any responsible head. Both parties started out on or about the 1st September, and the small party of seven remaining out only about two weeks, when they returned with one large American mule with a sore back. The party under Spotted Horse was absent until about the 1st October, 1866, when they returned, having in their possession some fourteen head of mules and ponies, got, as they alleged, on the Huerfano, in Colorado Territory. Had there been any other party out, or had they brought to their camp any other property or plunder, I think I should have known it.

During the time I was with this band of Cheyenne Indians, I visited Fort Ellsworth with eight chiefs, Black Kettle and Roman Nose among the number, and held a council with Major E. W. Wynkoop, their special agent, at which time promises were made to them that their annuities should be delivered to them at or near this point in two months ; which was the reason that the Indians came here in October. I will add, in connection with this statement, that I learned from the Indians I was with that there was a camp of Sioux Indians of some twenty-four lodges, only one day's ride from Fort Wallace or Pond Creek, and I know that some of these same Sioux Indians stole, from citizens near this place, four mules and three ponies, and from the Cheyenne Indians three horses, which were followed north by Charley Bent and recovered from them.

JOHN S. SMITH,
U. S. Interpreter.

In presence of—

J. H. LEAVENWORTH,
Indian Agent.

A true copy :

W. G. MITCHELL,
Asst. Adjt. General.
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HEADQUARTERS POST OF FORT WALLACE,

December 20, 1866.

• **SIR:** In reply to your letter of the 9th instant, (received on the 18th instant,) in regard to the circumstances of the driving away from this post of government stock by Indians, and the more recent circumstances attending the burning of Chalk Bluff Station, and the killing of two stock tenders, I have the honor to submit the following report:

With the exception of the guide now absent with Captain N. V. Sheridan, idan, there is no one at this post cognizant of the matter in question; but on the reception of your letter, I immediately proceeded to the stations of the Overland Mail Express Company, and having hunted up all parties who were in any way acquainted with the burning of Chalk Bluff Station and the murders of the stock tenders, I can make the following statement, with complete certainty as to its accuracy: The Indians connected with the Chalk Bluff outrage were Cheyennes, as horses or ponies lost by them on that occasion and picked up by the overland stage drivers were afterward claimed and turned over to a Cheyenne chief called Bull Bear and a party of his tribe; some of this party were recognized by an escaped ranchman from Chalk Bluff as having been present at the massacre. Also from arrows found that had been shot off around the station, it was seen that they were fashioned peculiar to the Cheyenne tribe. I have the statement of one of the drivers of the Overland Mail Company's express in my possession in regard to Bull Bear claiming the ponies that his party had lost at Chalk Bluff, and I can lay hands on the arrows in case the major general commanding desires them sent forward in support of this report. As regards the driving away of the government stock at this post, it is a matter of great difficulty to gain any more authentic information than that already forwarded by my predecessor in command of this post. I have been fortunate enough, however, to get the following from a most trustworthy man, and I beg to forward it for the information of the major general commanding, as in my opinion it is a clear and convincing proof that the Cheyenne tribe have been the perpetrators of all these outrages, and these same Cheyennes to whom I saw issued rifles and ammunition at Zarah, in November last.

Trusting that this report will be found to have covered all the requirements of your letter, I have the honor to be, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. KEOGH,

Captain Seventh U. S. Cavalry, Commanding Post.

Brevet Major HENRY E. NOYES,

*Acting Ass't Adj't Gen., District of the Upper Arkansas,
Fort Riley, Kansas.*

A true copy:

W. G. MITCHELL,

Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

FORT ZARAH, KANSAS,

December 29, 1866.

MAJOR: In compliance with the letter received this day from headquarters department of the Missouri, dated Fort Leavenworth, Kansas,

December 18, 1866, I have the honor to forward herewith inclosed the statement of Captain John S. Smith, United States interpreter.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. KAISER,

First Lieutenant Third United States Infantry.

Captain HENRY ASBURY,

Brevet Major U. S. Army, Com'dg Fort Larned, Kansas.

A true copy:

W. G. MITCHELL,

Asst. Adjt. General.

POND CREEK, KANSAS,

January 16, 1867.

SIR: I herewith submit a report relative to certain depredations committed by a small band of Indians at this post (Wallace) on the evening of 19th September, 1866.

About two o'clock of the above-mentioned date, a band of fifteen Cheyennes rode up to my house and asked permission to come in and warm; it was then snowing and quite cold for the season. After remaining about half an hour, during which time they drank some coffee and ate some cold bread, at a given signal from the head man or chief, they all left the house, mounted their ponies, and rode off in the direction of the post, some two miles distant. Some two hours after their departure I learned from a detachment of Company M Second United States Cavalry, then in pursuit, that these same Indians, Cheyennes, had run off some twenty or thirty head government mules and horses. Now, sir, in conclusion, there is but little doubt existing in my mind but what these were all Cheyenne Indians, from the following facts: First. During their stay at my house I repeatedly asked them to what tribe they belonged; the universal response was Cheyenne. Secondly. I recognized several in the band who had passed up by here several weeks prior to this, under a somewhat noted chief, Spotted Horse, who committed several depredations on the Overland Stage Company, and made many threats, among others, giving us fifteen days to leave this road.

Most respectfully yours,

H. P. WYATT.

Captain KEOGH.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 17th day of January, 1867.

FRED. H. BEECHER,

Second Lieutenant Third Infantry, Post Adjutant.

FORT WALLACE, KANSAS, *January 17, 1867.*

A true copy:

W. G. MITCHELL,

Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

FORT WALLACE, KANSAS,

January 19, 1867.

Personally appeared before me William Comstock, guide and interpreter at this post, who makes the following statement, viz:

On the evening of the day that the stock-tenders were massacred at Chalk Bluff Station, a passenger by the coach from the East, named Hughes, a merchant of Denver City, found two arrows at the station,

one sticking in the door and the other in the ground near there, which he showed to me at Pond Creek Station, and asked my opinion to what tribe they belonged. I immediately informed him that they belonged to the Cheyenne tribe, having seen any number of arrows; and being acquainted with the manners and customs of the Cheyenne nation I could not be mistaken in the tribe of Indians to which these arrows belonged.

As regards the Indians who drove away the government stock from this post, I cannot state positively whether they were Cheyennes or Sioux, but am of opinion that they were Cheyennes, on account of their being at stations west of here the day before they had driven away the stock, and having recommendations from the Indian agent, (Doyle,) which they showed to the man in charge of Pond Creek Station.

W. COMSTOCK.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 19th day of January, 1867.

FRED. H. BEECHER,

Second Lieutenant Third Infantry, A. A. Q. M.

OFFICE OF THE KIOWA AND COMANCHE INDIANS

OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,

Fort Lane, Kansas, January 22, 1867.

SIR: Yours of the 18th instant reached me this morning by the down mail, sending a copy of a letter signed by sundry Kiowa Indians. If the complaints hinted at by you (but of which I am totally ignorant) are of no greater magnitude than the one contained in your letter, or rather this, I do not think they can be very bitter. Herewith I inclose you papers which I will thank you to read and then return them to this agency. The Indians who have signed the letter written by John Dodge are the principal ones who raided into Texas and sold their captives, white women and children, to the military at Fort Dodge for a price, and have continued to hang around that post, or its vicinity, to sell the mules, horses, and other property stolen in Texas at the same time they killed men and women, taking captives the women and children rendered helpless by their acts. These Indians were sent for by me in October last, to meet me here at the agency, (not at a military post,) but they failed for some cause, not known fully, to meet me in council. All the Kiowa and Comanche Indians of my agency, who have or did come as requested, and showed their hands clean, and gave me full assurance that in the future their treaties would be observed, received their goods. When the others do the same they will be treated as I always try to treat the Indians—kindly. But until they do so, they and others may rest assured I shall do all my duty to the extent of my power, promptly, energetically, and with a firm determination to carry out my orders.

If the Indians of my agency have any complaints to make I should be glad to have them make them to me. I shall be most happy to attend to any and all their grievances.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. LEAVENWORTH,

U. S. Indian Agent.

Major H. DOUGLAS,

Third United States Infantry,

Commanding Fort Dodge, Kansas.

A true copy:

W. G. MITCHELL,

Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

WASHINGTON, *February 22, 1867.*

SIR: I have to call your attention to the fact that on or about the 1st day of January last a party of Cheyenne Indians captured from one of the Kaw chiefs (Wah-ti-au-goh) forty-four horses, and wounded one man. I hope you will give your earliest attention to this subject, with the view of making the Indians return the horses or pay the Kaw Indians for them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. R. PAGE,
United States Agent for Kansas Indians.

Furnished for the information of Colonel Leavenworth, Washington.

A true copy:

W. G. MITCHELL,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

CAMP ON PAWNEE FORK, KANSAS,
April 13, 1867.

GENERAL: For a long time I have made the Indian character my chief study. I regard the late movements of the Cheyennes of my agency as caused by fear alone. So far as I am able to judge, they met us at first with a determination to have a peaceful talk, at such a distance from their village as would make their women and children satisfied that no danger need be apprehended by them. The movement toward the village terrified the squaws and children, who left with such movable property as they could gather. I learn that you purpose destroying the lodges and other property now remaining in the village. I would most respectfully request you not to do so, as I am fully convinced that the result would be an Indian outbreak of the most serious nature, while at the same time there is no evidence, in my judgment, that this band of Cheyennes are deserving of this severe punishment.

I am influenced alone in thus communicating with you by what I consider a strict sense of duty.

With feelings of the utmost respect, I am, general, your obedient servant,

E. W. WYNKOOP,
*United States Indian Agent for
Arapahoes, Cheyennes, and Apache Indians.*

Major General W. S. HANCOCK,
Comd'g Dep't of the Missouri and Indian Expedition.

Official copy:

W. G. MITCHELL,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

OFFICE HOLLIDAY OVERLAND MAIL AND EXPRESS CO.,
Omaha, October 23, 1867.

SIR: Your telegram of the 18th instant, asking what Indians burned Chalk Bluff Station on the Smoky Hill route, is received. I immediately telegraphed both our agent at Leavenworth City and at Denver to send

you a statement of the particulars of the affair, as I had not received them myself.

I am satisfied, however, that it was done by the discontented band of Cheyennes known as the Dog Soldiers. This band consists of some two hundred and fifty to three hundred young bucks, and as it was them who killed our two employés at that station about three weeks ago, it is reasonable to presume that they are the ones who burned the station. The only particulars I have of the affair is that they told our men to take the horses out of the stable and go; that they did not want the horses nor to shed their blood. Our men do not appear to be apprehensive of trouble from any other Indians now on that route, except these "Dog Soldiers." Mr. Ben Holladay, president of our company, addressed a letter to Major General Hancock, from Denver, in regard to protection on the Smoky Hill route. I trust it was received, as the suggestions it contains would have been valuable in the distribution of troops.

We received a telegram this morning from Julesburg, on the Platte route, saying that the mules, ninety-six in number, of one of our supply trains were run off by the Indians last night twelve miles east of Fort Sedgwick. We are without any further particulars, but I presume it was Sioux Indians, from the north side of the Platte.

I have the honor to remain yours, respectfully,

D. STREET,
General Agent.

CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant General, St. Louis, Mo.

A true copy :

W. G. MITCHELL,
Asst. Adj. General.

FORT WALLACE, KANSAS,
December 19, 1867.

SIR: In obedience to your letter of the 9th instant, calling for a detailed report of the Chalk Bluff affair, and the evidence upon which I based my reports, I have the honor to make the following: I was first informed of this affair while en route to this post by one of the overland stage-drivers. I was at that time about two days' march from Chalk Bluff Station. Upon my arrival at that station I found it deserted. I carefully examined the station-house, and found several bullet holes and marks of arrows; while engaged in this examination the stage from the west arrived, from the driver of which I learned that a few days previous to this outrage a party of Cheyennes had been in the neighborhood of the station, and that one of the murdered men lived long enough to tell one of the drivers that the Indians who committed this outrage were from this same party. I have since learned that three ponies that were found a few days after this affair in the vicinity of Chalk Bluff by some of the employés of the Overland Mail Company were afterward claimed by a party of Cheyenne Indians. The arrows left behind by the Indians who committed this outrage have been pronounced by persons who profess to know, *Cheyenne arrows*. As for the burning of Chalk Bluff Station by the Cheyennes, there is no room for doubt. In a private letter written by Lieutenant Flood, Sixth United States volunteers, to Dr. Turner, United States Army, of this post, he mentioned the fact of his having spoken to Bull Bear, one of the chiefs of the Cheyenne tribe,

at Chalk Bluff Station, the very day on which the station was burned, and that this chief had about forty warriors with him.

I have since learned that in less than one hour after Lieutenant Flood left, the station was in flames. Lieutenant Flood knew Bull Bear to be a Cheyenne chief, as he, Bull Bear, had visited this post several times during the past summer, accompanied by members of his tribe. I would also state that I have been informed by persons who have been continuously over this route, between this post and Fort Hays, during the last six months, that no other tribe of Indians than the Cheyennes have been seen in the vicinity of the route.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES HALE,

First Lieutenant Third United States Infantry.

Brevet Major HENRY E. NOYES,

A. A. A. G. Dist. of the Upper Arkansas,

Fort Riley, Kansas.

A true copy:

W. G. MITCHELL,

Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

FORT WALLACE, KANSAS,

January 19, 1867.

Personally appeared before me James Wadsworth, a driver of the Overland Mail Company's express, who makes the following statement, viz:

On the day before the massacre of the stock-tenders at Chalk Bluff Station they (the stock-tenders) told me that a party of three Indians were at the station that day. I inquired of them what Indians they were, and they informed me they were Cheyennes. From the description they gave of two of them I am positive they were two of the same party of Indians that attacked me at Monument Station. One of the attacking Indians, after we had made friends with them, told me that they were Cheyennes.

The day before the massacre I saw three ponies near Chalk Bluff Station. A Mr. Parker picked up the same ponies, which were in a few days afterward claimed and turned over to a Cheyenne chief called Bull Bear and his party. I am perfectly satisfied that the Indians who attacked me at Monument Station were Cheyennes; also the Indians who massacred the stock-tenders were of the same party. I base my statements on the description given me by the men the day before they were murdered, of two of the Indians which were at the station that day, and which, no doubt, were of the party who committed the outrage. Also on that of one of the men who escaped from Chalk Bluff, who recognized some of the party who claimed the ponies as having been present at the massacre.

JAMES WADSWORTH.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 19th day of January, 1867.

FRED. H. BEECHER,

Second Lieutenant Third Infantry, Post Adjutant.

A true copy:

W. G. MITCHELL,

Captain and A. A. A. General.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
St. Louis, Missouri, August 8, 1867.

To the ADJUTANT GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY :
Washington, D. C. :

The following telegram has just been received :

OMAHA, *August 8, 1867.*

To Lieutenant General SHERMAN :

Your dispatch of yesterday received, and I will comply with its requirements. To-day the officer sent to wreck of railroad train reports the number of Indians not to exceed fifty, and that they came from the south. From all I can now learn they are a band of Cheyennes and Sioux from the Republican, and that Spotted Tail's people are not implicated, except perhaps a few. Colonel Dodge, Thirtieth Infantry, will be there this morning with three companies and clear the country about there of Indians. Trains are running as usual to-day.

C. C. AUGUR,
Brevet Major General.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Lieutenant General.

Official copy respectfully furnished by mail.

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

This is to certify that I, Captain John S. Smith, United States interpreter, have been living with the Indians on the plains for some thirty years, and that I have generally been engaged by the Department of the Interior as an interpreter.

Some time last summer (early in June) I was with Black Kettle in his village south of the Arkansas River, and during my sojourn was invited by Black Kettle to attend a council, where I learned that Indians (Dog Soldiers) had killed six men somewhere on the headwaters of the Solomon. One of the party who committed this depredation belonged to Black Kettle's village, and he acknowledged that it was committed by Cheyennes, and gave his reasons why they did it, viz : being hungry, they attempted to go into the camp of these men, but were fired into and one of their party wounded. They then charged the camp and killed the men. I also state that on the 15th of September, 1866, a party of Cheyennes, twenty-three in number, led by Spotted Horse, being one of the Cheyenne braves or warriors, left their camp on the Smoky Hill. in the vicinity of Lookout Station. The party returned on or about the 1st of October, 1866, with fourteen head of stock, horses and mules, taken from ranches near the Huerfano, on the Upper Arkansas.

About the same time two men were killed in the neighborhood of Chalk Bluffs, said to have been killed by the sons of Powder Face, one of the leading men of the Dog Soldiers' band.

About the 7th of November, 1866, I found on my arrival from Fort Harker at Fort Zarah that the son of Medicine Arrows, one of the principal chiefs of the Cheyennes, had killed a Mexican herder employed at that time by W. W. Bent, Indian trader at that post.

About the 1st of January, 1867, I met a party of Cheyennes from Black Kettle's band, Charley Bent being one of the number, at Fort Zarah, on their return from an expedition against the Kaws as they re-

ported to me, and that they had killed one Kaw and wounded several, likewise capturing a number of horses and ponies, thirty or forty head, which I believe they had with them when I met them at Zarah.

JOHN S. SMITH,
United States Indian Interpreter.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, this 15th day of August, 1867.

[SEAL.]

J. B. LLOYD,
Notary Public.

A true copy:

W. G. MITCHELL,
Capt. and Bvt. Lieut. Col. U. S. A., A. A. A. General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, August 17, 1867.

MAJOR: In the absence of the major general commanding, I have the honor to transmit herewith (marked H) the statement of Mr. John S. Smith, one of the inclosures to General Hancock's letter to you of the 31st ultimo, which was retained for correction when the letter was forwarded.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. G. MITCHELL,
Capt. and Bvt. Lieut. Col. U. S. A., A. A. A. General.

Major GEORGE K. LEET,
*Assistant Adjutant General, Headquarters
Army of the United States, Washington, D. C.*

The information concerning the running off of the fourteen head of horses and mules by Spotted Horse's band, and the killing of the two men at Chalk Bluff mail station, is also contained in the affidavit of Mr. Smith, forwarded to you with the letter of the 31st ultimo, marked E⁴.

Respectfully,

W. G. MITCHELL,
Capt., Aide-de-Camp.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
St. Louis, Missouri, August 25, 1867.

To the ADJUTANT GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

The following telegram received:

FORT HARKER. *August 24.*

Lieutenant General SHERMAN:

GENERAL: Captain Armes, Tenth Cavalry, in command, with one company of his regiment and two companies of the Eighteenth Kansas volunteers, was attacked on the 21st, at noon, on the Republican, by a large force of Indians, reported to be eight hundred or one thousand in number. They were engaged until the night of the 22d. Our troops, about one hundred and fifty in number, covering a wide space of country, were finally forced to retire, losing three men killed left on the field, and thirty-five wounded.

H. Ex. Doc. 240—10

who were brought in, with a loss of forty horses. Captain Armes reports a large number of Indians killed and wounded. Lieutenant Price, of the Eighteenth Kansas, says about one hundred and fifty.

Captain Armes with the rear guard and the wounded encamped three miles from Fort Hayes last night. Major Moore, of the Kansas cavalry, from whom I have also had a report, informs me that he, with the remainder of his battalion, and Major Elliott, of the Seventh Cavalry, with about two hundred men of that regiment, would leave this morning for the Indians.

WINFD S. HANCOCK,
Major General.
W. A. NICHOLS,
Asst. Adjutant General.

Official copy respectfully forwarded by mail.

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[By telegraph from St. Louis, Missouri, — 2, 1868.]

UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH,
December 2, 1868—1.30 p. m.

To General E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General:

The following dispatch is just received and is sent for the information of the department.

This gives General Sheridan a good initiation. I understand his supply depot to be on Rabbit-Ear Creek, a little west of south from Fort Dodge, whence he can direct operations, and his very presence there will give assurance that the troops will act with energy, and that nothing will be done but what is right. The bands of Black Kettle, Little Raven, and Satanta are well known to us, and are the same that have been along the Smoky Hill the past five years, and, as General Sheridan reports, embrace the very same men who first began this war on the Saline and Solomon.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Lieutenant General.

IN THE FIELD, DEPOT ON THE NORTH CANADIAN RIVER,
AT THE JUNCTION OF BEAVER CREEK,
Indian Territory, November 29, 1868—*via. Hayes.*

GENERAL: I have the honor to report for the information of the Lieutenant General, the following operations of General Custer's command. On November 23d I ordered him to proceed with eleven companies of his regiment of Seventh Cavalry, in a southerly direction, toward the Antelope Hills, in search of hostile Indians.

On the 26th he struck the trail of a war party of Black Kettle's band, returning from the north, near where the eastern line of the Pan-handle of Texas crosses the main Canadian. He at once corralled his wagons and followed in pursuit over to the headwaters of the Washita, thence down that stream; and on the morning of the 27th surprised the camp of Black Kettle, and after a desperate fight, in which Black Kettle was assisted by the Arapahoes under Little Raven, and the Kiowas under Satanta, captured the entire camp—killing the chief Black Kettle, and one hundred and two Indian warriors, whose bodies were left on the field—all their stock, ammunition, arms, lodges, robes, and fifty-three

women and three children. Our loss was Major Elliott, Captain Hamilton, and nineteen enlisted men killed; Brevet Colonel Barnitz, badly wounded; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel T. W. Custer, Second Lieutenant E. J. Marsh, and eleven enlisted men, wounded.

Little Raven's band of Arapahoes, and Satanta's band of Kiowas, were encamped six miles below Black Kettle's camp.

About eight or nine hundred animals captured were shot, the balance kept for military purposes.

The highest credit is due General Custer and his command. They started in a furious snow-storm and traveled all the while in snow about twelve inches deep.

Black Kettle's and Little Raven's families are among the prisoners. It was Black Kettle's band who committed the first depredation on the Saline and Solomon Rivers, in Kansas.

The Kansas regiment has just come in. They missed the trail and had to struggle in the snow-storm, the horses suffering much in flesh and the men living on buffalo meat and other game for eight days.

We will soon have them in good condition. If we can get one or two more good blows there will be no more Indian troubles in my department.

We will be pinched in our ability to supply, and nature will present many difficulties in our winter operations, but we have stout hearts and will do our best.

Two white children were recaptured. One white woman and one boy ten years old were brutally murdered by the Indian women when the attack commenced.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

FORT COBB, INDIAN TERRITORY,
December 3, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following statement of Black Eagle, chief of the Kiowas, concerning an action that recently occurred on the Washita River, near the Antelope Hills, between a column of the United States troops and the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, and a small party of Kiowas and Comanche Indians.

On the night of the 25th of November a party of Kiowa Indians, returning from an expedition against the Utes, saw, on nearing Antelope Hills, on the Canadian River, a trail going south, toward the Washita. On their arrival at the Cheyenne camp they told the Cheyennes about the trail they had seen, but the Cheyennes only laughed at them. One of the Kiowas concluded to stay all night at the Cheyenne camp, and the rest of them went on to their own camps, which were but a short distance off. About daylight on the morning of the 26th of November, Black Kettle's camp of Cheyennes, containing about thirty-five lodges, was attacked by the United States troops. The Indians all fled toward some other camps of the Cheyennes, closely pursued by the troops. After the Indians had run a short distance they separated in two parties, the braves and young women who were fleet of foot taking to the right, and the old and infirm taking to the left and running into the brush, where they were soon surrounded by the soldiers. The other party of Indians, who ran to the right, (and among them was one Kiowa,) were hotly pursued by a party of eighteen

soldiers, who were all riding gray horses. They overtook and killed some Indians, when they were met by a large party of Indians who had rallied from the other camps. Here a sharp action took place, both parties fighting desperately, when one Arapaho brave rushed in, and with his own hands struck down three soldiers, when he was shot through the head and instantly killed. Here the soldiers all dismounted and tied their horses. About this time a Cheyenne brave rushed in and struck down two soldiers, when he was shot through the leg, breaking it and knocking him off his horse. The Indians then made a desperate charge and succeeded in killing the whole of the party of eighteen men.

They then rushed down to the rescue of the party that the troops had surrounded at first, but found that they were all killed or taken prisoners.

By this time the soldiers had collected together a large number of the Cheyenne horses, which they shot. The Indians then attacked the troops, who dismounted and commenced retreating slowly. The Indians also dismounted and took every advantage of cover, getting ahead of the troops and ambushing them whenever possible. They continued fighting in this way until near night, the soldiers slowly retreating until they met their wagon train, when the Indians retired.

The troops did not commence the retreat until the second day, both parties holding the battle-ground.

The Indians report having counted twenty-eight soldiers killed, and acknowledge a loss of eleven Cheyennes (men) killed, including Black Kettle. The Arapahoes had three men killed. They also had a great many women and children killed in both tribes, as well as a great many taken prisoners. One Comanche boy was badly wounded. The Kiowas report one Osage Indian killed, supposed to have been a guide for the troops.

Black Eagle says that he does not vouch for the correctness of this report, but that the above statement is just as he has heard it.

The above statement is respectfully submitted for your information.

PHILIP McCUSKY,

United States Interpreter for Kiowas and Comanches.

Colonel THOMAS MURPHY,

Superintendent Indian Affairs, Atchison, Kansas.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I learn from a runner, just got in, that the Cheyenne loss is much greater than at first reported. They also report a loss of thirty-seven prisoners, probably women and children.

I forward Black Eagle's account of the fight as a sample of fifty or more accounts, all current in camp, and all coming from Indian sources.

W. B. HAZEN,

Brevet Major General.

Official:

W. A. NICHOLS,

Assistant Adjutant General.

FORT COBB, December 7, 1868.

MY DEAR GENERAL: I now thoroughly agree with you, that there should be hostile movements from this point. I think I have succeeded

in gaining, to a great degree, the confidence of all the Indians down here, and they have been given to understand, from the first, that this is to be a point where everything shall be at peace, and where the hostile ones even can come and find peace and friends when the war shall cease. They have sent me word from the hostile camps to fear nothing from them; that they understand my mission here; were pleased with the talk I sent them by Black Kettle, although he was killed the night after his return; and that they will neither molest my animals nor the peaceful people gathered here.

The Kiowas are all (or nearly all) coming in, and my confidence that but a few irresponsible men have been near the Arapahoes and Cheyennes is increasing. I am taking measures to have a responsible trader with them, who will know positively all their movements.

Very respectfully,

W. B. HAZEN.

Official copy :

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN INDIAN DISTRICT,
Fort Cobb, December 7, 1868.

Lieutenant General W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Military Division of the Missouri, St. Louis, Mo. :

Colonel A. G. Boone, agent of Kiowas and Comanches, is at Arbuckle, without any of his annuities.

I have recommended that he do not come among his people without them, so many promises having already been made about these goods, and not carried out. He writes me that he has no knowledge of their having been forwarded from Lawrence at all. It is very important that these goods be on the spot and issued. If they are still in Kansas they ought to come at once by the mouth of the Little Arkansas.

Very respectfully,

W. B. HAZEN,
Brevet Major General.

Official copy :

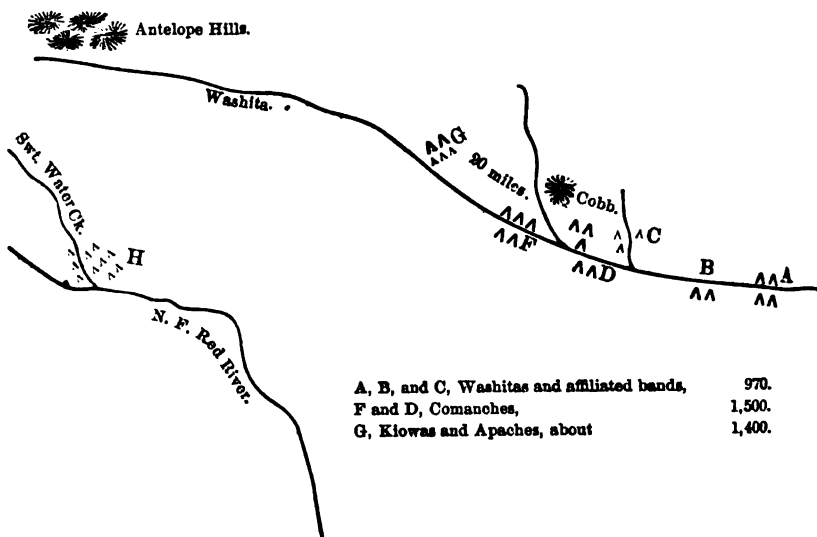
W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN INDIAN DISTRICT,
Fort Cobb, Indian Territory, December 7, 1868.

Lieutenant General W. T. SHERMAN, *U. S. Army :*

Since my last report there has been some changes in positions of Indians. I inclose a copy of Captain Alvord's report, covering nearly everything. This is the officer who has assisted me, and now under department orders continues to gather the same line of information, which I find equally useful to myself and the department commander. The fight before reported has assisted me more than anything in learning the status of the people. About half the Kiowas under Satanta go with the hostile party, while the remainder, under Black Eagle, remain here,

or rather about twenty miles up the Washita, promising to come this way as the grass is eaten by their horses. I have never had faith in Satanta, and if he finally gets a drubbing with the rest, it will be better for everybody. I think by large presents of sugar and coffee he might have been bought for peace, but not for a valuable or lasting one. Black Eagle is probably sincere, and when he moves close in, as he promises to do, and I can keep them from communicating with the outside bands, about all will have been done that can be hoped for till the military power has done its work thoroughly. The prevailing sentiment of the people who have gone out to the hostile camp is no doubt warlike, and although they profess passive peace, will likely be found in the next fight. I am more strongly of the opinion than ever that General Sheridan should do his work thoroughly this winter, and that it will then be lasting. If he could throw a sub-depot of supplies directly south of the Antelope Hills, operating from there with cavalry without wagons, by quickly succeeding expeditions, there can be little doubt of the result. To suppose the late battle decisive, and cease offensive operations, would be very unfortunate. The Indians are now as below :



At H are the Arapahoes, Cheyennes, about one-third of the Kiowas, and Mo-a-cou's band of the Comanches, with a few others, probably in all about four hundred warriors. The Qua-ho-dahs or Staked Plains Onas are still on the Pecos. A Kiowa post, in from their camp, reports Satanta not gone; that four inferior chiefs, with about one-third of the Kiowas, having been stamped by the battle, and would probably all come back and all come in. I find the Indians very sensational, and the exact facts are hard to get at. I am well satisfied with what I have already accomplished, and can now send to Big Mouth, (Arapaho,) who was in with Black Kettle, that he can now come in with his immediate family or band, some twenty lodges, and remain at peace, without the fear of making a boarding-house for the winter, only to turn out fighters for the summer. The Kiowas all say and repeat that one Beat, a half-breed guide with the troops, in communicating with the Indians, told them (the Kiowas) that this (Cobb) was only a trap to get them together. when they would be made prisoners and dealt with in bad faith. This is

a part of the advice given them by John Smith, another Indian man. The influence of the men is always bad.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. HAZEN,
Brevet Major General.

Official copy :

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

*Summary of information regarding hostile Indians.—Semi-weekly report
No. 5.*

CAMP AT OLD FORT COBB, INDIAN TERRITORY,
Monday, December 7, 1868.

The action on the 27th of November, near the Antelope Hills, seems to have caused the line between the friendly and hostile Indians now in this territory to be distinctly drawn. There has been no doubt as to the status of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, and the Quahade Comanches went westward out of reach some time ago, so that they have not been communicated with by General Hazen. But the Kiowas and Apaches, the Costcheteghta Comanches, and smaller bands, while professing the greatest friendship and frequently visiting this place, have kept their camps well up the Washita, and were, until the recent engagement, really "on the fence." Besides the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, a small band of Quahade Kiowas and a few Costcheteghka Comanches undoubtedly participated in the fight, one of the latter being killed. Other Kiowas, chiefs among them, admit that they at least lent the moral influence of their presence during the latter part of the action, and probably acted with the hostile tribes. The latter supposition appears substantiated by the fact that when the fighting ceased, and the Cheyennes and Arapahoes breaking camp on the Washita moved south, Satanta, Sitank, and Timbered Mountain, with a full half of the Kiowas, joined and accompanied them. The death of one of his young warriors decided, Ma-o-wi and his band, the Costcheteghkas, also moved their camp southward from the Washita. A small band of the Comanches, called the Tea-chatz-kennas, (Sewers,) Sie-nad-aker, chief, and a very few of the most wandering of the Noconeas, (Wanderers,) who have been with Ma-o-wi's people during the summer, accompanied his band. On Monday, November 30, all these Indians moving south established their camps near together on the North Fork of the Red River, at the mouth of Sweetwater Creek, a point nearly south from Antelope Hills. Tuesday, December 1, a grand council of all the chiefs and head-men of the Indians in the vicinity was held at that place. Kicking Bird and Little Heart, Kiowa chiefs, not of the disaffected half, but who witnessed the fight, visited the hostile camp apparently from curiosity, and were present at the council referred to. By those two, at the request of the principal hostile chiefs, the "talk" of that council was transmitted to Lone Wolf, Black Eagle, and the other Kiowas remaining on the Washita in a friendly attitude. The voice of the council was in substance as follows:

Toward the remaining half of the Kiowas, the Apaches, the Comanches in this vicinity, the Wichitas, Caddos, Chickasaws, &c., and the white people, soldiers included, as well as toward all people south of them, the hostile Indians entertain still only friendly feelings, and while the friendship will not be so close as to lead them to expect any of the

substantial benefits received by the Indians hereabout, or to induce them to move their camps this way, all people to the east and south of them need have no fears of being molested or in any way disturbed by them, unless those people take the initiative in the hostilities. But against all the people of the west and north, the Navajoes, Utes, and Osages, as well as the soldiers, they will continue to wage war to the last extremity. So far, they feel the contest to be about equal, but they are determined to soon make a balance in their favor. They feel themselves secure in their present position and not in need of re-enforcements. They advise the Indians still quietly encamped in this vicinity to preserve their friendly relations with all, and especially to do nothing to cut themselves off from the benefits of those relations; and they suggest that as their position of hostility toward the people north will cut them off from all supplies from the government during the winter, so that they will need sundry articles, of which the Indians here will receive an abundance, the latter will exhibit a proper appreciation of their friendship by sending to them such surplus stores and goods as they may have. Black Eagle was requested to come in here with Kicking Bird and Little Heart to communicate that portion of the above affecting the troops and the friendly Indians in the immediate vicinity. They are expected here to-morrow. Ma-o-wi spoke at the council. He said that although early in the fall he had intended to bring his people here, when sent for, he felt misgivings as to the sincerity of the messages he received, and as to the status of his band as the season advanced, and that now, although he remained fond of his white brothers and would not go on the war path against them, he had concluded to remain on the prairie until spring at least. This disappoints some firm friends to Ma-o-wi who are here; they assert that his followers, the Costcheteghkas, will not join the Cheyennes and Arapahoes in offensive operations, but may be considered their allies in defending their homes.

Black Eagle and Lone Wolf sent word that they feel better since hearing this talk from the hostile camp. They assure General Hazen that they will hold fast to him, and will continue to control the half of the Kiowas still on the Washita. One of Black Eagle's men happened to be at Black Kettle's camp at the time of the attack, but escaped and came to his own lodge very destitute. Black Eagle refitted him entirely, and loading him with presents, sent him to the hostile camp. By him he sent word that he was pleased with the talk brought to him, and that he would remain on the Washita and use all his influence to prevent hostile operations toward them, so long as they would not move this way to molest any one, and not to go to Texas, thereby bringing trouble upon his people. Black Eagle hopes that when this "good talk" reaches the Sweetwater camps the seceding Kiowas will rejoin the friendly party.

At the same time that the hostile camp was established on the North Red and Sweetwater, the friendly Kiowas, Apaches, and the Tanewa Comanches moved down the Washita, and are now located on the north side of that stream, at the mouth of a small creek, half a day's ride from this place. These two camps of Indians are the only ones now known to be west of the place and east of the Staked Plains. Beyond the camp of the friendly Kiowas, &c., the valley of the Washita is not occupied by any Indians.

The mouth of Sweetwater Creek, on the North Fork of Red River, was, on the morning of Wednesday, December 2, the center of a congregation of camps, estimated as follows: One hundred and eighty lodges of Arapahoes, one hundred and fifty lodges of Cheyennes, eighty lodges of Kiowas, and seventy-five lodges of Comanches, most Costchetegkas—about four

hundred and seventy-five lodges. The fighting men of the various camps were mostly at home at that time, averaging very nearly one to each lodge.

The latest accounts of the fight by eye-witnesses and persons who have been over the field since confirm the reports heretofore rendered. The camp surprised was that of Black Kettle, Cheyenne chief, rather isolated, and of about thirty lodges. The bodies of twenty-nine soldiers (including three officers) and one Osage Indian were found dead upon the field. The Indians lost five chiefs and distinguished braves, Black Kettle among them, and about seventy-five of their ordinary fighting men were killed. Thirty-seven Cheyenne boys, women, and girls are missing, supposed to have been taken prisoners.

The last heard of the troops they had crossed to the north side of the Canadian, followed only by two well-known braves of the Cheyennes, whose relatives were among the missing, and who announced their determination of rescuing their people or dying in the attempt.

Respectfully forwarded in accordance with orders from the commanding officer, district Indian Territory, based upon instructions from headquarters department of the Missouri, in the field, dated Fort Hays, Kansas, October 28, 1868.

HENRY E. ALVORD,
Captain Tenth Reg't Cav., A. A. I. G., District I. T.

Respectfully forwarded to Lieutenant General Sherman for his information.

W. B. HAZEN,
Brevet Major General.

Official copy:

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T MISSOURI, IN THE FIELD,
Fort Cobb, Indian Territory, December 19, 1868.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report, for the information of the Lieutenant General, my arrival at this place yesterday evening, with the command of Brevet Major General George A. Custer, composed of the Seventh Cavalry, and ten companies of the Nineteenth Kansas, the Osage and Kaw scouts, numbering in all about fifteen hundred.

We crossed the North Canadian from Camp Supply, proceeding in a southerly direction across the main Canadian, striking the Washita about eight miles south of Custer's battle-ground, and distant from Fort Cobb one hundred and thirteen miles.

Here we rested one day, and searched for the body of Major Elliott, which we found, and sixteen soldiers killed in the battle. They followed in pursuit of some fleeing Indians, and warriors coming up from the river below surrounded them in large numbers and killed them and mutilated them in the most horrible manner. We also found the bodies of Mrs. Blinn and her child in one of the camps about six miles down the river; Mrs. Blinn shot through the forehead, and the child with its head crushed by a blow against a tree.

All the Indians heretofore enumerated were encamped from a point about three miles below the battle-ground for a distance of about six or

eight miles. They abandoned their camps and fled in the greatest consternation, leaving their cooking utensils, mats, axes, lodge-poles, and provisions. As much of this property as we could spare time to destroy was burned.

We then took up the trail of the Indians, and followed it down the Washita for a distance of seventy-six miles, and thirty-six from Fort Cobb, when we came near the camp of the Kiowas, who were unconscious of our presence, but discovered it late in the evening, and hastened to Fort Cobb, and next morning presented a letter from General Hazen, declaring them friendly. I hesitated to attack them, but directed them to proceed with their families to Fort Cobb. This they assented to, and nearly all the warriors came over, and accompanied the column for the purpose of deceiving me while their families were being hurried toward the Wichita Mountains; but suspecting that they were attempting to deceive me, as they commenced slipping away one by one, I arrested the head chiefs, Lone Wolf and Satanta, and on my arrival at Fort Cobb, as I suspected, there was not a Kiowa; so I notified Lone Wolf and Satanta that I would hang them to-morrow if their families were not brought in to-day, and I will do so. They have been engaged in the war all the time, and have been playing fast and loose; there are over fifty lodges with the Cheyennes now. They have attempted to brow-beat General Hazen since he came here, and went out and ordered the two companies from Arbuckle for protection of General Hazen to return. I will take some of the starch out of them before I get through with them.

The Cheyennes, Arapahoes, one band of Comanches, and the fifty lodges of the Kiowas, are at the western base of the Wichita Mountains. The following is what I propose to do, and I have submitted it to General Hazen, who approves: I will first punish the Kiowas if they come in; if not, I will hang Lone Wolf and Satanta. I will send out Black Kettle's sister to-morrow, ordering the Cheyennes and Arapahoes to come in and receive their punishment, which will be severe. She says they will come in, as they are now willing to beg for peace, and have done so already since Custer's fight. If they do not come in I will employ the Caddoes, the Wichitas, and Asahabet's band of Comanches against them with my own forces, and will compel the other Comanches to go out against them, or I will declare them hostile. They have all been working together, as one man, encamping together and holding intercourse and trading in captured stock, and they must assist in driving them out of the country or compel their surrender. I will then leave a sufficient force with General Hazen to keep him from being brow-beaten; he is helpless as he is.

The Comanches are now under my thumb, and the Kiowas will be, I hope, and I hope that the Cheyennes and Arapahoes may soon be in the same condition. In the trip down here, the distance was one hundred and eighty-seven miles; snow was on the ground most of the way, and the cold on the high table-lands and the crossings of the rivers was intense. The country traveled over was terrible; the surface of the earth was defaced by cactus, hummocks, scooped-out basins, making constant labor for the men. I lost some horses, but in this beautiful valley, with splendid grass, will soon have the command in good trim. The Indians, for the first time, begin to realize that winter will not compel us to make a truce with them. I am a little sorry I did not hit the Kiowas, but I did not like to disregard General Hazen's letter, and perhaps we can do as well by other modes. Only two men are sick in the Seventh Cavalry, and six in the Nineteenth Kansas. The whole com-

mand is in shelter-tents, as we could not spare transportation for others, but the men now prefer the "shelter" even at this season of the year.

Everybody is feeling well and enthusiastic.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,

Major General United States Army.

Brevet Major General W. A. NICHOLS,

Assistant Adjutant General, St. Louis, Missouri.

Official copy respectfully furnished for the information of the Adjutant General of the Army.

By order of Lieutenant General W. T. Sherman.

W. A. NICHOLS,

Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS TROOPS OPERATING SOUTH

OF THE ARKANSAS, IN THE FIELD,

Indian Territory, December 22, 1868.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command, from the 7th instant up to the present date:

Acting under the instructions of the major general commanding the department, who, though not exercising command of the troops, accompanied the expedition, I moved from the supply depot on Beaver Creek on the morning of the 7th instant. The expedition was composed of eleven companies of the Seventh United States Cavalry, ten companies of the Nineteenth Kansas volunteer cavalry, Colonel S. J. Crawford, commanding a detachment of scouts under Lieutenant Pepoon, Tenth Cavalry, and twenty or thirty whites, Osage and Kaw Indians, as guides and trailers. I aimed by a new route to strike the Washita below and near to the scene of the late battle between the Seventh Cavalry and the combined bands of the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, Sioux, Apaches, and Comanches. On the evening of the 10th my command reached camp, on the Washita, six miles below the battle-ground. A halt of one day was made at this point to rest and graze the animals, and to afford an opportunity of visiting the battle-field to learn, if possible, the exact fate of Major Elliott and his party of seventeen men, who, on the opening of the attack on Black Kettle's village, had pursued a party of fleeing Indians beyond our lines, and had never returned. So confident was I of their fate, however, that in my official report of the battle I numbered them in my list of killed. With one hundred men of the Seventh Cavalry, under command of Captain Yates, I proceeded to the battle-field early on the morning of the 11th. Indians had evidently paid a hurried visit to the scene of the late conflict.

The bodies of nearly all the warriors killed in the fight had been concealed or removed; while those of the squaws and children, who had been slain in the excitement and confusion of the first charge, as well as in self-defence, were wrapped in blankets, and bound with lariats preparatory to removal and burial. Many of the Indian dogs were still found in the vicinity lately occupied by the lodges of their owners; they probably subsisting on the bodies of the ponies that had been killed, and then covered several acres of ground near by. As ten days had elapsed since the battle, and scores of Indian bodies still remained unburied unconcealed, some idea may be had of the precipitate haste with which the Indians had abandoned that section of country.

A thorough examination of the immediate battle-ground failed to discover anything worthy of special report, except that the Indian bodies were found which had not previously been reported in my first dispatch, and which went to prove, what we are all well aware of now, that the enemy's loss in killed warriors far exceeded the number (one hundred and three) first reported by me.

In setting out upon our return to camp, Captain Yates was directed to deploy his men in search of the bodies of Major Elliott and his party. After marching a distance of two miles in the direction in which Major Elliott and his little party were last seen, we suddenly came upon the stark, stiff, naked, and horribly mutilated bodies of our dead comrades! No words were needed to tell how desperate the struggle which ensued before they were finally overpowered.

At a short distance here and there from the spot where the bodies lay could be seen the carcasses of some of the horses of the party, which had been probably killed early in the fight. Seeing the hopelessness of breaking through the lines which surrounded them, and which undoubtedly numbered more than one hundred to one, Elliott dismounted his men, tied their horses together, and prepared to sell their lives as dearly as possible. It may not be improper to add that, in describing as far as possible the details of Elliott's fight, I rely not only upon a critical and personal examination of the ground and attendant circumstances, but am sustained by the statements of Indian chiefs and warriors who witnessed and participated in the fight, and who have since been forced to enter our lines and surrender themselves up, under circumstances which will be made to appear in other portions of this report.

The bodies of Elliott and his little band, with but a single exception, were all found lying within a circle not exceeding twenty yards in diameter. We found them exactly as they fell, except that their barbarous foes had stripped and mutilated the bodies in the most savage manner.

All the bodies were carried to camp, and there (reached after dark, it being the intention to resume the march before daylight the following day) a grave was hastily prepared on a little knoll, near our camp, and with the exception of that of Major Elliott, whose remains were carried with us for interment at Fort Arbuckle, the bodies of the entire party, under the dim light of a few torches held in the hands of sorrowing comrades, were consigned to one common resting-place. No funeral note sounded to measure their passage to the grave; no volley was fired to tell us a comrade was receiving the last sad rites of burial; yet not one of the living but felt that the fresh earth had closed over some of their truest and most daring soldiers.

Before interment I caused a complete examination of each body to be made by Dr. Lippincott, chief medical officer of the expedition, with directions to report on the character and number of wounds received by each, as well as to mutilations to which they have been subjected. The following extracts are taken from from Dr. Lippincott's report:

Major Joel H. Elliott: Two bullet holes in head; one in left cheek; right hand cut off; left foot almost cut off; * * * deep gash in right groin; deep gashes in calves of both legs; little finger of left hand cut off, and throat cut.

Sergeant Major Walter Kennedy: Bullet hole in right temple; head partly cut off; seventeen bullet holes in back, and two in legs.

Corporal Harry Mercer, Troop E: Bullet hole in right axilla, one in region of heart, three in back; eight arrow wounds in back; right ear cut off; head scalped, and skull fractured; deep gashes in both legs, and throat cut.

Private Thomas Christie, Troop E: Bullet hole in head; right foot cut off; bullet hole in abdomen, and throat cut.

Corporal William Carriek, Troop H: Bullet hole in right parietal bone; both feet cut off; throat cut; left arm broken. * * *

Private Eugene Clover, Troop H: Head cut off; arrow wound in right side; both legs terribly mutilated.

Private William Milligan, Troop H: Bullet hole in left side of head; deep gashes in right leg; left arm deeply gashed; head scalped, and throat cut.

Corporal James F. Williams, Troop I: Bullet hole in back; head and both arms cut off; many and deep gashes in back.

Private Thomas Dooney, Troop I: Arrow hole in region of stomach; throat cut open; head cut off, and right shoulder cut by a tomahawk.

Farrier Thomas Fitzpatrick, Troop, M: Scalped; Two arrow and several bullet holes in back; deep gashes in face; throat cut.

Private Carsten D. J. Meyers, Troop M: Several bullet holes in head; scalped; nineteen bullet holes in body; * * * throat cut.

Private Cal. Sharp, Troop M: Two bullet holes in right side; throat cut; one bullet hole in left side of head; one arrow hole in left side; * * * left arm broken.

Unknown: Head cut off; body partially destroyed by wolves.

Unknown: Head and right hand cut off; three bullet holes and nine arrow holes in back.

Unknown: Scalped; skull fractured; six bullet and thirteen arrow holes in back, three bullet holes in chest.

In addition to the wounds and barbarities reported by Dr. Lippincott, I saw a portion of the stock of a Lancaster rifle protruding from the side of one of the men; the stock had been broken off near the barrel, and the butt of it, probably twelve inches in length, had been driven into the man's side a distance of eight inches.

The forest along the banks of the Washita from the battle-ground to a distance of twelve miles was found to have been one continuous Indian village.

Black Kettle's band being above, then came other hostile tribes, camped in the following order: Arapahoes under Little Raven, Kiowas under Satanta and Lone Wolf, and the remaining bands of Cheyennes, Comanches, and Apaches. Nothing could exceed the disorder and haste with which these tribes had fled from their camping grounds. They had abandoned thousands of lodge poles, some of which were still standing as when last used; immense numbers of camp kettles, cooking utensils, coffee-mills, axes, and several hundred buffalo robes were found in the abandoned camps adjacent to that of Black Kettle's village, but which had not been visited before by our troops.

By actual examination and estimate it was computed that over six hundred lodges had been standing along the Washita during the battle and within five miles of the battle-ground; and it was from these villages, and others still lower down the stream, that the immense number of warriors came, who, after my route and destruction of Black Kettle and his band, surrounded my command, and fought until defeated by the Seventh Cavalry, about 3 p. m., on the 27th ultimo. It is safe to say that the warriors from these tribes that attempted the relief of Black Kettle and his band outnumbered my force at least three to one. On returning from the battle-ground to the camp of my command, and when in the deserted camp, which, according to the statement of some of my Cheyenne prisoners who were brought along with me, was lately occupied by Satanta with the Kiowas, my men discovered the bodies of a young white woman and child, the former apparently about twenty-three years of age, and the latter probably eighteen months old. They were evidently mother and child and had not long been in captivity, as the woman still retained several articles of her wardrobe about her person; among others a pair of cloth gaiters but little worn; everything indicated that she had been but recently captured, and upon our attacking and routing Black Kettle's camp, her captors, fearing she might be recaptured by us, and her testimony used against them, had deliberately murdered her and her child in cold blood.

The woman had received a shot in the forehead, her entire scalp was removed and her skull horribly crushed. The child also bore numerous marks of violence.

At daylight on the following morning the entire command started on the trail of the Indian villages, nearly all of which had moved down the Washita toward Fort Cobb, where they had reason to believe they would receive protection. The Arapahoes and remaining band of Cheyennes left the Washita valley and moved across in the direction of Red River. After following the trail of the Kiowas and other hostile Indians for seven days, over an almost impassable country, where it was necessary to keep two or three hundred men almost constantly at work with picks, axes, and spades before being able to advance with our train, my Osage scouts, on the morning of the 17th, reported a party of Indians in our front bearing a flag of truce. At the same time a scout came from the same direction, stating that he was from Fort Cobb, and delivered to me a dispatch, which read as follows:

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN INDIAN DISTRICT,

Fort Cobb, December 16, 1868—9 p. m.

To the COMMANDING OFFICER *Troops in the field*:

Indians have just brought in word that our troops to-day reached the Washita, some twenty miles above here. I send this to say that all the camps this side of the point reported to have been reached are friendly, and have not been on the war path this season. If this reaches you, it would be well to communicate with Satanta or Black Eagle, chiefs of the Kiowas, near where now you are, who will readily inform you of the position of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, also of my camp.

Respectfully,

W. B. HAZEN,

Brevet Major General.

The scout at the same time informed me that a large party of Kiowa warriors, under Lone Wolf, Satanta, and other leading chiefs, were within less than a mile of my advance, and notwithstanding the above certificate regarding their friendly character, had seized a scout who accompanied the bearer of the dispatch, disarmed him, and held him a prisoner of war. Taking a small party with me, I proceeded beyond our lines to meet the flag of truce. I was met by several of the leading chiefs of the Kiowas, including those above named.

Large parties of their warriors could be seen posted in the neighboring ravines and upon the surrounding hill-tops. All were painted and plumed for war, and nearly all were armed with one rifle, two revolvers, bow and arrow, and lance. Their bows were strung. Their whole appearance and conduct plainly indicated that they had come for war. Their declaration to some of my guides and friendly Indians proved the same thing, and they were only deterred from hostile acts by discovering our strength to be far greater than they had imagined, and our scouts on the alert. Some twenty of the principal chiefs of the Kiowas, Apaches, and Comanches then approached and proposed to accompany us to Fort Cobb, the Kiowas assuring me that their village was already near that point and moving in to the post. Yet at the time these chiefs were giving me these assurances, their entire village, with the exception of the war party which accompanied them, was hastening away toward the Washita Mountains with no intention of proceeding to Fort Cobb, and the proposition of the chiefs to accompany my column was intended as a mere ruse to cover the escape of the village. On reaching camp I gave rations to the entire party of chiefs and warriors who accompanied my column, intending to do no act that might be con

strued as unfriendly. They all promised to proceed to Fort Cobb with us the following day, except two or three, who were to rejoin the village and conduct it to the fort; but upon resuming the march the next morning it was found that but three Kiowas and two Apache chiefs remained; the rest had taken their departure.

Before proceeding far, the few who remained intimated their intention and desire to proceed to their village and change their horses, as well as to give directions about the movement of the former to Fort Cobb. This they repeated several times along the line of march. I finally permitted the Kiowa chief lowest in rank to set out for his village, with the distinct understanding that it was for the purpose of hastening the march of his people to Fort Cobb. They were then represented as being within less than ten miles of the post. I then placed Lone Wolf and Satanta, the head chiefs of the Kiowas, and two head-chiefs of the Apaches, under guard, determined to hold them as hostages for the faithful fulfillment of the promise which they and their people had been under for several months, and which was one of the stipulations of the last treaty made with them.

At the same time I knew it was the intention of the department commander to assemble all the hostile tribes in the vicinity of Fort Cobb, by force, if necessary, in order that they might learn the decision of the government regarding past offenses, and the treatment they might expect in future. The communication received through scouts from Brevet Major General Hazen, United States Army, superintendent of the Southern Indian agency, in which it was stated that "all the camps this side of the point reported to have been reached are friendly, and have not been on the war path this season," occasioned no little surprise upon the part of those who knew the hostile character of the Indians referred to. We had followed day by day the trail of the Kiowas and other tribes, leading us directly from the dead bodies of our comrades, slain by them, within the past few days, until we overtook them about forty miles from Fort Cobb. This of itself was conclusive evidence of the character of the tribes we were dealing with; but aside from these incontrovertible facts, had we needed additional evidence of the openly hostile conduct of the Kiowas and Comanches, and of their active participation in the late battle of the Washita, we have only to rely on the collected testimony of Black Eagle and other leading chiefs. This testimony is now written, and in the hands of the agents of the Indian Bureau. It was given voluntarily by the Indian chiefs referred to, and was taken down at the time by the Indian agents, not for the army, or with a view of furnishing it to officers of the army, but simply for the benefit and information of the Indian Bureau. This testimony, making due allowance for the concealment of much that would be prejudicial to the interests of the Indians, plainly states that the Kiowas and Comanches took part in the battle of the Washita; that the former constituted a portion of the war party whose trail I followed with my command into Black Kettle's village, and that some of the Kiowas remained in Black Kettle's village until the morning of the battle.

This evidence is all contained in a report made to one Thomas Murphy, superintendent of Indian affairs, by Philip McCusker, United States interpreter for Kiowas and Comanches. This report is dated Fort Cobb, December 3, while the communication from General Hazen, vouching for the peaceable character of the Kiowas and other tribes, is dated at same place thirteen days later. It cannot be explained by supposing General Hazen ignorant of the information contained in the report, as I obtained

a copy of the report from him. It only proves what the Indian Bureau regards as "friendly" Indians.

In addition to all the above evidence and facts, a personal conversation with Lone Wolf, Satanta, Black Eagle, and other prominent chiefs, convinces me, even had we no other information to rely upon, that a large number of Kiowas, led by Kicking Bird and other Kiowa chiefs, voluntarily participated in the battle of the Washita, and that they formed a considerable portion of the hundreds who surrounded and killed Major Elliott and his party. The horse ridden by one of my men who was killed in that battle has since been recognized in the hands of a Kiowa. All this testimony is more than confirmed by the statements of a very intelligent Cheyenne squaw, sister of Black Kettle, who is among my prisoners, and who, on account of her intelligence and character, I dispatched a few days ago as bearer of a message to the hostile Cheyennes. She pointed out to me, when in the vicinity of the late battle ground, the location of Satanta's village at the time of the battle. She, as well as others of my prisoners, are confident as well as positive that Satanta and his tribe were there, and that they participated in the engagement. It was from her, too, that I learned that it was in Satanta's village that the bodies of the white woman and child were found. I have not intimated to Lone Wolf or Satanta that all this evidence is in our possession, nor do I propose doing so until the last Kiowa has come in.

Soon after reaching this point it became evident that these chiefs were attempting their usual game of duplicity and falsehood. Under the pretence that their village was coming to this post to renew friendly relations with the government, they visited my headquarters and professed the most peaceable intentions.

It was only after receiving information that their village was attempting to escape to the mountains it was deemed necessary to resort to summary measures to compel these refractory chiefs to fulfill their promise. They were placed under a strong guard the moment we reached this point. Even this failed to produce the desired effect. All evidence went to show that their village was still moving further away. Then it was that I announced to Lone Wolf and Satanta the decision which had been arrived at regarding them. I gave them until sunrise the following morning to cause their people to come in, or to give satisfactory evidence that they were hastening to come in. If no such evidence appeared, both these chiefs were to be hung at sunrise to the nearest tree. At the same time I afforded them every facility to send runners and communicate their desires to their tribe. This produced the desired effect. By sunrise several of the leading Kiowas came to my camp and reported the entire village on the move, hastening to place themselves under our control.

At this date I have the satisfaction to report that all the Apaches, nearly all of the Comanches, and the principal chiefs and bands of the Kiowas, have come in and placed themselves under our control; not to make a treaty and propose terms of settlement, but begging us to pronounce the terms upon which they can be allowed to resume peaceful relations with the government.

Of the five tribes which were hostile at the opening of this campaign three were already in our power, being virtually prisoners of war.

The remaining two, the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, were the principal sufferers in the battle of the Washita, and are no doubt the most anxious of all to abandon the war-path. They are supposed to be concealed in the mountains forty or fifty miles from this point, awaiting the result of the present negotiations with the three tribes now assembled here.

On the 20th instant I sent one of my prisoners, (a Cheyenne squaw, sister of Black Kettle,) and a leading Apache chief, as bearers of a message to the Cheyennes and Arapahoes.

As in the case of the tribes now here, no promise or inducement has been held out. I have made no pretence to be friendly disposed. Whatever I have asked the tribes to do, or accede to, has been in the form of a demand.

They have from the commencement of this campaign been treated, not as independent nations, but as refractory subjects of a common government.

I have every reason to believe that within a few days, or weeks at furthest, the two remaining hostile tribes, Cheyennes and Arapahoes, smarting under their heavy losses in the battle of Washita, will unconditionally come in and place themselves under the control of this command, willing to accede to any terms that may be proposed to them. The tribes now here have discarded the arrogant ideas, in the indulgence of which the numerous treaties recently entered into have encouraged them. They now seem to realize that the government, and not a few thieving, treacherous chiefs of predatory bands of savages, backed up and encouraged by unprincipled and designing Indian agents, is the source of all authority.

The chiefs now here have repeatedly informed me that they no longer claim the right to propose terms regarding the future course of the government toward them, but are not only ready but anxious to accede to any rule marked down for their control and guidance.

The above, I believe, contains a brief statement of the operations of this command, and the results thereof, up to this date. Everything indicates a speedy, satisfactory, and permanent solution of the Indian difficulties, so far as the tribes referred to are concerned.

It is not proposed that they be permitted to resume peaceful relations with the government until proper atonement be made for past offenses, and sufficient guarantee for future good conduct be given.

I take pleasure in adding that, although I am in command of the forces composing this expedition, the major general commanding the department has accompanied it in person; and all negotiations and official action on my part regarding the Indian question has been in accordance with his previously expressed desire, or has received his subsequent approval. In relation to the battle of the Washita, I find, by taking the admissions of the Indians who are now here, and who participated in the battle, that the enemy's loss far exceeded that reported by me in my first dispatch concerning the fight.

I reported one hundred and three warriors left dead in our possession. The Indians admit a loss of one hundred and forty killed, besides a heavy loss in wounded. This, with the prisoners we have in our possession, makes the entire loss of the Indians, in killed, wounded, and missing, not far from three hundred. The report of the Indians regarding their heavy losses is confirmed by the fact that on the march, and when revisiting the battle-ground, we found dead Indians six miles from the scene of the battle, where they had probably crawled and died after receiving their wounds. Those, of course, were not reported in my first dispatch. The leading chiefs now here admit that the Indians have never suffered so overwhelming a defeat, with such terrible losses.

Upon referring to the terms of the treaty defining the limits of the reservation upon which these hostile tribes were to locate themselves, and upon which they were to remain, it is found that the battle of the

Washita took place nearly one hundred miles outside the limits of the reservation.

Respectfully submitted.

G. A. CUSTER,
Brevet Major General U. S. A., Commanding Expedition.
Brevet Lieut. Col. J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
A. A. A. General, Department of the Missouri.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Chicago, Illinois, March 18, 1870.

Official copy:

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Lieutenant Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

Copy of order in relation to the treatment of the Cheyenne prisoners.

[Special Field Order No. 64.—Extract.]

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE MISSOURI, IN THE FIELD,
Depot on the North Canadian River,
At the junction of Beaver Creek, I. T., December 6, 1868.

* * * * *

10. Brevet Major Henry Inman, assistant quartermaster United States Army, will assume charge of all Indian prisoners now at this point, and take them to Fort Dodge, Kansas, by first wagon train, turning them over to the commanding officer of that post, who will give receipts for them.

11. Brevet Major Andrew Sheridan, captain Third Infantry, commanding Fort Dodge, will send to Fort Hays, under care of an officer, with sufficient guard, all Indian prisoners turned over to him by Major Inman.

The commanding officer at Fort Hays will receipt to Major Sheridan for these prisoners, and will retain them at his post, giving them proper attention, rations, and medical care, and take such precautions as will prevent, beyond question, the escape of all or any one of them.

* * * * *

By command of Major General Sheridan:

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Bvt. Lieut. Col., A. D. C., A. A. A. Gen.

Official copy:

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Lieutenant Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

Report of Brevet Major General G. A. Custer of his fight with Indians on the Washita, November 27, 1868.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH UNITED STATES CAVALRY,
In the Field, on Washita River, November 28, 1868.

GENERAL: On the morning of the 26th instant this command, comprising eleven troops of the Seventh Cavalry, struck a trail of an Indian

war-party numbering about one hundred warriors. The trail was not quite twenty-four hours old, and was first discovered near the point where the Texas boundary line crosses the Canadian River. The direction was toward the southeast; the ground being covered by over twelve inches of snow, no difficulty was to be experienced in following the trail. A rigorous pursuit was at once instituted; wagons, tents, and all other impediments to a rapid march were abandoned. From daylight until 9 o'clock at night the pursuit was unchecked; horses and men were then allowed one hour for refreshment, and at 10 p. m. the march was resumed and continued until 1.30 a. m., when our Osage trailers reported a village within less than a mile from our advance. The column was counter-marched and withdrawn to a retired point to prevent discovery.

After reconnoitering, with all the officers of the command, the location of the village, which was situated in a strip of heavy timber, I divided the command into four columns of nearly equal strength. The first, consisting of three companies under Major Elliott, was to attack in the timber from before the village. The second column, under Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Meyers, was to move down the Washita and attack in the timber from above. Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Thompson, in command of the third column, was to attack from the crest, north of the village; while the fourth column was to charge the village from the crest overlooking it on the left bank of the Washita. The hour at which the four columns were to charge simultaneously was the first dawn of day, and notwithstanding the fact that two of the columns were compelled to march several miles to reach their positions, three of them made the attack so near together as to make it appear like one charge; the other column was only a few moments late. There never was a more complete surprise; my men charged the village and reached the lodges before the Indians were aware of our presence. The moment the charge was ordered the band struck up "Garry Owen," and with cheers that strongly reminded one of scenes during the war, every trooper, led by his officer, rushed towards the village. The Indians were caught napping for once; the warriors rushed from their lodges and posted themselves behind trees and in the deep ravines, from which they began a most determined defense. The lodges and all their contents were in our possession within ten minutes after the charge was ordered, but the real fighting, such as has rarely, if ever, been equaled in Indian warfare, began when attempting to clear out or kill the warriors posted in ravines or underbrush. Charge after charge was made, and most gallantly too, but the Indians had resolved to sell their lives as dearly as possible. After a desperate conflict of several hours, our efforts were crowned with the most complete and gratifying success. The entire village, numbering forty-seven lodges of Black Kettle's band of Cheyennes, two lodges of Arapahoes, two lodges of Sioux; fifty-one lodges in all, under command of their principal chief, Black Kettle, who fell into our hands. By actual and careful examination after the battle, the following figures give some of the fruits of our victory: The Indians left on the ground and in our possession the bodies of one hundred and three of their warriors, including Black Kettle himself, whose scalp is now in possession of one of our Osage guides. We captured in good condition eight hundred and seventy-five horses, ponies, and mules; two hundred and forty-one saddles, some of very fine and costly workmanship; five hundred and seventy-three buffalo robes, three hundred and ninety buffalo skins for lodges, one hundred and sixty untanned robes, two hundred and ten axes, one hundred and forty hatchets, thirty-five revolvers, forty-seven

rifles, five hundred and thirty-five pounds of powder, one thousand and fifty pounds of lead, four thousand arrows and arrow-heads, seventy-five spears, ninety bullet molds, thirty-five bows and quivers, twelve shields, three hundred pounds of bullets, seven hundred and seventy-five lariats, nine hundred and forty buckskin saddle bags, four hundred and seventy blankets, ninety-three coats, seven hundred pounds of tobacco. In addition, we captured all their winter supply of dried buffalo meat; all their meal, flour, and other provisions; and, in fact, everything they possessed; even driving the warriors from the village with little or no clothing. We destroyed everything of value to the Indians, and have now in our possession, as prisoners of war, fifty-three squaws and their children. Among the prisoners are the survivors of Black Kettle and the family of Little Rock. We also secured two white children held captive by the Indians. One white woman who was in their possession was murdered by her captors the moment we attacked. A white boy held captive, about ten years old, when about to be rescued, was brutally murdered by a squaw, who ripped out his entrails with a knife. The Kiowas under Satanta, and Arapahoes under Little Raven, were encamped six miles below Black Kettle's village; the warriors from these two villages came to attempt the rescue of the Cheyennes. They attacked my command from all sides by about noon, hoping to recover the squaws and herd of the Cheyennes. In their attack they displayed great boldness, and compelled me to use all my force to repel them, but the counter charges of the cavalry were more than they could stand; by 3 o'clock we drove them in all directions, pursuing them several miles. I then moved my entire command in search of the villages of the Kiowas and Arapahoes, but after a march of eight miles discovered they had taken alarm at the fate of the Cheyenne village and had fled. I was then three days' march from where I had left my train of supplies, and knew that wagons could not follow me, as the trail had led me over a section of country so cut up by ravines and other obstructions that cavalry could with difficulty move over it. The supplies carried from the train upon the persons of the men were exhausted. My men, from loss of sleep and hard service, were wearied out; my horses were in the same condition for want of forage; I therefore began my return march about 8 p. m., and found my train of supplies at this point, (only having accomplished sixteen miles since I left it.) In the excitement of the fight, as well as in self-defense, it so happened that some of the squaws and a few children were killed and wounded. The latter I have brought with me, and they receive all the medical attendance the circumstances of the case permits. Many of the squaws were taken with arms in their hands, and several of my command are known to have been wounded by them. The desperate character of the combat may be inferred from the fact that, after the battle, the bodies of thirty-eight dead warriors were found in a small ravine near the village, in which they had posted themselves.

I now have to report the loss suffered by my command. I regret to mention among the killed Major Joel H. Elliott and Captain Louis M. Hamilton, and nineteen enlisted men; the wounded includes three officers and eleven enlisted men, in all thirty-five. Of the officers, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Albert Barnitz, captain seventh cavalry, is seriously if not mortally wounded; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Custer and Second Lieutenant I. J. Marsh, Seventh Cavalry, are slightly wounded; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel F. W. Benteen had his horse shot under him by a son of Black Kettle, whom he afterward killed. Colonel Barnitz, before receiving his wounds, killed two warriors.

I cannot sufficiently commend the admirable conduct of the officers and men. This command has marched constantly five days, amidst terrible snow-storms, and over a rough country covered by more than twelve inches of snow. Officers and men have slept in the snow without tents. The night preceding the attack, officers and men stood at their horses heads for hours, awaiting the moment of attack, this, too, when the temperature was far below the freezing point. They have endured every privation and fought with unsurpassed gallantry against a powerful and well armed foe; and from first to last I have not heard a single murmur; but on the contrary, the officers and men of the several squadrons and companies seemed to vie with each other in their attention to duty, and their patience and perseverance under difficulties. Every officer, man, scout, and Indian guide did their full duty. I duly regret the loss of the gallant spirits who fell in the battle of the Washita. Those whose loss we are called upon to deplore were among our bravest and best.

Respectfully submitted.

G. A. CUSTER,

Lieut. Col. Seventh Cavalry, Bvt. Maj. Gen.

Major General P. H. SHERIDAN,

Commanding Department of the Missouri.

Official copy:

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,

Lieutenant Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

Extract from letter of Major General P. H. Sheridan, addressed to Brevet Major General W. A. Nichols, Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE MISSOURI, IN THE FIELD,

Depot on Beaver Creek, November 29, 1868.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report, for the information of the Lieutenant General, the following operations of General Custer's command:

On November 23d I ordered him to proceed with eleven companies of his regiment, the Seventh Cavalry, in a southerly direction toward the Antelope Hills, in search of hostile Indians.

On the 26th he struck the trail of a war party of Black Kettle's band returning from the north near where the eastern line of the Pan-Handle of Texas crosses the main Canadian. He at once corralled his wagons and followed in pursuit over to the headwaters of the Washita, thence down that stream, and on the morning of the 27th surprised the camp of Black Kettle, and after a desperate fight, in which Black Kettle was assisted by the Arapahoes, under Little Raven, and the Kiowas, under Satanta, captured the entire camp, killing the chief, Black Kettle, and one hundred and two Indian warriors, whose bodies were left on the field. All their stock, ammunition, arms, lodges, robes, and fifty-three women and their children were captured.

Our loss was Major Elliott, Captain Hamilton, and nineteen enlisted men killed; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Barnitz, (badly,) Brevet Lieutenant Colonel T. W. Custer, Second Lieutenant J. B. Marsh, and eleven enlisted men wounded.

Little Raven's band of Arapahoes, and Satanta's band of Kiowas were encamped six miles below Black Kettle's camp. About eight or nine hundred of the animals captured were shot, the balance kept for military purposes.

The highest credit is due to General Custer and his command. They started in a furious snow-storm, and traveled all the while in snow twelve inches deep. Black Kettle's and Little Rock's families are among the prisoners.

It was Black Kettle's band who committed the first depredations on the Saline and Solomon Rivers, in Kansas.

Two white children were recaptured. One white woman and one boy ten years old were brutally murdered by the Indian women when the attack commenced.

P. H. SHERIDAN,

Major General United States Army.

Brevet Major General W. A. NICHOLS,

Assistant Adjutant General, St. Louis, Missouri.

Official copy :

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,

Lieutenant Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

Extract from letter of Major General P. H. Sheridan to Lieutenant General W. T. Sherman.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT OF THE MISSOURI, IN THE FIELD,

Fort Cobb, January 1, 1869.

GENERAL :

I see it alleged by the Indian agents that Black Kettle's band was on their reservation at the time attacked. This is but thirty miles up the Washita from Fort Cobb. The battle took place one hundred and twenty-one miles up the river from Fort Cobb.

It is also alleged the band was friendly. No one could make such an assertion who had any regard for truth. The young men of this band commenced the war. I can give their names. Some of Black Kettle's young men were out depredating at Dodge when the village was wiped out. Mules taken from Carpenter's train, mail matter carried by our murdered couriers, photographs stolen from the scenes of outrages on the Solomon and Saline, were found in the captured camp; and, in addition, I have their own illustrated history, found in their captured camps, showing the different fights or murders this band was engaged in; the trains attacked, the hay parties attacked about Fort Wallace; the women, citizens, and soldiers killed. It is at the service of any one desiring information on the subject.

It should be known, also, that I invited Black Kettle and his family to come in, through the Arapaho chief, Little Raven, in my interview with that chief at Fort Dodge, in September, and that I would take care of him. He did not come.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,

Major General United States Army.

Brevet Major General W. A. NICHOLS,

Assistant Adjutant General, St. Louis, Missouri.

Official copy :

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,

Lieutenant Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

Copy of affidavit of Edmund Guerrier, in reference to the hostility of the Cheyennes.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE MISSOURI, IN THE FIELD,
Medicine Bluff Creek, Washita Mountains, February 9, 1869.

Personally appeared before me, Edmund Guerrier, who resides on the Purgatory River, Colorado Territory, who, being duly sworn, testifies as follows:

I was with the Cheyenne Indians at the time of the massacre on the Solomon and Saline Rivers, in Kansas, the early part or middle of last August, and I was living at this time with Little Rock's band. The war party who started for the Solomon and Saline was composed of young men of Little Rock's, Black Kettle's, Medicine Arrow's, and Bull-Bear's bands, and as near as I can remember, nearly all the different bands of Cheyennes had some of their young men in this war party, which committed the outrages and murders on the Solomon and Saline. Red Nose, and the Man who Breaks the Marrow Bones, (Ho-eh-a-mo-a-ha,) were the two leaders in this massacre; the former belonged to the Dog Soldiers, and the latter to Black Kettle's band. As soon as we heard the news by runners, who came on ahead to Black Kettle, saying that they had already commenced fighting, we moved from our camp on Buckner's Fork of the Pawnee, near its headwaters, down to North Fork, where we met Big Joke's band, and then moved south across the Arkansas River, and when we got to the Cimarron, George Bent and I left them and went to our homes on the Purgatory.

EDMUND GUERRIER.

Witness:

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Bvt. Lieutenant Colonel U. S. A., Aide-de-Camp.

Official copy:

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Lieutenant Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

Copy of letter from Captain John H. Page, in reference to return of the Osage Indians to their homes.

CAMP SUPPLY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
February 20, 1869.

COLONEL: Old Beaver wants me to say that he wants to go home, and wants his young men sent up to him here. He says he only came out for three months, and that he wants to see his family. He says he will, perhaps, come back when the grass is six inches high. He wants Colonel McGonnigle to turn over to his Osages his two ponies that Mr. Cogswell left there. He also wants to know when he will get paid off. He wants the Osage Hanroha (Veinsikey) to have a letter from General Sheridan, and say how much money his young men have got. Veinsikey is the name of the Osage. Bearer wants to have the letter.

Respectfully,

JOHN H. PAGE,

Captain Third Infantry, Bvt. Maj. U. S. A., Commanding.

Colonel SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Official copy:

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Lieutenant Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

Extract from letter of Brevet Brigadier General Alfred Sully to Major General P. H. Sheridan.

FORT DODGE, October 26, 1868.

GENERAL :

I am sorry you did not get the Osage nation. I should not wonder if they, the Kaws and the Caddoes, and other friendly Indians, will make a profitable trade, selling the other Indians' ammunition. That is their old game.

Yours, with respect,

ALFRED SULLY,
Bvt. Brigadier General.

Major General P. H. SHERIDAN,
Fort Hays.

Official copy :

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Lieutenant Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

Extract from letter sent to Brevet Brigadier General A. Sully, in reference to Osage scouts.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE MISSOURI, IN THE FIELD,
Fort Hays, Kansas, October 24, 1868.

MY DEAR GENERAL :

The Osages won't join at present. They sent up with Bradley eleven scouts.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General United States Army.

Brevet Brig. Gen. ALFRED SULLY,
Commanding District Upper Arkansas, Fort Dodge.

Official copy :

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Lieutenant Colonel.

Extract from letter sent to Lieutenant General W. T. Sherman, in reference to employing Osage Indians.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE MISSOURI, IN THE FIELD,
Fort Hays, October 21, 1868.

GENERAL :

I have sent to accept two hundred of the Osages, who sent me word that they wished to take a hand.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General United States Army.

Lieut. General W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Military Division Missouri, St. Louis, Missouri.

Official copy :

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Lieutenant Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE MISSOURI, IN THE FIELD,
October 19, 1868.

MY DEAR GENERAL SULLY: * * * * *
I do not know exactly when the Osages will be able to join Custer.

Yours truly,

P. H. SHERIDAN, *Major General.*

Brevet Brigadier General A. SULLY,
*Commanding District Upper Arkansas,
Fort Dodge, Kansas.*

Official copy:

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Lieutenant Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE MISSOURI, IN THE FIELD,
Fort Hays, Kansas, October 13, 1868.

To the Head Chief of the Osages:

The Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, and Comanches have made war on the white people, and I understand from your superintendent, Mr. Thomas Murphy, that your people are desirous of taking part with the whites in this war. If such are the feelings of your people, I will accept of the services of say two hundred warriors, and will furnish provisions after they join General Custer's command, on or near Chalk Bluff Creek, about fifty miles south of Fort Dodge, in the Big Bend of the Arkansas, and will give to them all ponies and other Indian property they may capture.

The object is to reduce the Indian tribes above named to such a state of submission and poverty as will cause for all time to come a permanent peace.

Yours truly,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General United States Army.

Official copy:

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Lieutenant Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

Extract from letter received from L. P. Chauteau, United States Interpreter for Osages.

OSAGE AGENCY, October 16, 1868.

DEAR SIR: I done as the general requested. I was some time getting up the ten men and an interpreter. The Osages were some ten days later than they expected to be out on their buffalo hunt.

I hope you will treat my men kindly, and tell the general commanding I hope he will treat those men kind and friendly.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

LOUIS P. CHAUTEAU,
United States Interpreter.

Colonel J. S. CROSBY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Official copy:

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Lieutenant Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

Letter of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. Schuyler Crosby, Acting Assistant Adjutant General, Department Missouri, in the field.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE MISSOURI, IN THE FIELD,
Fort Hays, Kansas, October 16, 1868.

GENERAL: The major general commanding directs me to inform you that he has sent Colonel Sheridan, aide-de-camp, to the Osage Indians for the purpose of getting that tribe to join in the war against hostile tribes. (See inclosed letter.) These Indians, should they join against the Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Kiowas, and Comanches, will be sent to General Custer's column, and will have a red band of cloth on their arm to allow our troops to distinguish them as friendly Indians.

I am, general, &c.,

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Bvt. Lieut. Col., Aide-de-Camp, A. A. A. General.

General ALFRED SULLY, *Fort Dodge.*

Official copy:

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Lieutenant Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

[Special Field Orders No. 27.—Extract.]

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE MISSOURI, IN THE FIELD,
Fort Hays, Kansas, October 14, 1868.

• • • • • • •
4. Brevet Lieutenant Colonel M. V. Sheridan, aide-de-camp, will proceed to the Osage Indian reservation, under special instructions from the major general commanding.

By command of Major General Sheridan:

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
A. A. A. General.

Official copy:

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Lieutenant Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

Extract from letter of Major General P. H. Sheridan to Lieutenant General W. T. Sherman, from Medicine Bluff Creek, Indian Territory, February 12, 1869.

The Osages have been behaving very badly since we commenced feeding them, by making raids on the Caddoes and affiliated bands in their vicinity, and have stolen two hundred and fifty head of horses from them, or from their hunting parties, while out near the North Canadian. I will send an officer up to the Osage reservation and make them return the animals or stop their rations.

Extract from letter of Major General P. H. Sheridan to Lieutenant Walter Howe, in charge of subsistence for Osage Indians.

The Osage Indians have within the last month stolen a great many horses from the friendly Caddoes, Kichees, and Wichita Indians on

their reservation. I cannot tell the exact number, but I send one of my scouts, with one of the Osage trailers, with this and a party of six Cad-does, Kichees, and Wichitas to receive the horses. I want you to exercise your authority in procuring the horses, and if they are not delivered up you may discontinue feeding the Osages until they make the proper restitution.

Official extracts :

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Lieutenant Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

[Special Field Orders No. 63.]

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE MISSOURI, IN THE FIELD,
*Depot on the North Canadian River,
At the Junction of Beaver Creek, Indian Territory, Dec. 5, 1868.*

I. The depot quartermaster will issue, for the use of the Indian prisoners at this point, forty blankets.

By command of Major General Sheridan :

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Bvt. Lieut. Col., Aide-de-Camp, A. A. A. General.

Official copy :

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Lieutenant Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

*Extract from letter of Brevet Major General G. A. Custer to General Sully,
requesting authority to start out after the Cheyenne Indians.*

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH UNITED STATES CAVALRY,
Near Mouth of Wolf Creek, November 19, 1868.

LIEUTENANT: * * * * *

I trust I may be authorized to set out within twenty-four hours, and that the Osage Indians and scouts may be ordered to accompany me.
Respectfully submitted.

G. A. CUSTER,
Lieut. Col. Seventh Cavalry, Brevet Major General U. S. A.

Lieutenant JOHN F. WESTON,
*Acting Assistant Adjutant General,
District of the Upper Arkansas.*

Official copy :

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Lieutenant Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE MISSOURI, IN THE FIELD,
Fort Hays, Kansas, October 28, 1868.

SIR: The major general commanding directs that you place upon

your rolls the Osage Indian scouts now at this post. A list of their names will be furnished you.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Bvt. Lieut. Col., Aide-de-Camp, A. A. General
 Captain A. S. KIMBALL,
Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A., Fort Hays, Kan.

Official copy :

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Lieutenant Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

Extract from letter of Brevet Major General W. B. Hazen to Major General Sheridan.

AMERICUS, KANSAS, October 18, 1868.

MY DEAR GENERAL : I camped among the Kaws last night. They were anxious to go into the war, and say they can furnish seventy or eighty good men, and that the Osages, their friends, can and will furnish from one hundred to two hundred more. I am decidedly of opinion that this force, properly fed and cared for, would be of twice the service to you in actually making war than an entire regiment of equipped cavalry ; I would not hesitate, if desired, for a moment in taking full control of these, with the Caddoes, Wichitas, Shawnees, and Delawares, probably in all four hundred or five hundred. They ought to be given all they take from the Indians. They will also want arms, rations, and some pay.

* * * * *

Very truly,

W. B. HAZEN.

Major General SHERIDAN.

Official copy :

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Lieutenant Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

Extract from letter to Brevet Major General G. A. Custer.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE MISSOURI, IN THE FIELD,
Fort Hays, Kansas, October 31, 1868.

MY DEAR CUSTER : I send down to-morrow thirteen Indians (Osages) as guides. Little Beaver knows the whole country south of the Arkansas.

* * * * *

Yours truly,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General.

Brevet Major General G. A. CUSTER,
Commanding Seventh Cavalry.

Official copy :

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Lieutenant Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE MISSOURI, IN THE FIELD,
Fort Hays, Kansas, October 31, 1868.

SIR: The major general commanding directs that you provide the necessary forage and transportation for the Indian scouts that are ordered to proceed to Fort Dodge to report to General Custer. They will go with the wagon train that leaves here to-morrow.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Brevet Lieut. Col., Aide-de-Camp, A. A. A. General.

Brevet Lieut. Col. A. J. MCGONIGLE,
Assistant Quartermaster, Fort Hays, Kansas.

Official copy :

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Lieutenant Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE MISSOURI, IN THE FIELD,
Camp Supply, March 2, 1869.

GENERAL: The major general commanding directs that you order all the Indian scouts now with your command to Fort Hays for discharge.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Brevet Lieut. Col., Aide-de-Camp, A. A. A. General.

Brevet Major General CUSTER,
In the Field.

Official copy :

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Lieutenant Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

Letter of instructions to Brevet Lieutenant Colonel M. V. Sheridan to proceed to the Osage Indian reservation and to inquire into their condition.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE MISSOURI, IN THE FIELD,
Fort Hays, Kansas, November 7, 1868.

COLONEL: Inclosed please find a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, in reference to the starving condition of the Osage Indians, with an indorsement from the Lieutenant General, requiring an inspection, and, if they are in the condition reported, authorizing the issue of beef and corn-meal and salt. I desire you to proceed to the Osage nation, and if, after inspection, you find these Indians in the condition reported, you are authorized to make the necessary purchase of beef, corn-meal, and salt, to satisfy their wants until an officer is sent to take charge of the issues. In the mean time you can authorize Father Thompson at the Mission to issue the articles above named.

Find out the number of the Indians, men, women, and children, as nearly as you can, and report to the Lieutenant General in person after

the performance of this duty. Consult the chief commissary in reference to the temporary purchases mentioned in these instructions.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,

Major General United States Army.

Brevet Lieut. Col. M. V. SHERIDAN,

Captain Seventh Cavalry and Aide-de-Camp.

Official copy:

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,

Lieutenant Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

Extract from letter sent to General Sherman, St. Louis, Missouri.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE MISSOURI, IN THE FIELD,

Fort Hays, Kansas, November 5, 1868.

GENERAL: I am this day in receipt of the communication from the Secretary of the Interior in relation to the Osage Indians. I will make the necessary inspection, and issue in accordance with the indorsement of the lieutenant general, should it be necessary. I respectfully bring to the notice of the Lieutenant General that the agent for these Indians does not reside with them, but at Baldwin City, one hundred and fifty miles from the agency, and that he but seldom visits the tribe; that the last time he visited it was when the treaty was made last summer; and the citizens report that he only visits the tribe at such times as the government makes payments; in fact, general, the whole Indian management is a notorious fraud.

I do not exactly know how many Osage Indians there are, but think they number seven thousand, men, women, and children.

Little Beaver, the second chief, with twelve of his best men, are now with me as guides for the country south of the Arkansas.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,

Major General United States Army.

Brevet Major General W. A. NICHOLS,

Assistant Adjutant General, Military Division

of the Missouri, St. Louis, Mo.

Official copy:

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,

Lieutenant Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT UPPER ARKANSAS, IN THE FIELD,

Fort Dodge, Kansas, November 6, 1868.

I would respectfully request that you transfer all scouts and Osage Indians now at this post, that are on your rolls at Hays, to Brevet Major J. M. Bell, regimental quartermaster Seventh United States Cavalry; also, their horses and equipments.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY INMAN,

Brevet Major and A. Q. M. U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster.

Brevet Lieut. Col. A. J. MCGONIGLE,

Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A., Fort Hays, Kansas.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER U. S. ARMY,
HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF MISSOURI, IN THE FIELD,
Fort Hays, Kansas, November 7, 1868.

Respectfully submitted to headquarters Department of Missouri, (in the field,) with recommendation that Captain Kimball, assistant quartermaster, be ordered to transfer the scouts and Osages, with their horses and equipments, as herein requested.

A. J. MCGONIGLE,
Brevet Lieut. Col. and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT MISSOURI, IN THE FIELD,
Fort Hays, Kansas, November 7, 1868.

The transfer of Osage scouts, as herein requested, is hereby ordered. By command of Major General Sheridan.

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
A. A. A. General.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER U. S. ARMY,
HEADQUARTERS DEP'T MISSOURI, IN THE FIELD,
Fort Hays, Kansas, November 7, 1868.

Respectfully referred to Captain A. S. Kimball, assistant quartermaster, for his action, in accordance with the orders from headquarters indorsed hereon. The transfers should be forwarded by courier on or before the 10th instant.

A. J. MCGONIGLE,
Brevet Lieut. Col. and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A.

A true copy of letter and indorsements:

G. COLLINS,
Chaplain U. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE MISSOURI, IN THE FIELD,
Fort Hays, Kansas, October 28, 1868.

CAPTAIN: The major general commanding directs that you place upon your rolls the Osage Indian scouts now at this post.

A list of their names will be furnished you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Brevet Lieut. Col., Aide-de-Camp, A. A. A. General.

Captain A. S. KIMBALL,
Assistant Quartermaster, Fort Hays, Kansas.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Fort Hays, Kansas, October 31, 1868.

Respectfully returned to Colonel Crosby, acting assistant adjutant general, for information as to the rate of pay the Osage Indian scouts are to receive, and date from which they are to be taken up.

A. S. KIMBALL,
Captain, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE MISSOURI, IN THE FIELD,
Fort Hays, Kansas, October 31, 1868.

Respectfully returned. The interpreter is to receive \$100, Little Bea-

ver and the head war chief \$75, and the others \$50 per month. This compensation to commence from the 20th of this month.

By command of Major General Sheridan.

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Brevet Lieut. Col., Aide-de-Camp, A. A. A. General.

A true copy of letter and indorsements:

G. COLLINS,
Chaplain U. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE MISSOURI, IN THE FIELD,
Fort Hays, Kansas, October 29, 1868.

The major general commanding directs that you furnish one suit of clothing each to thirteen Osage Indian scouts in the service of the government and now at this post.

This clothing is not to be charged to them nor deducted from their accounts.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Brevet Lieut. Col., Aide-de-Camp, A. A. A. General.

Captain A. S. KIMBALL,
Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A., Fort Hays, Kansas.

FORT HAYS, KANSAS, *October 29, 1868.*

I certify that one uniform coat, one pair mounted trousers, one shirt, one pair stockings, and one mounted great coat, were issued to each of the thirteen Osage Indian scouts referred to in the within order.

A. S. KIMBALL,
Captain, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A.

A true copy:

G. COLLINS,
Chaplain U. S. A.

Extract from letter of Major General P. H. Sheridan to Lieutenant General W. T. Sherman, from Fort Hays, Kansas.

FORT HAYS, KANSAS, *October 12, 1868.*

GENERAL: * * * * *

I have ordered General Getty to send as large a command as he can get together at Fort Bascom to advance down the Canadian, and have invited the Utes to take a hand. The Osages want a hand also, and I will turn on the hostiles everything I can. I have written by to-day's mail to you on the subject of the dispatch of the 9th. With the forces from Bascom, Lyon, Dodge, Topeka, and with Utes and Osages, and a command moving from Arbuckle, we will, I hope, be able to settle this question before the winter is over.

Yours respectfully,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General U. S. A.

Lieut. General W. T. SHERMAN,
Saint Louis, Missouri.

Official copy:

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Lieut. Colonel, A. D. C.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
St. Louis, Missouri, December 23, 1868.

DEAR GENERAL: My last date from General Sheridan is December 7, at Camp Supply, on the point of starting for Fort Cobb. My last from General Hazen is November 30, at Fort Cobb, giving the localities of the various camps of the Indians, and the first account of the battle of November 27; and the last from General Grierson is of December 7, at Fort Gibson, when he was on the point of going to Fort Cobb, with the two companies called for by General Hazen.

I have promptly furnished copies of these to the War Department, to meet the cry raised by Tappan, Taylor & Co., to the effect that Black Kettle's was a friendly camp, and that Custer's battle was a second Sand Creek affair.

I have also furnished parts to the press, to counteract the effects of their bald and naked assertions. This you know is a free country, and people have the lawful right to misrepresent as much as they please, and to print them, but the great mass of our people cannot be humbugged into the belief that Black Kettle's camp was friendly, with its captive women and children, its herds of stolen horses, its stolen mail, arms, powder, &c., trophies of war. I am well satisfied with Custer's attack, and would not have wept if he could have served Satanta's and Bull Bear's bands in the same style. I want you all to go ahead, kill and punish the hostile, rescue the captive white women and children, capture and destroy the ponies, lances, carbines, &c., of the Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Kiowas. Mark out the spots where they must stay, and then systematize the whole (friendly and hostile) into camps, with a view to economical support, until we can try and get them to be self-supporting, like the Cherokees and Choctaws. They must clearly understand that they must never again hunt outside the limits of the territory defined as General Hazen's district, and that they must not enter Texas at all, much less for the purpose of stealing horses, and capturing women and children. If the game of the Indian Territory do not suffice for their support, the United States must feed them till they can raise tame cattle, sheep, and hogs, and until they can raise patches of corn, potatoes, pumpkins, &c.

Bearing these general principles in view, I will be responsible for your acts, and risk all consequences.

The House of Representatives promptly passed the bill transferring the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department; but the bill is held in committee of the Senate. I believe still it will pass; but even if it do not, the course I have indicated must be followed before Indian agents can pretend to manage the four bands now construed to be at war, viz: Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas and Comanches. I believe that Generals Sheridan and Hazen will, when they meet at Fort Cobb, fully accomplish this, but I would like that Bull Bear and Satanta should be killed before the tribes are allowed any favors at our hands.

General Harney is here, and says he is making good progress with the Sioux above, and he believes he can keep them at peace. We hear of no Indians at all between the two railroads.

Our army re-union at Chicago was a grand affair; more enthusiasm than had characterized any former meeting. The absence of each of you was noted and regretted, and all felt that it was hard that while we were enjoying the fruits of peace, you were still hard at work in the hardest kind of war.

I hope this winter's work will bring peace on the plains, so that we

will not again be harassed by the endless murders and depredations that made this Indian war indispensable.

I await further news with much interest. I saw General Grant at Chicago, and there will be no necessity of my going east till March. You may therefore take it for granted that I will be at these headquarters till then.

With great respect, your obedient servant.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Lieutenant General.

Major General P. H. SHERIDAN, Brevet Major General W. B. HAZEN.
Brevet Major General B. H. GRIERSON, one or all, *Care Commanding Officer, Fort Gibson, C. N.*

Official copy :

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Missouri, January 29, 1869.

GENERAL: By direction of the Lieutenant General commanding, I have the honor to inclose for the information of the commanding general department of the Missouri the accompanying copies of papers, to wit:

Letter from E. W. Wynkoop to Hon. N. G. Taylor, January 11, 1869.

Letter from Department of the Interior, Washington, January 15, 1869, signed N. G. Taylor, Commissioner.

Letter from Department of the Interior, Washington, January 16, 1869, signed O. H. Browning, Secretary.

Letter from Lieutenant General Sherman to Brevet Major General E. D. Townsend, assistant adjutant general, dated St. Louis, Missouri, January 28, 1869, relative to the widow of Black Kettle, late chief of the Cheyennes, and to say that, under instructions as herewith, the Lieutenant General directs that she be released and delivered over to George Bent, with the provision as contained in the letter of the Lieutenant General to the Adjutant General of the army herewith. You will please report the department action in the case.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Brevet Brig. Gen. CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER,
*Assistant Adjutant General, Headquarters
Department of the Missouri, Fort Hays, Kansas.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Fort Hays, Kansas, February 13, 1869.

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of the 20th ultimo, in reference to the squaw of Black Kettle, late chief of the Cheyennes, I have the honor to state that she is not in confinement at Fort Hays, and cannot, therefore, be delivered to George Bent. I am informed by the

interpreter that the Cheyenne women, now prisoners at Fort Hays, state that Black Kettle's squaw was killed at the battle of Washita, November 27, 1868.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Brevet Major General W. A. NICHOLS,
*Assistant Adjutant General, Headquarters Military
Division of the Missouri, St. Louis, Missouri.*

Official copy :

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 4, 1870.

Official :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant General.

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BOUNTIES TO COLORED SOLDIERS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House, of the 7th ultimo, relative to collection and payment of bounties to colored soldiers.

APRIL 8, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *April 6, 1870.*

The Secretary of War has the honor to submit to the House of Representatives, in obedience to the resolution of March 7, 1870, the report of a board of army officers, of which Brevet Brigadier General B. P. Runkle, United States Army, was president, upon the facts connected with the collection and payment of bounties to colored soldiers.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, March 31, 1870.

GENERAL: In compliance with indorsement of the 9th instant from the War Department, Adjutant General's Office, transmitting resolution of the House of Representatives, dated March 7, 1870, I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of the report of the commission, of which Colonel Ben. P. Runkle, United States Army, was chairman, as called for in said resolution and indorsement. Together with this report the original record of the proceedings of the commission is transmitted. To copy this record would involve the employment of a large clerical force, and cause considerable delay. The original is, therefore, forwarded, with the request that, when no longer required, it be returned to this office, to be filed as part of the permanent records of this bureau.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,
Brevet Major General U. S. A., Commissioner.

Brevet Major General E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF COMMISSION APPOINTED BY SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 189, DECEMBER 17, 1869, BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 5, 1870.*

GENERAL: We have the honor to report that, in obedience to Special Orders No. 189, dated War Department, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, December 17, 1869, the commission appointed by said order met at Nashville, Tennessee, and proceeded with the discharge of its duty.

This commission was, by the terms of the order, assembled for the purpose of a careful hearing of complaints of claimants for government bounty, made against officers or agents of this bureau, or other persons concerned in the payment of bounties to colored soldiers, sailors, and marines. And the commission proceeded, accordingly, (in part without reference to the charges set forth in certain papers referred to them,) thoroughly to investigate the subject of the payment of bounties, in order to ascertain, if possible, not only whether the charges preferred, but also whether any charges whatever could be substantiated.

The commission conceived it to be their duty fully to investigate and make clear the nature and extent of the frauds committed upon claimants, as well as the causes which had given rise to rumors of fraud which the commission might discover to be without foundation.

PROCEEDINGS AT NASHVILLE TENNESSEE.

At this point the commission summoned and examined the leading colored men of the city, including nine ministers of the gospel, one physician, and one lawyer. These gentlemen, without exception, stated that they had each lived in Nashville from one to five-and-thirty years, and that, though they had heard complaints against claim agents, they had never heard any against bureau officers.

Mr. N. B. Merry, a very prominent and intelligent colored minister, stated that he heard hundreds of complaints, but could not give the name of a complainant.

None of these gentlemen being able to give any names of persons who had been cheated by claim agents, bureau officers, or others, the commission directed them to notify, through their pulpits, and otherwise, all colored soldiers who had, or supposed they had, any grounds of complaint against claim agents or agents of the bureau, to present themselves before the commission.

In response to this notice, eighty-seven colored claimants appeared and were examined.

The commission have ascertained from the records of the Second Auditor of the United States Treasury, and the records of the chief disbursing officer and of the claim division of the bureau, and from the statements of the claimants themselves, that sixty-seven of them had no cause of complaint whatever. Twenty-seven of the above-mentioned sixty-seven have been paid in full all bounty and arrears of pay due them from the United States. (See third, fourth, fifth, and sixth days' proceedings, cases Nos. 9, 15, 16, 26, 29, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 40, 41, 42, 46, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 61, 63, 70, 73, 77, 82, 86.) It appears that the claims of sixteen of them have not been filed in the office of the Second Auditor, although each stated positively that his claim had been placed in the hands of a claim agent. (See third, fourth, fifth, and sixth days' proceedings, cases 2, 5, 8, 14, 19, 25, 33, 39, 43, 44, 45, 51, 52, 75, 80, 85.) Four have failed to furnish evidence required by the Auditor to sub-

stantiate their claims. (See third, fourth, fifth, and sixth days' proceedings, Nos. 10, 11, 22, 68.) Two were not entitled to bounty. (See third and sixth days' proceedings, cases Nos. 18, 76.) The claims of seven have been disallowed. (See third, fourth, fifth, and sixth days' proceedings, Nos. 3, 7, 8, 24, 34, 49, 71.) The claims of eight are still awaiting settlement in the office of the Second Auditor. (See first, third, and sixth days' proceedings, Nos. 1, 13, 17, 28, 48, 74, 84, 87.) The claim of one is contested. (See No. 30, fourth day's proceedings.) The claims of two are awaiting information in the office of the Adjutant General of the United States Army. (See Nos. 4, 12, fourth day's proceedings.) In regard to the remaining twenty-six cases it appears that one, (see case 72, sixth day's proceedings,) having been settled, has been paid since investigation. The money of one (see case 78, sixth day's proceedings) is in the hands of the chief disbursing officer of the bureau.

William Thomas (see case 64, sixth day's proceedings) states that after he had been paid by the bureau officer, Mr. G. W. Glassie, a claim agent, took up the check for \$190, which he had received from the bureau agent, and gave him his (Glassie's) own check for \$170, and then charged him \$20 for going to the bank with him.

For a report on case 79, Dallas Webster, see report in the case of Eastman, bureau agent, where the facts are fully set forth.

In one case, (see No. 81, sixth day's proceedings,) which comprises a statement of four cases, the treasury certificates in favor of the claimants were issued before the passage of the act approved March 29, 1867, making General Howard responsible for the payment of bounties, and sent to Wolf, Hart & Co., of Washington City, who failed to pay over the amount to the claimants. The soldiers appealed to the bureau authorities in Washington, whereupon the authorities recovered the money from Wolf, Hart & Co., and paid it to the proper claimants. This case was brought to the notice of the commission by a prominent Union citizen of Tennessee as a specimen case showing the manner in which claimants were paid before the passing of said act, and as such the commission have recorded it, and will refer to it under another head.

Among the eighty-seven complainants who appeared before the commission were eight men who stated that they had been employed by the United States military authorities to work on fortifications constructed for the defense of Nashville and other places in Tennessee; that they were promised pay for their labor, which they never received. (See fourth, fifth, and sixth day's proceedings, cases Nos. 23, 53, 58, 54, 62, 66, 67, 83.) The commission have no comments to make on the truth or falsity of these statements further than this: we were not ordered to investigate this class of complaints, nor did we, even after hearing the statements, intend to mention the same until we took the evidence of D. W. Glassie, a citizen and claim agent of Nashville, Tennessee.

Mr. Glassie was asked the question why, if there has been no fraud on the part of bureau officers or claim agents in the payment of bounties, are there so many rumors of frauds, and has the alleged non-payment of laborers employed on fortifications during the war had any effect in causing these rumors? He replied: "When they (*i. e.*, the laborers on fortifications) were first employed on these works there were no provisions made for compensating them. They were taken by general orders, as one would take a house in war times, by confiscation or discovery; consequently no record was kept of their service for many months. After provisions were made for employing them and paying them, their time was kept and the service paid for by Colonel Burrows, who was sent here for that purpose. There are, I suppose, about ten thousand

laborers in this country, who were employed as first stated, who have not been paid for their services."

Upon learning this, and believing that there were a large number of this class of claimants who, knowing that the bureau had paid certain other men money after they (said men) had put in their claims with claim agents, and being ignorant of the difference between their own claims and the claims of those who had been paid, concluded that they had been swindled either by claim agents or bureau agents, and consequently made continual complaint of fraud, while in all probability there was no foundation for such complaints. The commission determined to report these cases as one of the causes which have given rise to rumors of fraud.

J. B. Coons, bureau agent at Nashville, Tennessee, stated to the commission that he had collected a large number of this class of claims, which had been paid by an officer stationed at Nashville by the Engineer Department, United States Army, who paid the claims of all men whose names appeared upon the rolls, and who could substantiate their claims; and it would accordingly seem that full justice has been done these people, as far as is possible without further legislation.

There also appeared a large number of men and women, who stated that they had performed services in the United States hospitals at Nashville, Tennessee, under promise of payment, and although they signed pay-rolls, they were never paid. The commission recorded the statements of five (see Nos. 20, 21, 60, 65, fourth, fifth, and sixth day's proceedings) of these complaints. In regard to this class Mr. Glassie stated as follows:

The persons claiming for services in hospital come under several heads, viz: Those who were employed to assist in and about the hospitals, and who were borne properly on the rolls—they signed the rolls every two months, and some one got the money; those who were pressed for a day or two, as on the fortifications, when a large number of hands were required—of those no record was kept; and a third class, who, like flies about a kitchen, swarmed about hospitals to find something to eat without working for it. This class are most numerous and loud-mouthed. They were always, the way, and would steal everything they could lay their hands on, carry it off, and sell it to citizens, and buy whisky, smuggle it to the soldiers, &c., and now claim pay for having been supported by the government.

Judging from the above, and from general reports, we are of the opinion that in a great majority of these cases there is no cause for complaint, and though there may be persons who have not received their past dues, it is not probable that such is the fact. Claim agents, however, have filed the claims of these persons, and they have been led by this to expect payment, and not receiving it, have imagined themselves defrauded—by whom they know not, and therefore entered complaint. "It appears" (again referring to the evidence of Mr. Glassie) "that there is a large class of claims seldom heard of. I refer to the thousands of colored men who were pressed in as teamsters, and who, if ever borne on the rolls, were never paid. Here was actual service performed and not paid for."

It seems clear to the commission that there are sufficient causes, or supposed causes, for complaint to account for charges and rumors of frauds, and no matter how energetic, faithful, and honest the bureau agents may have been, charges would still be made, and rumors of fraud still exist, and this from the very nature of things, and not from the fault of any one.

Of the cases remaining to be accounted for, one complained that his claim agent never returned his discharge. (See No. 50, fifth day's proceedings.)

Elvis Key, private Company F Fourteenth United States colored troops, (see No. 47, Nashville, Tennessee,) claims to have received only \$120, while the amount of his certificate is \$176. If this claimant has been defrauded, the commission are unable to discover by whom. The Second Auditor's certificate shows that the amount of his bounty was \$176, from which was deducted the sum of \$12 50, for legal and notarial fees. An examination of the books of the disbursing officer at Nashville shows that he was paid the amount he was entitled to, and a certified copy of the original check, on which this claimant was paid, was furnished the commission by General George W. Balloch, chief disbursing officer, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and is hereto attached. (See also Drew's Statement A, No. 9, and C.)

No. 1381.]

NASHVILLE, Tennessee, October 13, 1868.

First National Bank pay to Elvis Key, or order, one hundred and sixty-three dollars and fifty cents, in current funds.

\$163 50.

GEO. W. BALLOCH,

Breret Brigadier General and Chief Disbursing Officer.

Official copy :

GEO. W. BALLOCH.

Indorsed :

his
ELVIS X KEYS.
mark.

Attest :

J. B. COONS.

Official copy :

GEO. W. BALLOCH.

There are three cases concerning which we have been unable to gain any information. (See cases Nos. 6, 27, 38, proceedings at Nashville.) The claimants probably gave us the wrong names. If they gave us their right names they have never filed any claims.

CASE OF D. W. GLASSIE.

It appears by the evidence taken by the commission at Nashville, that colored soldiers had been in the habit of borrowing money from different claim agents at exorbitant rates of interest; that payment had, in some cases, been extorted from them after they had received their bounty from the bureau agents.

The statement of D. W. Glassie, the principal party charged with so loaning money and extorting payment, makes it unnecessary to look further. He boldly pleads guilty to the specification that he did so loan money, but denies the charge of fraud. He says, (see affidavit, seventh day's proceedings,) "I have loaned money to colored soldiers to buy homes, farms, wagons, teams, cows, to take them home from Nashville, to buy medicines, pay doctor's bills, to bury the dead, to pay lawyer's fees, fees in account, and to keep them out of the penitentiary;" and, in fact, it would seem that but for these loans by Mr. Glassie, the ex-colored soldiers would have had a serious time. He says when a claimant applied for a loan, he would ascertain what he was willing to pay for it; draw his check payable to his order for the full amount, (including interest;) send him to the bureau where he could make the acknowledgment, showing the check if necessary; and, when he returned with papers properly acknowledged, send some one to the bank to identify him and collect the premium. This was the mode of procedure where he was attorney of record. The money was generally paid back to Mr. Glassie

in Washington. All this Mr. Glassie seems to regard as a fair commercial transaction, of course including the making out, swearing to, and forwarding the affidavit (that he had advanced the full amount) necessary to substantiate the claims before the claim division of the bureau. He then explains his manner of collecting loans made to claimants in cases where he was not attorney of record, and could not collect advances. "I took (he says) his (the claimant's) notes, one for the principal, and one for the interest; took up the soldier's receipts from claim agents, and gave him mine; saw attorney of record, and agreed with him to notify me when the claim was allowed, and certificate sent to General Howard; hunted up the claimant and sent him to the bureau, and in about seven days placed a lookout over him, and was at the bank through a trusty man, who (on payment) presented the note and collected the money." "I relied (he says) on my own vigilance in these cases," and finally offers \$1,000 to any one who would reimburse him the principal of his advances.

Now the above proves, in the opinion of the commission—

1. That in cases where he was the attorney of record he made advances to colored soldiers, and collected far more than he so advanced; taking advantage of the necessities of claimants, he made a commercial transaction greatly to his own gain and to their loss.

2. Where he was not attorney of record, he, with such attorney's aid, made loans at high rates of interest, and, through a system of runners, collected the same.

It does not appear from any statement made by a witness that any bureau agent was in collusion with Mr. Glassie in his business, and Mr. Glassie states that J. B. Coons not only refused to aid him, but advised claimants that the fees of agents had been deducted, and not to pay any further sum.

J. B. COONS, DISBURSING AGENT AT NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

The commission made diligent inquiry with a view of ascertaining if there was any cause of complaint against this gentleman, but, to Mr. Coon's credit it must be said, succeeded in finding very little against him. The witnesses generally stated that not only they had no complaints to make against Mr. Coons, or any other bureau agent or officer, but that they had never heard of such complaints. The following special complaints were, however, made:

Ann McClellan, who states that she filed two claims, one on account of services of her brother, (this claim has been disallowed,) and one on account of her husband, (this claim is not on file in the Second Auditor's office,) declared that Mr. Coons sent her to Glassie; Glassie sent her back, when Coons told her to "get out," or he would kill her.

Ann Barrow, who claimed pay for work which she alleged she had performed in hospital No. 13, states that Mr. Coons treated her so spitefully that she would not go to him again.

Robert Smith, corporal Company F Seventeenth United States colored troops, stated that he had heard reports about Judge Coons, to the effect that he did not pay all he should pay.

Edas Brown, widow of Philip Brown, One hundred and tenth United States colored infantry, and Mary Chambers, widow of Martin Chambers, Company G, Thirteenth United States colored troops, both of whom have failed to furnish evidence necessary to substantiate their claims, complained that Mr. Coons required them to furnish witnesses to marriage who could write their names, which was impossible.

Isaac Maxwell, Company H Fifteenth United States colored troops, and Sorrow Goff, Company C One hundred and first United States colored troops, (whose claim is pending,) and Henry McKay, Company A Twelfth United States colored troops, (whose claim has been disallowed,) all stated that Mr. Coons would give them no satisfaction, but sent them to claim agents for information. To sum up, the burden of all this seems to be—

1. That Mr. Coons was in some instances rude and abrupt in his official intercourse with claimants. This, to any one who knows how certain claimants will, hoping against hope, continue to annoy an agent after he has done all in his power for them, does not appear serious; yet no annoyance of this kind is an excuse for rudeness on the part of a government official, especially when the ignorance of the applicant is the cause of the frequent application.

2. That Mr. Coons, refusing to furnish information, sent them to claim agents, which would seem to imply a neglect of duty. This it was impossible for Mr. Coons to avoid. Certificates were, until April 21, 1869, sent direct to the claim agent, who transmitted them to General Howard. The bureau agent was not informed of the settlement of the claim until it was sent to him for payment or he wrote to Washington asking that it be sent to him. It would require weeks to write to Washington for the information and receive an answer. Accordingly the claimants were told, "Go to your claim agent, and if he says your claim has been allowed I will write for it." The claim agents, in case the claim was not allowed, would reply that they knew nothing about it, or that it had been disallowed, or was pending, &c., when the impatient and dissatisfied claimant would return to the bureau, and probably from time to time renew his travel and investigations. After April 21, 1869, the date above mentioned, the certificates were sent direct to the Commissioner. Mr. Coons stated that both before and after the aforesaid date he had experienced great difficulty in procuring information for claimants, and that he was generally forced to rely on the claim agents. He further said that letters written to Washington by claimants are returned to him with the information, but that he is unable to find the writer. There appears to be some cause of complaint on the part of the claimant in this matter, but Mr. Coons does not seem to be at fault; and as the same thing is referred to elsewhere, we will consider it hereafter and suggest a remedy for consideration.

3. One witness also stated that he had heard Mr. Coons made short payment.

The commission examined Mr. Coons's records, and inquired carefully concerning his character for honesty and integrity, and, notwithstanding the eulogy (?) of Mr. Glassie, we believe him to be an honest and upright man.

MR. COONS'S MANNER OF PAYMENT.

The commission is of the opinion that Mr. Coons has not fully discharged his duty in the manner of payment of amounts due claimants, and this rather through a failure to appreciate the necessity for greater care than through any intention to neglect his duty. The law makes bounties payable in currency, and not in checks or drafts. A check for the full amount due each claimant, and payable to his order, signed George W. Balloch, brevet brigadier general, chief disbursing officer, drawn on the First National Bank of Nashville, (United States depository,) is sent to Mr. Coons. It is Mr. Coons's duty, and he is so instructed, (see circular letter, War Department, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, office of chief disbursing officer, Wash-

ington, D. C., November 20, 1868,) to cause claimants to indorse said checks, and see them draw the money on the same. Such is a fair construction of the circular. This, as appears by Mr. Coons's statement as well as Glassie's evidence, (see seventh day's proceedings,) Mr. Coons has failed to do, though it is averred that he invariably sent his messenger to the bank with claimant. It nowhere appears (save in one instance, where claimant paid a soldier five dollars to identify him) that any claimant has suffered loss by this course of Mr. Coons; but it would be well to instruct him to obey literally the terms of the circular, and thus conform to the requirements of the law.

In conclusion, the commission is of the opinion that there has been no acts of the bureau officers at Nashville, Tennessee, to warrant charges or give rise to rumors of fraud.

The commission next proceeded to Columbia, Tennessee, to investigate charges preferred against John L. Wilson, bureau agent at that place. We pursued the same course there as at Nashville; called together the colored ministers and prominent men, examined them, caused the former to give notice to their congregations, and examined all who came. We also took the evidence of the cashier of the bank where Wilson cashed his checks for bounty, as well as other prominent and influential citizens, in order to ascertain his (Wilson's) general character and manner of doing business. The following is a summary of his case:

CASE OF JOHN L. WILSON.

In the communication of J. M. Cloon of November 29, 1869, referred to this commission, he charges J. L. Wilson, disbursing officer for Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands at Columbia and Pulaski, Tennessee, with being in connection with Messrs. Hickey, at Columbia, and Messrs. Jones, at Pulaski, engaged in swindling colored claimants out of bounty, &c., due them. This commission gave said Cloon notice that they would be at Pulaski, and invited him to present such witnesses as he might desire. Said Cloon did not appear before the commission at Columbia, and such witnesses as could be found were examined without finding any evidence whatever criminating John L. Wilson.

Mr. L. Frierson, cashier of the bank at Columbia, who cashed all checks sent to Major Wilson, was examined, (see eighth day's proceedings,) by which it appears that Wilson's payments are in compliance with regulations. His evidence is also very damaging to Cloon, who makes the charges against Wilson.

The testimony of J. L. Bullock, attorney-at-law, (see eighth day's proceedings,) and William Vance Thompson, attorney-at-law, (see ninth day's proceedings,) exonerate Major Wilson so far as to general character and reputation, and give said Cloon a bad character.

The Messrs. Hickey were examined, (see eighth and ninth days' proceedings,) and positively deny all the charges made by Cloon relative to criminal connection between them and Wilson. They avow having done business for claimants, for which they charged a fee, but collected the same after the claimants were paid, and without the knowledge of, or any arrangement with, Major Wilson. The commission are satisfied that no criminal arrangement existed between Messrs. Hickey and Wilson, and found no one who complained of personal injustice or fraud committed on them by these parties.

On reaching Pulaski, Cloon was notified of the presence of the commission, and appeared in person, with a large number of witnesses, all of whom were examined. Indeed, nearly every witness examined had

been requested to appear by Cloon, or had been notified by some of Cloon's witnesses, except such as were summoned by the commission to elucidate questions raised by such witnesses.

Stephen Sloss, colored, testified (see eleventh day's proceedings) that he had paid Mr. Jones \$15 fees after he had received his bounty from Major Wilson.

Richard Harris, colored, testifies (see eleventh day's proceedings) to many complaints being made of fees collected by Jones with the connivance of Wilson, but can give no particular case.

J. T. Fisher, colored, testifies (see eleventh day's proceedings) that George Fogg paid Jones \$10 in Jones's office immediately after he (Fogg) was paid by Major Wilson; also two others, whose names he could not give, after they had left Major Wilson's presence.

Green Turner, colored, testified (see 12th case, eleventh day's proceedings) that he paid Jones \$20, but not in the presence of Wilson, or with his knowledge.

Theodore M. Greed, colored, testified (see 21st case, twelfth day's proceedings) that he paid Jones \$15 after he had been paid by Major Wilson in the back room; that he thought it was too much, although willing to pay a fee for services Jones had rendered him.

James H. Jackson testifies (see 27th case, twelfth day's proceedings) that he paid Jones \$15 fee for Katie Gardner in Wilson's presence.

Katie Gardner, colored, testifies (see 36th case, twelfth day's proceedings) that she had agreed to pay Jones for services, and that she gave her money to Jackson to count and pay Jones.

W. I. Parkes testifies (see twelfth day's proceedings) that only in two or three cases were checks brought by others (Jones) than Wilson to be cashed.

Of the above seven cases, where fees were paid to Jones, it appears that some kind of service was rendered by Jones, and that he obtained such fee after the claimants were paid by Wilson—there was no evidence to induce the commission to believe that Major Wilson had any arrangement with either Jones or Messrs. Hickey by which they or Major Wilson were to obtain unjust or illegal fees from the parties paid by Wilson.

Stephen Sloss, J. T. Fisher, Green Turner, and others had testified before the United States commissioner, when Wilson was held for trial for the very offense charged here, and it appears from statement of Mr. Smith, United States district attorney, (see second day's proceedings,) that the grand jury failed to find an indictment, though Cloon, his accuser, stands indicted for a similar offense.

The testimony of Sloss is, therefore, much impaired by this fact and testimony of Hall, (see 16th case, eleventh day.) The testimony of Fisher is impaired by that of John Young (see 11th case, eleventh day's proceedings) and Charles Hall, (see 15th case, eleventh day.) The testimony of Jackson is rendered unworthy of credit by that of A. R. Richardson, (see case 28, twelfth day's proceedings,) and that of Katie Gardner herself, as also the record from court. (See twelfth day's proceedings.) The Messrs. Jones are given an excellent reputation by D. A. Wellborn, clerk of court, (see case 30, twelfth day,) James T. McKissick, (see twelfth day,) and many others of whom the commission inquired.

The statements of C. P. Jones and John L. Wilson are appended to the twelfth day's proceedings.

The commission are satisfied that no criminal or improper arrangement existed between Major Wilson and Messrs. Jones, and that even if the service rendered claimants by Jones was of no great value, they were importuned by the claimants to do the work, and were legally en-

titled to fees for the same. They are further well satisfied that through the efforts of Jones, claimants were protected from fraud by Cloon.

With reference to the charge that Major J. L. Wilson was arraigned before the United States courts, and "there punished for nefarious practices," it appears that on the testimony of Cloon and several colored witnesses to facts relative to the payment of fees to Jones by them, said Wilson was held for trial by J. J. Noah, United States commissioner, but when the case came before the grand jury they failed to find an indictment, and the case was thrown out of court. Said Cloon has since been indicted by the grand jury for forgery, &c. The commission are satisfied that the prosecution of Wilson was a base fraud on the part of Cloon, and gotten up by him to get Wilson out of the way, and to cover up his own misdeeds. The commission are satisfied that John L. Wilson has taken great care to see that all the money due claimants was paid into their hands, and to prevent their being swindled out of it after such payment.

The commission have been inclined to think Major Wilson somewhat careless and negligent in looking after and making up claims yet pending, but from their observations believe it to be difficult for him to do his whole duty in this regard. The various claim agents have taken the discharges and papers of most of the claimants in the country, and as they do not hesitate to promise much more and speedier action than any bureau agent can, the claimants still go to them, wandering from one to another, as shown by the whole body of evidence, as the flattery or promises of one or the other agent may be most powerful.

Coupled with charges against John L. Wilson, bureau agent at Columbia, the commission find charges preferred by Cloon against the Messrs. Hickey, attorneys-at-law at Columbia, and Jones & Sons, attorneys-at-law at Pulaski.

HICKEYS AND JONESES.

In M. M. Cloon's letter to the Second Auditor, dated November 29, 1869, he says on page 13: "Again four correspondents of the said firm," (supposed to refer to Chipman, Hosmer & Co.,) "namely, J. M. Hickey and A. M. Hickey, of Columbia, Tennessee, and Calvin and Charles A. Jones, of Pulaski, Tennessee, are associated with the aforesaid John L. Wilson, the bureau agent (for several counties of Middle Tennessee) previously named, in his swindling scheme, which is carried on as follows: The claimant goes to the office of the said Wilson and asks if his claim is ready for settlement. Wilson says 'No.' The claimant tells him that his claim agent told him that it was settled. Wilson says, 'If you depend upon your claim agent you will never get it,' in the mean time telling claimant to go and see the Hickeys or Joneses, assuring him that they will promptly receive his money. The claimant complies, and goes forthwith to said parties, who tell him that they must get fifteen per cent. for getting his bounty. Of course the poor illiterate negro would give twenty-five or fifty per cent. as quick as he would fifteen, and complies at once to their proposition, when he is ordered to report at their office in about ten days, at which time he will get his money. Claimant accordingly appears back at the appointed time, and is taken to Wilson's office; after which, Wilson goes to the bank with claimant's check for bounty, it having been previously indorsed by claimant, and draws the amount of said check; returns and pays to the claimant the amount of the same in the presence of the Hickeys, who take the money out of their claimant's hands and deducts his fifteen per cent., and the balance he returns to claimant. Now, when that poor claimant first

went to Wilson, he had his check in his possession, but denies it, that the Hickeys or Joneses, who are his coadjutors, may rob him out of fifteen per cent. of it, and who, of course, divide with Wilson."

The facts of the case as developed by the commission are as follows: The Messrs. Hickey, of Columbia, and Joneses, of Pulaski, Tennessee, have taken up claims for bounty and pension, and have prosecuted the same, not as claim agents, but, as they allege, as attorneys. They have, according to their own statement, charged a fee of ten per cent. on their amount of bounty collected; that they did this on the statement of Judge Trigg, of the United States district court, who told them (see affidavit of C. P. Jones, twelfth day's proceedings) that they had a legal and perfect right to inquire into and investigate said claims when solicited by claimants, as lawyers, and to charge a reasonable fee for services.

J. M. Hickey also states in his affidavit (see ninth day's proceedings) that they were presenting these claims with the hearty approval of the Hon. Samuel Arnell, member of Congress from that district, who had informed him that he was very glad these claims were being taken up by honest men, and out of the hands of swindling claim agents like Cloon, and that he would facilitate the collection of these claims to the extent of his ability; that he approved of their action in charging ten per cent., and recommended that they send him lists of the claims they had taken up, and he would put them through as soon as possible. He moreover states that the only correspondence he has ever had with Chipman, Hosmer & Co. was asking for information in certain old cases of claims for bounty or pension. The Hickeys and Joneses acted as one firm in the prosecution of these claims.

With regard to the preceding statements quoted from Cloon's letter, both the Hickeys swore that it was false so far as they were concerned, and that if Major Wilson had ever sent claimants to them they had no knowledge of it.

Both the Hickeys and Joneses claim that in every case where they have collected these fees they had previously made a direct contract with the party for the amount of their fees. This was supported by all witnesses except one, Stephen Sloss, who (see eleventh day's proceedings) swears that he never made any contract with the above firms, but that Major Wilson paid him in the back room of Jones' office, at Pulaski, and that when he came through the front room Mr. C. P. Jones asked him for \$15 as his fee; that he protested against paying it, and that he went back and asked Major Wilson if it was right he should pay it, when Major Wilson told him all legal fees had been paid, but he finally paid it.

Mr. C. P. Jones swears positively that the contract was made in the presence of these witnesses, and that Sloss came back to him and demanded the return of the fee, saying that Cloon had sent him, and that the fee belonged to him, (Cloon.) Sloss's claim amounted to \$301.

Charles A. Hall swears that he heard Stephen Sloss acknowledge his willingness to pay C. P. Jones the fee. (See his affidavit, eleventh day's proceedings.)

All the witnesses before the commission who testify that they paid a fee to the Joneses or Hickeys, swear that it was not done in the presence of Major Wilson.

There was not one particle of evidence brought before the commission to show that Major Wilson had ever sent a single claimant to any member of this firm or firms, or that there ever was the slightest understanding between them and Major Wilson. The only statement in Cloon's letter above quoted, supported by evidence before the commission, is, that

Major Wilson did pay claimants in the back room of Jones's office at Pulaski, while members of these firms were in the front room, and there collected their fees. Testimony of prominent gentlemen in Columbia and Pulaski shows these firms to be old established ones of the highest standing and strictest integrity.

J. M. CLOON.

We have now the unpleasant task of introducing to your special notice Mr. Cloon, a distinguished (?) character from foreign parts, who figures conspicuously in connection with the greater part of our proceedings. A large number of Mr. Cloon's letters have been referred to us, and a still further number have fallen into our possession from other sources. June 15, 1869, Cloon writes from Pulaski, Tennessee, a letter in which he charges Mr. Drew with swindling colored people. This letter is signed M. M. Cloon. Mr. Drew replied to this letter June 25, 1869, and expressed "the earnest hope that success may attend your (Mr. Cloon's) laudable exertions to punish and expose dishonesty, whether perpetrated by private persons or by officials." Again, November 20, 1869, Cloon writes a letter to General Samuel Breck, assistant adjutant general United States Army, abusing bureau officials generally, charging them with crimes and misdemeanors, and stating that General Howard has covered up and concealed their rascality. This letter is from Huntsville, Alabama, and signed James M. M. Cloon. In the meantime another letter, dated July 3, 1869, comes from Pulaski, Tennessee, addressed to W. P. Drew. In this letter the following sentence occurs: "I have learned a few days ago that Mr. Wager, your representative at Huntsville, Alabama, reported me through headquarters, which has affected a friend of mine named James Cloon, who has nothing to do with me, nor I with him." This letter is signed M. M. Cloon. Finally, another actor appearing upon the stage, in a seventeen page letter dated Huntsville, Alabama, November 29, 1869, addressed to Hon. E. B. French, Second Auditor United States Treasury, and signed James Cloon, pours out all the charges against bureau officials, claim agents, and citizens which have been investigated by this commission, and are referred to in this report. It appeared upon the face of these papers that these charges were preferred by three persons, residing at three different places. They were, however, preferred by one and the same party. His different signatures are only the shallow trick of an intriguing rascal, whose cunning has overreached itself. We repeat, this is apparent upon the face of the papers, but the proof "makes assurance doubly sure." In his testimony before the commission Cloon states that his name is James Michael McGinnis Cloon, and that he sometimes signed his name James M. M. Cloon, sometimes M. M., and sometimes James, and in reply to the question, "Have you ever, in writing over the signature of M. M. Cloon, said or intimated that you had no connection with a person named James Cloon?" says: "I do not propose to answer any question tending to criminate myself;" and finally, in his letter to the Second Auditor, under date January 18, 1870, gives the following lucid explanation of his different styles of signing his name: "The Hon. Commissioner of Pensions has seemingly suspended me from further practice in his office, for what cause I know not, other than he writes to the firm of O'Neill & Dufour, claim agents of your city, saying that my name is one thing to-day and another to-morrow. My name in full is James M. M. Cloon. I sometimes contract my name by using only the M. M., and sometimes the J.: the name being rather copious, I find it often essential to contract the same for which reason." In fine, Cloon lies in his letter to Drew of July

3d; shields himself behind a technicality (thereby acknowledging his guilt) in his evidence, and finally writes himself down a rascal in his letter to the Second Auditor. It would not, therefore, have appeared strange if this commission had declined to hear Mr. Cloon's testimony. We nevertheless determined to examine him. Your attention is invited to the following extract from the record, (see twelfth day's proceedings:)

Question. Do you know anything further tending to criminate General Balloch?—
Answer. (I know nothing further criminating General Balloch,) but I know that General Balloch has been informed of this matter. I wish to make a further statement criminating this man Mr. Wilson with the grossest fraud.

Mr. Cloon here called for the reading of the testimony which the recorder had taken down, and when the sentence inclosed in parentheses had been read, he objected to it, and wanted it entirely stricken out. This the commission refused to do, but gave him the privilege of making any statement regarding it he might choose. He declined, however, to proceed unless the whole was stricken out, but the commission again declining to comply with his request, he left the room.

It was evident that Mr. Cloon only wanted an excuse to refuse to testify. The commission were willing to record any statement that he might make, but were determined that he should not make statements and retract them unless both statement and retraction should appear upon the record. In other words, that all that passed should appear upon the record. Cloon's conduct during the examination was insulting; he attempted to dictate to the commission, to prescribe what questions they should ask, and made himself generally offensive. We endeavored to treat him with courtesy, but it had the effect of rendering him still more impudent. The following extract from the record is given as a specimen of his conduct:

At the close of the examination of Mr. A. R. Richardson, the witness stated to the court that if Mr. M. M. Cloon would like to ask any questions he would be glad to answer them. Permission having been given, Mr. Cloon turned to the commission and said: "I can show by evidence that the statements made by Mr. Richardson are incorrect," (or words to that effect.) Mr. Richardson said to him: "Do you mean to say that the statements I have just made are incorrect?" (or words to that effect.) Mr. Cloon replied, "I do, sir." Mr. Richardson then said, "Do you mean to say that I lie?" (or words to that effect.) Mr. Cloon replied, "I do, sir." Here Mr. Richardson reached to the floor, and laid hold of the tongs, when Mr. Cloon drew from his pocket a pistol with motions as if he intended to point it at Mr. Richardson, when the commission interfered, and Mr. Cloon was ordered to leave the room, and told that when he was wanted by the commission he would be sent for. He did so, but protested against the whole manner of procedure on the part of the commission, and was told to reduce his protest to writing. He again returned without having been sent for by the commission. He was then informed that he must leave the room, or apologize to the commission for his conduct. He then said he had nothing to apologize for, and would not apologize; *that he was armed at all times, and would use them if necessary.* He was informed that he had drawn arms in the presence of the commission, which was contemptuous and insulting. He was again ordered to leave the room, when he laid his protest in writing before the commission and asked if the commission desired to examine him as a witness. The commission then decided to examine him at once, Colonel Runkle voting against his examination on the ground that he had insulted the commission, and that he was, from evidence already before the commission, not entitled to credit under oath. Mr. Richardson left the room at the time of the difficulty, but returned and apologized to the commission for his part in the affair, stating that it was his intention, when he picked up the tongs, to request the commission to protect him from insult, or he should feel obliged to protect himself.

Mr. Cloon, finding himself getting into deep water, seized the opportunity, when the commission refused to strike out any of his statements, and declined to testify further.

The commission now invite attention to the evidence of fraud on the part of James M. M., or M. M. Cloon, claim agent, operating in Middle Tennessee and Northern Alabama:

Lucas Goodman, Company I United States colored troops, testifies

(see case 2, eighth day's proceedings) that Cloon said he was employed and paid by the government.

Brown Leftwick, Company C Forty-fourth United States colored troops, and James Workman, Company D Fifteenth United States colored troops, testify (see case 3, eighth day) that they filed claims with Cloon for commutation of rations while prisoners of war, and have never got anything.

Richard Harris testifies (see eleventh day's proceedings) that Green Trother was defrauded by Cloon out of between \$100 and \$200; also, (see eleventh day,) that he took up check of Nathan Holt for \$193 40, and gave him only \$140, thus defrauding him out of \$53 40; also, (see same day,) Cloon took up a check of Robert Alexander for \$219 30 and gave him only \$140, thus defrauding him of \$79 30.

Thomas Upshur, Company K One hundred and tenth United States colored troops, testifies (see case 10, eleventh day) that Cloon took up his check for \$135 70 and gave him only \$120, thus defrauding him of \$15 70.

Green Turner, Company A First United States colored heavy artillery, testifies (see eleventh day) that Cloon told him he was a government agent, and he and all the colored people thought he was sent out by the government.

James Brown, Company I One hundred and tenth United States colored troops, testifies (see case 14, eleventh day) that he carried his check to Cloon, which was for \$203 20, and received from him only \$140, thus defrauding him of \$63 20.

Reuben P. Clark testifies (see eleventh day) that Cloon made advances of magic oil, and took receipts as of money, and that Cloon tried to induce pensioners not to go before the commission.

Sallie Tynham, mother of Calvin Tynham, Company B One hundred and tenth United States colored troops, testifies (see case 20, twelfth day) that Cloon took up her check for \$250 and paid her only \$240.

Anderson Sloss, Company B One hundred and eleventh United States colored troops, testifies (see case 25, twelfth day) that Cloon represented himself as a government agent; that Cloon loaned him \$40; that he carried his check, which Captain Simpson gave him, to Cloon, who gave him a sum of money which, with the \$40 he had loaned him, made \$100; (said check is hereto attached, it having been furnished this commission by John L. Wilson, to whom it was sent by General George W. Balloch for investigation of the case:)

No. 571.]

NASHVILLE, TENN., June 5, 1865.

First National Bank pay to Anderson Sloss, or order, three hundred and one dollar in current funds.

\$301.

(Signed,)

GEO. W. BALLOCH,
Bt. Brig. Gen. and C. D. U.

Official copy:

GEO. W. BALLOCH,
Bt. Brig. Gen. and C. D. U.

Indorsed:

his
ANDERSON + SLOSS.
mark.

Witness:

M. M. CLOON,
Southern Ex. Co.,
per D. C. PIERCE.

Official copy:

GEO. W. BALLOCH,
Bt. Brig. Gen. and C. D. U.

That he never put his mark or name on the above check; that he afterward received of Cloon \$15, which Cloon said was for pension. The above sums deducted from amount of check show that Cloon fraudulently retained \$186, besides forging the indorsement of Sloss on the check. Sloss further testifies that Cloon prevented him from going before the pension commission.

Burrell Reodus, Company I One hundred and tenth United States colored troops, testifies (see case 32, twelfth day) that Cloon loaned him \$60; that Captain Judd gave him a check for \$305 84, for which Cloon only gave him \$194 80; he was therefore defrauded of \$51 04. He further testifies that he did not sign or put his mark to his check.

Katie Gardner, mother of Alexander Gardner, testifies (see case 36, twelfth day) that Cloon sent her \$160 about the first of last year, saying it was bounty money. As she afterward received her bounty from Major Wilson, this money must have been pension money, and is all she has received. Her name does not appear on pension books at Nashville. It is very probable her pension has been paid.

Winnie, or Winey Roberts, widow of Henry Roberts, Company A One hundred and eleventh United States colored troops, testifies (see case 38, twelfth day) that she received her bounty, but has never received any pension; also, that Cloon tried to keep her and others from going before the pension commission. The pension records at Nashville show that her pension was paid by check 1,247, dated October 14, 1868, to W. W. Ingersoll, attorney, for \$357 47. By list attached to testimony of J. M. Dufour, it appears that her pension certificate, No. 119,091, was sent to Cloon, September 25, 1868. (See also Pension Office, A.)

Sophia Parkeson, widow of Henry Parkeson, Company C Twelfth United States colored troops, testifies (see case 39, twelfth day) that she never had any pension money, and that Cloon tried to keep her from going before the pension commission, offering her \$50 to go away. It appears from list attached to J. M. Dufour's testimony that her pension certificate, No. 115,913, was sent to Cloon, July 14, 1868. It further appears from pension records at Nashville that it was paid by check 993, dated September 16, 1868, to W. W. Ingersoll, for \$64 40. It appears from records of Pension Office (see Pension Office, A) that this certificate was issued at rate of \$8 per month, from January 18, 1865, and \$2 additional for each of three children, from July 25, 1866, paid to September 4, 1868, to W. W. Ingersoll, attorney Nashville agency. By computing the amount it will appear that about \$499 59 has been paid on this claim, of which the woman has received nothing.

It also appears from affidavit of J. M. Hickey (see ninth day) also, (see Pension Office, B,) and see affidavit of J. M. Dufour,) that pension certificates have been issued in the following cases, which were sent to O'Neil and Dufour, and by them sent to M. M. Cloon, who still holds them, thus keeping the parties out of their money, viz: Mary Roundtree, widow of Albert Roundtree, Company C Seventeenth United States colored troops; Bidda English, widow of Franklin English; Amanda Grimes, widow of Alfred Grimes; Rachael Crofford, widow of Henderson Crofford, Company K Twelfth United States colored troops; Ruthie Fox, widow of Benjamin Fox, Company A Thirteenth United States colored troops; Rhoda Jones, widow of ————.

It does not appear that any money has been paid on the above certificates. The parties were prevented from appearing before the pension commission by M. M. Cloon, who caused Hickey's arrest, and notified these parties they were not wanted. There is no doubt these certificates are held by Cloon for fraudulent purposes. Doubtless there are many

more in the same condition among those contained in the long list of pension certificates sent to Cloon by O'Neil and Dufour, attached to J. M. Dufour's affidavit.

William Reedus, Company I One hundred and tenth United States colored troops, testifies (see case 6, eleventh day's proceedings) that he sold his claim for commutation of rations while a prisoner of war to M. M. Cloon, for \$20. There was allowed and sent to Cloon \$45 25. (See affidavit and list of J. M. Dufour.)

From the testimony of Richard Harris (see eleventh day) it appears that Horace Braden or Bradley, Company E One hundred and tenth United States colored troops, sold his claim for commutation to Cloon for \$20. There was allowed and sent to Cloon \$54 75. (See list of Dufour.)

Also from same (see eleventh day) it appears that Turner Harville, Company K One hundred and tenth United States colored troops, sold his claim for commutation to Cloon for \$25. There was allowed and sent to Cloon \$57 50. (See list of Dufour.)

Thomas Upshur, Company K One hundred and tenth United States colored troops, testifies (see case 10, eleventh day) that Cloon gave him his check for \$37 20, which he said was for commutation of rations. There was allowed and sent to Cloon \$54 25. (See list of Dufour.)

James Vance, first, Company I One hundred and tenth United States colored troops, testifies (see case 13, eleventh day) that he sold his claim for commutation for \$25. There was allowed and sent to Cloon \$54 75. (See list of Dufour.)

Alexander Ceaden, Company F One hundred and tenth United States colored troops, testifies (see twelfth day) that he sold his claim for commutation to Cloon for \$25. There was allowed and sent to Cloon \$58. (See list of Dufour.)

Anderson Sloss, Company B One hundred and eleventh United States colored troops, testifies (see case 25, twelfth day) that he got *nothing* for his claim for commutation. There was allowed and sent to Cloon \$78 25. (See list of Dufour.)

Joseph or George W. Green, Company K One hundred and tenth United States colored troops, testifies that he sold his claim for commutation to Cloon for \$15. There was allowed and sent to Cloon \$50. (See list of Dufour.)

Burrell Reedus, first, Company I One hundred and tenth United States colored troops, testifies (see case 32, twelfth day) that Cloon offered to buy his claim for \$25, but he refused to sell; *got nothing*. There was allowed and sent to Cloon \$58. (See list of Dufour.)

Albert Harney, Company K One hundred and tenth United States colored troops, testifies (see case 33, twelfth day) that Cloon gave him \$20 for his claim for commutation. There was allowed and sent to Cloon \$57 50 (See list of Dufour.)

James Brown, Company I One hundred and tenth United States colored troops, testified (see case 14, twelfth day) that he got *nothing* on his claim for commutation. There was allowed and sent to Cloon \$54 75. (See list of Dufour.)

There are doubtless many more cases of this character among the long list of commutation claims prosecuted by Cloon, and for which certificates were sent to him by O'Neill & Dufour. It is very probable that in many of them Cloon committed forgery in order to collect them, and perjury or subornation of perjury in making up the claims. This is evident also in the cases of Harry Robinson, (see case 2, fourteenth day;) Martha Drake, (see case 3, fourteenth day, and No. 6, Drew, E;) William Love, (see case 4, fourteenth day;) Louisa Funnell, (see case 7, fifteenth

day;) Elizabeth Funnell, (see case 8, fifteenth day;) William Finlay, (see case 9, fifteenth day, &c.;) for whom he has made up claims for bounty, &c., or pension.

It would seem unnecessary to present evidence of Cloon's bad character after reciting the above frauds. Attention is invited, however, to the evidence of Mr. L. Frierson, cashier, Bank of Columbia, (see eighth day,) A. C. Hickey, (see eighth day,) W. V. Thompson, (see ninth day,) J. M. Hickey, (see ninth day,) Richard Harris, (see eleventh day,) Reuben P. Clark, (see eleventh day,) D. A. Welborn, clerk county court, Giles County, Tennessee, who testifies to Cloon passing under two names, (see twelfth day,) William Rhodes, (see twelfth day,) James T. McKissick, (see twelfth day,) D. G. Anderson, justice of the peace, (see twelfth day,) C. P. Jones, (see twelfth day,) John L. Wilson, (see twelfth day, and letter of Cloon attached,) and Lewis M. Douglass, (see case 6, fifteenth day's proceedings,) who testifies that Cloon sent parties before him to testify to papers by which they would have perjured themselves, (see fifteenth day.)

In addition to the above, it appears (see record, nineteenth day) that M. M. Cloon now stands indicted by the grand jury of the United States circuit court for the middle district of Tennessee, for forging a power of attorney for the collection of pension money due one Lucy Chambers, widow of Philip Chambers. Attention is also invited to the application forwarded by M. M. Cloon, purporting to come from Lina Ballentine, for bounty, &c., of her deceased husband, (see papers referred by General Balloch attached to twenty-eighth day's proceedings.) The whole thing is evidently a fraud from beginning to end. The applications and most of the signatures are in Cloon's own handwriting, as also the letter signed Lina Ballentine, as per J. M. Clark. Another indictment for forgery and fraud may be founded upon it.

The forgoing evidence clearly shows:

First. That M. M. Cloon, either in connection with, and by the consent and direction of, the local bureau agents at Pulaski, Tennessee, or through some intrigue of his own, cashed checks delivered by some bureau officers to claimants in payment of bounty, and that he paid such checks short, thus swindling the claimants out of various sums, from \$10 to \$100. (See cases of Nathan Holt, Robert Alexander, Thomas Upshur, Green Turner, James Brown, Sallie Tynham, Alexander Sloss, and Burrell Reedus.)

Second. That M. M. Cloon forged the names of claimants on their check for bounty. (See cases of Alexander Sloss and Burrell Reedus.)

Third. That M. M. Cloon had, either alone or in connection with another claim agent, swindled widows out of the whole amount of their pensions. (See cases of Sophia Parkeson and Winnie Roberts.)

Fourth. That he has held in his possession the pension certificate of a large number of widows and orphans, thus depriving them of their just dues for a great length of time, and causing much suffering. (See cases of Kate Gardner, Mary Roundtree, Bidda English, Amanda Grimes, Rachael Crofford, Ruthie Fox, and Rhoda Jones.)

Fifth. That he has swindled a large number of soldiers out of a large portion of their commutation for rations while prisoners of war, by buying the same after the check had come into his possession. (See cases of William Reedus, Horace Braden, Turner Harville, Thomas Upshur, James Vance 1st, Alexander Cerden, Anderson Sloss, Joseph or George W. Green, Burrell Reedus, Albert Harney, and James Brown.)

Sixth. That he gave out a false and fraudulent notice to claimants for pensions, to prevent them from going before the pension commission,

thus exposing his rascality. And further, he caused the arrest of the Messrs. Hickey to prevent their bringing the parties whom he had swindled before the commission.

Seventh. That he threatened and endeavored to bribe witnesses to prevent their appearing and testifying before the pension commission.

Eighth. That he made advances of "magic oil," and took receipts calling it money.

Ninth. A letter hereto attached marked "Exhibit," dated Nashville, Tennessee, October 8, 1869, signed M. M. Cloon, shows that he went before the pension commission, representing himself as a newspaper reporter, and thereby obtained information which enabled him to issue his fraudulent notices, and cause him to threaten and endeavor to bribe witnesses.

[Exhibit.]

LAW OFFICE OF L. I. NOAH & F. W. SALMONSON,
No. 63½ Cedar street, Nashville, October 8, 1869.

GENTLEMEN: On yesterday I wrote you, asking you that you forward me immediately the names of the different witnesses in our pension cases. Since then I have determined that it would be rather difficult for you to furnish the names of the witnesses in all the cases; therefore you will please give the names of all witnesses in as many Giles County cases as possible—that is, those cases executed before "Welborn." I don't intend having any of my Maury County cases brought before the commission. Remember that you must show what each and every witness *proved*.

This is a matter of vital importance, but less to you than to myself. It will in future determine what attorneys ought to command the respect of the department. So you will please give the matter your immediate attention.

I have gone before the committee as a reporter, and have got a full and complete history of their proceedings. I have been shown many a document and application which was forwarded from my office through you, as well as many which were forwarded through others. I shall go before them to-day again in a new rôle, and take with me some officers of the garrison at this place, together with Judge Trigg, of the United States circuit court, and some other United States officers.

Truly yours,

M. M. CLOON.

Messrs. O'NEILL & DUFOUR,
Washington, D. C.

You should give the names and dates of births of the children, when and by whom married, &c.

Tenth. That he has filed fraudulent claims against the government, well knowing them to be fraudulent. (See cases of Martha Drake and William Findley.) Particular attention is in this connection invited to the case of Lina Ballentine, the original paper in which cases are filed herewith.

Eleventh. That he has falsely represented himself to be an agent of the government of the United States for the collection and payment of bounties.

CHIPMAN, HOSMER & CO.

In a letter dated Florence, Alabama, June 15, 1869, Cloon, over the signature of M. M. Cloon, charges thus:

I have not forgotten the swindling arrangement entered into some time ago between Chipman, Hosmer & Co. and some of you gentlemen who figured rather conspicuously in the bureau at Washington. I have not forgotten the conduct of Mann, who came down here some time ago on a swindling expedition, and I suppose you have not forgotten it. Then why don't you use your influence with the Second Auditor, and try and have Chipman, Hosmer & Co. suspended, whose rascality is known all over the United States?

Mr. Cloon, having received about ten days' notice, produced his witnesses, and they were examined at Pulaski, Tennessee, on the 10th

and 11th days of January, 1870. The following is a synopsis of their testimony:

Henry Hargrove, Company K One hundred and tenth United States colored troops, put in his claim with C. A. Beckert, two years ago. Received \$50 advances, and signed a receipt in presence of Squire Baugh. (Schedule marked Drew, A No. 4, shows certificate No. 366,706, amount \$203 20, and advances collected by Chipman, Hosmer & Co. \$100 paid the 7th January, 1868.)

Jerry Jenkins, Company K One hundred and tenth United States colored troops, filed claim with Beckert. Received from Beckert \$20, advanced. Signed a paper. Never received any other money from Beckert, save \$40 for commutation of rations. (Drew, A No. 8, shows certificate No. 356,730 for \$203 20. Advances collected by Chipman, Hosmer & Co., and paid on the 31st day of January, 1868, \$40.)

James Vance, 1st, Company I One hundred and tenth United States colored troops, filed claim with Beckert. Received from Beckert \$50, advanced. (Drew, A No. 33, shows certificate No. 366,681 for \$300 20. Advances collected by Chipman, Hosmer & Co., and paid on the 7th day of January, 1868, \$150.)

Thomas Upshur, Company K One hundred and tenth United States colored troops, filed claim with Beckert. Received from Beckert \$25, advanced. (Drew, A 32, shows certificate No. 366,726 for \$203 20. Advances collected by Chipman, Hosmer & Co., and paid on the 3d day of January, 1868, \$50.)

Poldo Bailey, Company K One hundred and tenth United States colored troops, filed claim with Beckert. Received from Beckert \$50, advanced. (Drew, A No. 36, shows certificate No. 366,693 for \$203 20. Advances collected by Chipman, Hosmer & Co., and paid on the 7th day of January, 1868, \$100.)

William Reedus, Company I One hundred and tenth United States colored troops, filed claim with Beckert. Received from Beckert \$100, advanced. (Drew, D, shows treasury certificate No. 366,677 for \$300 20. Advances collected by Chipman, Hosmer & Co.; paid on the 9th day of December, 1867, \$200.)

James Brown, Company I One hundred and tenth United States colored troops, filed claim with Beckert. Received from Beckert \$35, advanced. (Drew, A No. 37, shows certificate No. 336,665 for \$300 20. Advances collected by Chipman, Hosmer & Co., and paid on the 3d day of February, 1868, \$80.)

Albert Harney, Company K One hundred and tenth United States colored troops, filed claim with Beckert. Received from Beckert \$50, advanced. (Drew, A No. 6, shows certificate No. 366,704 for \$203 20. Advances collected by Chipman, Hosmer & Co., and paid on the 7th day of January, 1868, \$100.)

Henry Hines, Company H One hundred and tenth United States colored troops, received from one Goldsmith \$80, advanced. (Drew, A No. 5, shows certificate No. 363,225 for \$204 20. Advances collected by Chipman, Hosmer & Co., and paid on the — day of —, 1868, \$188 20.)

Now by reference to the affidavit of W. H. Baugh, justice of the peace, it will be seen that Charles A. Beckert and D. A. Mann, in January or February, 1868, advanced money and took receipts therefor at the house of said Baugh; he does not know the amount set forth in the receipt, whether it corresponded with the amount advanced or not. He took no official acknowledgment of the advances, nor did any one else; that William Reedus received \$50, James Vance 1st, and James

Vance 2d, each \$50, Paul Harney, \$50, and fifteen or twenty others got \$50 each; and that he was paid \$20 over and above his legal fees for his services.

The commission are therefore of the opinion that Charles A. Beckert and D. A. Mann did advance to the colored soldiers heretofore named the amounts testified to by the said soldiers, and that they collected a far greater amount, as shown by the schedules "Drew, A & B," furnished by the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands. The following table shows the amount of advances, &c.

Names.	Company.	Regiment.	Amount advanced.	Amount collected.	Loss to soldiers.
Henry Hargrave	K	110th United States colored troops....	\$50	\$100	\$50
Jerry Jenkins	K	do	20	40	20
James Vance	I	do	50	150	100
Thomas Upshur	K	do	25	50	25
Foldo Bailey	K	do	50	100	50
William Reedus	I	do	100	200	100
James Brown	I	do	35	80	45
Albert Harney	K	do	50	100	50
Henry Hines	H	do	80	180	100

The commission is strengthened in this opinion by the fact that it does not seem to them possible that men would travel about the southern States, paying their own expenses, paying extra fees (hush money) to magistrates, advancing money, lying out of the use of it for a considerable length of time, unless they found it a very profitable investment. Doubtless they did.

It now remains to trace the connection between C. A. Beckert and D. A. Mann, and Chipman, Hosmer & Co.

The following appears in the evidence of members of this firm:

Charles A. Beckert was our correspondent at Decatur. I first met Beckert about one year ago. He was employed as our correspondent in the usual way, by applying to us and sending us cases. I never saw him before he was our correspondent.

Major Mann was a correspondent, but neither agent nor partner of ours; he was what might be termed an itinerant correspondent—that is, he was constantly traveling and collecting cases which he forwarded to us. We first employed Major Mann as a clerk immediately after his muster out of the volunteer service in 1866, on the strength of previous friendship between him and me. He was at one time our book-keeper, during the absence of our regular book-keeper. He had been an officer on the staff of General Ullman, and had had considerable experience in the organization of colored troops. He grew restive in our office as a clerk, and he arranged to do business as correspondent. When he left our office and his situation as clerk, he severed all business relations existing between the firm and himself, except such as existed between any other correspondent and the firm. Do not know whether he was ever authorized to make advances, and refer you to General Gilmore. Major Mann at any rate was governed by the same arrangement made by us with other correspondents. To my knowledge, we have not furnished any money to correspondents previous to the time the advances were made, but it may possibly so have been furnished. It is possible, though I am not aware of it, that checks signed by our firm, or drafts procured by the firm, were furnished Major Mann before he went out, or in his absence; but do not think it probable. (See affidavit of A. A. Hosmer.)

Mr. Hosmer further states, Beckert is still a correspondent of our firm. Major Mann is not to my knowledge, only in the closing up of all old cases. We still do business with Major Mann in the settlement of old cases. He ceased to be a clerk in our office on his own motion. He ceased to send us cases on his own motion, and the only trouble we ever had with him was with regard to his signing the name of General Gilmore. (See affidavit of A. A. Hosmer.)

Evidence of CHARLES D. GILMORE:

Question. Have you had charge of the colored bounty claims division of Chipman, Hosmer & Co.'s business?—Answer. I have had more charge of it than any other member of our firm. (See Gilmore's affidavit.)

Q. Did the firm of Chipman, Hosmer & Co. ever, directly or through agents or cor-

respondents, make advances to colored soldiers?—A. Yes, in a very few cases; directly in three or four cases; indirectly in, I think, not over fifty or sixty cases.

Q. Through what correspondents or agents did you make these advances?—A. The indirect advances were made in this way: Correspondents had in their possession money belonging to us, the same being fees due white cases, accumulated in their hands; asked permission to make advances, which was granted, and these advances were collected. Upshaw, of Norfolk, drew on us once for money we honored his draft, and the only remuneration we received for the use of the money, was his business. We had advanced money through D. S. Mann, Charles A. Beckert, and a man named Goldsmith, and I think these were all.

Q. Did the firm of Chipman, Hosmer & Co., or any member of said firm, ever furnish D. S. Mann or Charles A. Beckert with checks, or drafts, or money, in any way, directly or indirectly, to advance to colored soldiers?—A. In no way, except as stated above. (See Gilmore's affidavit.)

It appears from the foregoing that Chipman, Hosmer & Co. admit that D. S. Mann and Charles A. Beckert were their correspondents, and that they (Chipman, Hosmer & Co.) made advances through them; and although they deny that Mann and Beckert were their general agents, there can be no doubt that they (Mann and Beckert) were their special agents to make advances in these cases. As to their responsibility, Mr. Gilmore says:

Question. What per cent., if any, of the profits on the advances made by Mann and Beckert, or any other correspondent, did your firm receive?—Answer. Not anything; we simply collected these advances in order to retain the business of these men, who were doing business through us, and being responsible for these advances, we were anxious that such safeguards should be thrown around the advances by the bureau as would secure us.

Mr. Gilmore says further:

Question. Do you admit your responsibility in cases of advances made by Mann and Beckert, or other correspondents?—Answer. Yes, if they were not properly made, we hold ourselves ready to pay the amount.

But in addition to the admissions of Chipman, Hosmer & Co., we find (see following schedule) on every voucher on which the chief disbursing officer of the bureau paid Chipman, Hosmer & Co. these advances, a receipt of which the following is a copy:

Received of Chipman, Hosmer & Co., attorneys at Washington, D. C., this 20th day of January, 1868, forty dollars and — cents, being for money

Paid on the 17th day of October, 1867, to Jerry Jenkins, of K company, 110th regiment United States colored troops.

D. S. MANN.

And on the reverse of said receipt, the following affidavit:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, County of Washington, ss:

On this 29th day of January, 1868, personally appeared before me the undersigned, a notary public within and for the District aforesaid, C. D. Gilmore, who, being duly sworn, declares and says that he is a member of the firm of Chipman, Hosmer & Co.; that the money cited in the within receipt was paid as therein stated in good faith by D. S. Mann as agent of the firm, and not on his personal account.

C. D. GILMORE.

Sworn and subscribed before me the day and year first above written.

T. J. GARDNER,
Justice of the Peace.

There is therefore no question in this matter, either as to the facts, or as to the parties legally responsible. It is therefore recommended that demand be made upon Chipman, Hosmer & Co. for the amount lost by the soldier in each case, and that the same, when collected, be paid to said soldiers through the bureau agents.

The schedule which appears in the affidavit of Charles D. Gilmore shows that the firm of Chipman, Hosmer & Co. have collected advances made by Mann and Beckert, to the amount of over seven thousand dollars, in fifty-four cases, in addition to the cases already reported

upon. It is fair to presume that Mann & Beckert pursued the same course with all. It is therefore recommended that the cases of the soldiers whose names appear on the said schedule be investigated, and such action taken as the facts may warrant.

As to the question of complicity on the part of Chipman, Hosmer & Co. in these frauds, they state that they collected the advances, described their manner of doing business, deny that they received any portion of the profits, and declare that they collected these advances for Beckert and Mann, in order to retain their general business. They have furnished a list of cases, and an additional list later, in which they have collected advances, and state, under oath, (see affidavit of Gilmore,) that it contains the names of all soldiers to whom they have made and collected advances, and the commission having examined their books and compared the said list with the records of the bureau, are of the opinion that it is correct, so far as their books show.

This is a small number when compared with ten thousand cases in which they have acted as agents, and it seemed reasonable to suppose that if they had entered into an arrangement to swindle their clients, they would have carried it on to a far greater extent. But it is hardly probable that men of high standing and good character, doing an immense claim business in all its branches, and whose success depends greatly on their reputation for honesty and integrity, would involve themselves in such petty business, or even go into it to a greater extent, for the reason that to do so they must place themselves, fortune, and character at the mercy of hundreds of men—local agents through the country, through whom they are forced to do business, and over whom they have little or no control. In fine, while we question the propriety of Chipman, Hosmer & Co. (or any other claim agents, attorneys in fact) making the affidavit required to substantiate the advances, which they did not make in person, and for the truth of which they must rely on uncertain receipts and acknowledgments of claimants, taken by irresponsible parties, and although we believe them to have been culpably careless in this regard, we are not prepared to say that D. A. Mann or Charles A. Beckert and Chipman, Hosmer & Co. ever entered into a conspiracy to defraud colored soldiers. Now, while we say this, we simply give Chipman, Hosmer & Co. the benefit of the doubt. We cannot understand the statement of the affidavit herein set forth, that the advances were made by Daniel S. Mann, as agent of the firm, and not on his personal account, and reconcile this with the statements of Hosmer and Gilmore, (see affidavits,) that they regarded all these parties with whom they did business, as correspondents and not as agents, nor their defective style of bookkeeping. Omitting many transactions, yet looking at all the facts fairly, we consider it possible that Chipman, Hosmer & Co. have, as well as the claimants, been swindled by Beckert and Mann, and restitution by Chipman, Hosmer & Co. of the amount taken by Mann and Beckert, will go far toward making amends for their (Chipman, Hosmer & Co.'s) carelessness, or, to put it mildly, too great confidence in the integrity of these men, Mann and Beckert.

GENERAL GEORGE W. BALLOCH AND W. P. DREW.

The next question which arises, is: Has William P. Drew, George W. Balloch, or any other officer of the Freedmen's Bureau at Washington City, ever at any time, or under any circumstances, been connected with any claim agent, or other person whomsoever, in any arrangement or attempt to swindle colored soldiers?

The commission has earnestly and diligently, in view of the repeated assertions of M. M. Cloon, sought for some evidence tending to criminate these officers. The only evidence we succeeded in obtaining was the assertion of M. M. Cloon, which is as follows :

About eighteen months ago I was approached by Captain Charles A. Beckert, who informed me that Chipman, Hosmer & Co., for whom he was acting as sub-agent, had sent out a man named Major Mann, whose object it was to loan money to colored claimants, who did so loan to colored claimants, certificates for whose bounty the said Chipman, Hosmer & Co. was possessed of at that time. The money was to be advanced in proportion to the amount of each party's certificate; that is to say, if the certificate called for \$300 or upward, the sum of \$75 or \$100 was advanced to said claimant, whose note was to be taken for double the amount advanced; on the other hand, if the certificate called for \$200, more or less, the sum of \$25 was to be advanced, and notes to be taken for double the amount of advances. Said notes were to be acknowledged before a justice of the peace, paid for the purpose. These notes were to be presented with each party's certificate to General Balloch, who was to deduct the amount from each note from each certificate to which it applied, to be paid over to Chipman, Hosmer & Co., and he (General Balloch) was to receive twenty-five per cent. of the net profit.

The commission endeavored to bring Beckert before them, but he failed to come, (although we sent a messenger seventy miles after him.) Beckert, however, sent an affidavit, in which he tells a different story. He states :

That he was approached by Cloon at two different times; that he (Cloon) proposed to him to advance money on claims; that he (Cloon) had already made \$6,000 at the business; and he says, as to the remarks I should have made to the said M. M. Cloon, that General Balloch was implicated in the advancing of money to colored soldiers on their claims, that I had said to the said Cloon General Balloch did receive twenty-five per cent. profit on said advances, is untrue and false, and without any foundation, as I only knew that the advances were made by D. S. Mann on his own responsibility, and in accordance with a circular issued by General O. O. Howard, regulating advances on said colored claims.

Such are the statements of these two worthies, the one an unmitigated falsifier, the other an unprincipled swindler. It is hard to tell what two such men would say. It may be that each said what the other alleges. If so, it seems to us that nothing further is required to show that both statements are utterly false. Cloon has shown by his numerous letters and statements that he cannot tell the truth; and we do not believe that Beckert would hesitate to lie if it was necessary to cover up his conduct in these cases. In fine, in a matter like this, neither of them is entitled to credit, if, indeed, they could be believed under any circumstances. They were both engaged in swindling, and doubtless each one of them was anxious to make some show of authority for his nefarious proceedings. Aside from all this, it does not appear, from the manner of doing business at the bureau, that General Balloch would have been the person with whom such an arrangement could have been made. The certificates for bounty passed from the treasury into the claim division of the bureau, where the bills of the claim agents for fees and advances are audited and allowed or disallowed; the account then passes to General Balloch, chief disbursing officer, who simply pays the accounts of the claim agents, and sends the balance to the soldier. It would seem, therefore, that General Balloch could not have made such an arrangement, or carried it out if he had made it; and it is not possible that any one would have agreed to pay him large sums of money for doing that which it was his official duty to do, and for neglecting which he would have been discharged from office.

Referring to the evidence contained in the affidavits of Gilmore and Hosmer, of the firm of Chipman, Hosmer & Co., we find Mr. Gilmore says :

Question. Did you ever make any arrangements, verbal or written, with any officer

of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, to the effect that Chipman, Hosmer & Co., or any member or agent thereof, should make advances to colored soldiers, and same to be settled and paid by said bureau? If so, please state the terms of such arrangements.—Answer. We never made any arrangement whatever with any bureau officer, or any one, before making or collecting advances; whatever we did, we so did under the laws and regulations.

Q. Did you ever have any conversation with Mr. Drew, or other officer or agent of the bureau, on the subject of advances; and if so, please state its terms.—A. I advised Mr. Drew to have an order issued, that advances should be paid through the bureau without its being acknowledged before some bureau officer, and before that order was issued we had several cases that were not acknowledged in that way, which we returned to our correspondents to be so acknowledged before we would collect the advances. Subsequently this order was issued by the bureau, and I went to see Mr. Drew often on the subject. I had conversation with Mr. Alvord on this subject, also with General Balloch. In some cases I desired General Balloch to send the whole amount to his local disbursing officer and let him decide whether the soldier had received the advances sent us to collect where we refused to collect the advances.

Mr. HOSMER. We had no arrangement here with the bureau with regard to advances, previous to the time they were given, or at any time. If there was any law or order authorizing the advances to be made, I read it, and knew of it at the time, and believe there was such a law or order. To the best of my knowledge, there was no understanding with any officer of the government as to how we should collect these advances. We were governed in these cases by the law or authority governing all persons alike.

As to the manner of making these advances and securing the proper evidence for their collection, I must refer you to General Gilmore, who had the matter in charge. I knew nothing about it of my own knowledge, and never had a private conversation with any bureau official on the subject. Any statement made by any person that we had any arrangement with any officer of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands to make advances, collect the same, with certain interest, and to pay to said officers a per cent. of profit, is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, unqualifiedly false.

After making all due allowances for the fact that, if Chipman, Hosmer & Co. had made a swindling arrangement with any bureau official, they (Chipman, Hosmer & Co.) would be the last ones to tell it, we are of the opinion that no officer of the bureau in Washington ever entered into any arrangements with any claim agents or other persons to swindle soldiers. We do not believe that they have received or agreed to receive any sum of money whatever; we are of the opinion that they are honest men, and have discharged their duties under many difficulties in a manner deserving of credit, and accordingly acquit General Balloch and Mr. Drew of any suspicion of frauds whatever.

While at Columbia and Pulaski, Tennessee, the commission took testimony touching the official conduct of Henry A. Eastman, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Reeves, Lieutenant George E. Judd, United States Army, and Messrs. Simpson and Carlin. At Huntsville, Alabama, testimony was taken concerning D. C. Rugg; and at Memphis, Tennessee, concerning Lieutenant Garritt. All the above gentlemen have been at one time or another agents of the bureau, and the following is a summary of their cases, as appears from evidence before the commission.

EX-BUREAU AGENTS.

Charges of fraud against ex-bureau agents are made in Mr. Cloon's letter of November 29, 1869, to the Second Auditor, before referred to. The evidence brought before the commission on this point is about as follows:

The bureau agents who had previously occupied about the same territory now in charge of Major John L. Wilson are H. A. Eastman, Captain George E. Judd, Messrs. C. R. Simpson, and G. W. Carlin, the last named being in the capacity of clerk to Simpson, and Colonel T. H. Reeves. Colonel Rugg, formerly bureau agent at Huntsville, was charged by one witness with defrauding him out of a portion of his bounty.

Reviewing the evidence against these agents *seriatim*, we take first the name of Mr. Eastman.

Dallas Webster, corporal Company F Thirteenth United States colored troops, (see No. 79, Nashville,) swears that he was paid by Mr. Eastman in July, 1868, the sum of \$150; that his discharge was not returned; that he was paid by a check which he cashed at a bank at Nashville, being identified there by a colored soldier; that Mr. Eastman told him he should charge him \$25 for paying him; that he went back to Columbia after cashing his check and paid Mr. Eastman \$25. He states, further, that Mr. Eastman was in the habit of charging \$25 to all the claimants whom he paid, and gives the names of several claimants who have paid this sum. He states, further, that one Felix Battle sold his claim to Eastman for \$140. This man was sent to the bank where his check was cashed with a note from the commission asking for a transcript from their books of the number, date, and amount of the check paid to this man, with the name of the signer of the same. This note was returned by the hand of the claimant, with a pencil memorandum to the effect that the check was for \$150, payable to Dallas Webster, and signed by Bullock, (Balloch.)

The commission called upon General Balloch for a certified copy of the check made payable to this man's order, and, as will be seen in reference to the same, hereto attached, the check calls for \$216 70:

No. 878.]

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, June 26, 1868.

First National Bank pay to Dallas Webster, or order, \$216 70 in current funds.
\$216 70.

GEO. W. BALLOCH,

Brevet Brigadier General and C. D. O.

Official copy:

GEO. W. BALLOCH,

Brevet Brigadier General and C. D. O.

Indorsed:

his
DALLAS + WEBSTER.
mark.

Witnesses:

H. A. EASTMAN.
C. A. DOUGLAS.

H. A. EASTMAN.

Official copy:

GEO. W. BALLOCH,

Brevet Brigadier General and C. D. O.

In addition to this the commission called upon General Balloch and asked permission to see the original check, which was produced, and which agreed perfectly with the certified copy attached above.

Considerable doubt was thrown over this man's evidence by the fact that while he swears that one Martin Webster, Company B Thirteenth United States colored troops, paid Eastman \$25 for obtaining his bounty, the records of the disbursing officer at Columbia show that he was paid by Major J. L. Wilson. The testimony of Marshall Dobyne, Company E Fourteenth United States colored troops, (see Columbia, No. 1,) is to the effect that when he was paid by Eastman the amount of \$60, which he was owing to the firm of Noah & Fuller, was deducted by Eastman from the amount due him, and that Mr. Noah, of the above-mentioned firm, was present when he was paid, and that his brother was paid in the same way.

Mr. Vance Thompson, a citizen of Columbia, testifies that there were rumors prejudicial to Mr. Eastman after the latter left Columbia. The commission had before it many residents of Maury County, both white and colored, whose statements were not taken down, but whose testi-

mony was to the effect that Mr. Eastman had not borne a good reputation for honesty and integrity; and the opinion of the commission is, founded on the evidence brought before it, that these statements are founded upon fact, and that, if it had remained in session in Maury County a sufficient length of time, numerous cases could have been found of similar character to that of Dallas Webster. While Colonel Reeves, the successor of Eastman, was stationed at Columbia the records of the office were destroyed by fire, nothing being saved except Colonel Reeves's own receipts, so that the commission were unable to refer to these to substantiate any statements of the above character brought before it. Not a single charge of any kind was brought before the commission against Mr. Eastman's successor, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel T. H. Reeves, United States Army. And the commission are of opinion that he was a faithful and honest government officer. Captain Judd, former agent at Pulaski, is charged by Richard Harris (see his affidavit, eleventh day's proceedings) with paying claimants by check, and sending them to Cloon to get them cashed; that although he (Harris) frequently called Judd's attention to the fact that claimants were being swindled, yet he would take no action in the matter, but rather winked at these irregularities.

Burt Reeder swears (see his affidavit No. 32, Pulaski) that when he was paid it was by Captain Judd; that Captain Judd gave him a check, which he said called for \$305 84, and told him to go to Cloon and get him to cash it; that he did go to Cloon and got him to cash it; but he only paid him \$194 80. From this and other evidence the commission are clearly of the opinion that, although Captain Judd must have been fully informed of the manner in which claimants were being swindled, not only in the matter of cashing checks but also in the matter of advances and fees, yet he seemed to have taken no steps to put a stop to it, and rather by his own action to have facilitated claim agents in their swindling schemes. If Captain Judd did not know that every time he paid a claimant by check, without carrying out instructions of circular, dated November 20, 1868, he was transgressing the law, he must have been very ignorant of his duties, and totally unfit for the position he held, and yet this excuse is the most charitable one we can give him. Captain Judd was succeeded by Mr. Eastman, who had a clerk, one Carlin. Carlin acted also for a short time as bureau agent. The reputation of these gentlemen seems to have been no better than their predecessor, Captain Judd.

Richard Harris, (an educated and very intelligent colored man, who seems to have the welfare of his race much at heart,) in his affidavit before referred to, says the same state of things existed during their stay at Pulaski, as had existed while Captain Judd was there. If there was not complicity in fraud on the part of one or both of these gentlemen, there was, judging from evidence, great ignorance of their duty as agents of the bureau. And attention is invited to the statements of James Brown, Company I One hundred and tenth United States colored troops, (see No. 14, Pulaski,) who was paid by check, and took to be cashed by Cloon by Simpson's directions. Refer also to statement of Reuben P. Clark, Company K Forty-fourth United States colored troops. (See No. 15, Pulaski.) See also statement of Thomas Upshur, Company K One hundred and tenth United States colored troops, (No. 10, Pulaski;) and also the case of Anderson Sloss, Company B One hundred and eleventh United States colored troops, who was sent with his check by Simpson to Cloon, and where the man was cheated out of all his bounty, forgery being resorted to in this case.

Colonel Rugg, who was for some time clerk to the bureau agent, and afterward disbursing officer at Huntsville, Alabama, is also charged by one claimant, Charles Ashwood, Company A One hundred and tenth United States colored troops, (see his affidavit, No. 9, Pulaski,) with defrauding him out of a portion of his bounty. Ashwood states that he placed his claim in the hands of Colonel Rugg; that he afterward borrowed \$15 of Colonel Rugg; that at the time of borrowing the money he signed a paper; that he afterward went to Colonel Rugg to inquire about his money; that the colonel went with him to the bureau office; that he was then paid, Colonel Rugg taking possession of the money; that he went thence to Colonel Rugg's office, and that Colonel Rugg told him his bounty amounted to \$160, and out of this he took the \$15 he had previously loaned him. He further states that he knew more was coming to him, inasmuch as his discharge had been returned to him with the amount of his bounty indorsed thereon, viz: \$248; and that Colonel Rugg told him he must not tell any one how much he had received. Another case of fraud, in which Colonel Rugg's name appears, is that of Cary Crenshaw, Company H One hundred and tenth United States colored troops. Crenshaw swears that he was paid by check in the presence of Colonel John B. Callis, bureau agent, Colonel Rugg, his clerk, and a gentleman whom he takes to be John W. Rames, then acting cashier of the Freedmen's Bank, which was then in Colonel Callis's office. The records show that he was paid by Colonel John B. Callis, witnessed or paid by D. C. Rugg, to the amount of \$194 20. Crenshaw says, further, that he then handed the check to the bank officer, whom he takes to be Mr. Rames as before mentioned, and stated that he wanted to deposit it. The gentleman then asked how much cash he wanted, and he replied, "\$50." That amount was then given him, and an entry made upon his bank-book, which at the time he supposed to be for the difference between \$50 and \$194. An examination of his bank-book showed that at that time he was credited with \$79 20. This transaction shows that the claimant was cheated out of \$64 80! Mr. Rames informed the commission that the entry was in his handwriting, but that he recollected nothing about it. Colonel Rugg said about the same thing. Lieutenant Garrett, some time agent of the bureau at Memphis, Tennessee, is accused of having turned over to Moyers & Dedrick, claim agents, claims for collection which came into his hands as an agent of the bureau.

James Cartman, corporal, Company G Third United States colored heavy artillery, testifies (see Memphis, No. 3) that he first filed his claim with Lieutenant Garrett, the bureau agent, and that he afterward found that it was in the possession of Moyers & Dedrick.

Madison Cartman, sergeant, Company G Third United States colored heavy artillery, testifies to the same thing. (See Memphis, No. 4.) Thomas Branch, Company F Third United States colored heavy artillery, testifies to the same thing.

It was brought to the knowledge of the commission that Lieutenant Garrett, while agent of the bureau, had turned over to Moyers & Dedrick a very large number of these claims, and for which he had received compensation from them.

From Pulaski, Tennessee, the commission proceeded to Huntsville, Alabama. After a thorough examination of the records at Huntsville, and of the manner of payments and general operations of John H. Wager, disbursing officer, the commission are satisfied that he has carefully complied with the instructions and regulations of this bureau, and that there is no reasonable ground to question his honesty and faith-

fulness in the discharge of his duty. Moreover, the commission found no complaints or charges against him whatever, except the inferences to be drawn from the communication of M. M. Cloon.

From Huntsville the commission proceeded to Memphis, Tennessee. The commission remained in Memphis from Saturday evening, January 15, 1870, to Monday evening, January 17, 1870. We examined a number of witnesses and availed ourselves of the records and evidence on file in the office of Colonel F. S. Palmer, the very efficient and energetic officer on duty at that point. We find that swindling operations have been carried on to a considerable extent, and chiefly by two firms.

MOYERS & DEDRICK.

The acts of this firm are remarkable for their boldness, and the success which has attended them; and if any credit is due to men for being thorough masters of their business, without regard to the character of such business, then these men are certainly entitled to a crown. They had many different modes of operating, which we will take up in order; in so doing we do not propose to give all, but merely specimen cases.

Cases before passage of law making bounties payable through bureau.

Johnson Fusill, Company I Fifty-fifth United States colored troops. This case was settled by certificate No. 294,426, April 8, 1867, for two hundred and sixty-five dollars. Some time in August, 1867, Fusill went to Moyers & Dedrick's office, and they told him that his case had been settled, but thinking him dead they had sent his money back to Washington; and gave him then and there thirty dollars in clothing, and ten dollars in money. Giving up all hope of getting his money from Moyers & Dedrick, the claimant appealed to Colonel Palmer, bureau agent, in December, 1869. Palmer demanded an explanation from Moyers & Dedrick, who stated that they had paid the money to the wrong man. on April 19, 1867, previous to the date that they had told Fusill they had sent the money back to Washington, and paid him the forty dollars above stated. Finally, they paid Colonel Palmer, for Johnson Fusill, two hundred and six dollars and twenty cents, being the balance due after deducting fees and advances.

John Wiggins, Company I Fifty-fifth United States colored troops. This case was settled March 27, 1867, by certificate No. 294,430, payable to the order of claimant, and sent to Moyers & Dedrick. Moyers & Dedrick informed the claimant, February 1, 1868, that the claim had been allowed but no money received, and paid him twenty dollars, which they called advances; and about February 28 paid him twenty dollars more, for which two sums he agreed to pay seventy dollars. About three weeks thereafter, J. Moyers gave him a check for one hundred and fifty dollars, which he accepted in full for his claim. Upon this case being taken in hand by Colonel Palmer, Moyers & Dedrick settled and paid Wiggins a balance of sixty-three dollars and fifty-seven cents. It appears that Moyers & Dedrick had the receipt of claimant for full amount of his bounty; but this being signed by + mark, and as claimant, being able to write his name, never signed by mark, this defense failed, and they settled accordingly.

The above are specimen cases.

Cases after the passage of the bureau law.

Cases wherein Moyers & Dedrick collected a far greater sum than they advanced. We do not deem it necessary to enter into the partic-

ulars of each case. The following table will show at a glance the loss suffered by each soldier, as shown by his affidavit:

Name.	Co.	Regiment.	Amount advanced.	Amount collected.	Loss to soldiers.
William Moody.....	E	11th U. S. C. T...	\$20 00	\$50 00	\$30 00
William Dandridge.....	B	3d U. S. C. T...	20 00	50 00	30 00
Cyrus Kimball.....	F	11th U. S. C. T...	10 00	25 00	15 00
Green Johnson.....	B	3d U. S. C. T...	100 00	172 50	72 50
John Dillworth.....	H	55th U. S. C. T...	30 00	60 00	30 00
Martha Hilton, widow of Matthew Hilton.	B	11th U. S. C. T...	40 00	65 00	25 00
Mary Warren, widow of Joseph Warren.	B	11th U. S. C. T...	40 00	60 00	20 00
Warren Brown.....	G	3d U. S. C. T...	75 00	138 00	63 00
John Buchanan.....	G	11th U. S. C. T...	10 00	30 00	20 00
Daniel Parsons.....	F	11th U. S. C. T...	60 00	123 50	63 50
Vice Anna Tanall, widow of Moses Tanall.	B	11th U. S. C. T...	100 00	164 50	64 50
Peter Canady.....	H	55th U. S. C. T...	20 00	63 50	43 50

After the 14th day of March, 1868, it became necessary for parties advancing money to colored soldiers to procure the certificate of the bureau officers that the whole amount was actually advanced. This, however, did not stop the abuse. It appears that Moyers & Dedrick would advance a certain amount of money, and the claimant would, under their instruction, appear before Colonel Palmer and make oath that he had received a greater amount. The following are cases of this character:

Madison Cartman, sergeant G Third heavy artillery, received advances from Moyers & Dedrick, \$90 in money and clothing, and made oath before Colonel Palmer to \$104.

William Cannon, Company F Third United States colored heavy artillery, received of Moyers & Dedrick \$77, (\$42 thereof in clothing,) and swore to before Colonel Palmer, at Messrs. Moyers & Dedrick's direction, \$100. This amount was drawn by Moyers & Dedrick from the bureau at Washington. The action as above, in both cases, has a legal name which it is superfluous for us to mention.

Not content with making advances and collecting double the amount from the bureau, Moyers & Dedrick have pretended to make advances, (in some cases they may have advanced something,) and have, after payment by the bureau officer, resorted to threats and intimidation in order to extort such pretended advances. In order clearly to understand these cases, it will be necessary to remember that Moyers & Dedrick had an arrangement with one Moyers, who kept a clothing store immediately under their office, by which said Moyers was to sell clothing to claimants, and Moyers & Dedrick advanced them money to pay for it.

Wilson Polk, Company F Sixty-fourth United States [colored troops. Moyers & Dedrick advanced him \$20 in money, \$40 in clothing. Colonel Palmer paid him \$210. When he stepped out of his office, Captain Dean, Moyers & Dedrick's clerk, demanded \$160, and threatened to put him in the station-house if he did not pay; and he paid.

Madison Cartman, Company G Third United States colored heavy artillery, paid Moyers & Dedrick \$25 on being threatened with arrest and imprisonment. This they claimed as interest on \$90 advanced, (see Drew, "A" No. 43,) and which had already been deducted and paid to them by the bureau.

John Small, Company H Third United States colored heavy artillery, received from Moyers & Dedrick, as advances, \$75 in money and clothing, which was deducted by the bureau. After payment Moyers's brother demanded \$24 interest on this advance. Paid Colonel Dedrick \$10.

John McKinney, Company D Sixty-fourth United States colored troops, received of Moyers & Dedrick \$89, \$74 thereof in clothing. This amount, \$89, was deducted by the bureau, (see Drew, "A" No. 46.) After payment G. G. Moyers met him outside Palmer's office and demanded \$80 interest. Paid \$35.

Thomas Branch, Company F Third heavy artillery, received advances from Moyers & Dedrick, \$30 in clothing. This amount was deducted and paid to Moyers & Dedrick by bureau. After payment Moyers & Dedrick demanded, and he paid them, \$7 interest (as they claimed) on said advances.

Henderson Thompson, Company B Third United States colored troops, received from Moyers & Dedrick \$15. After payment by Colonel Palmer Mr. Ryan caught him outside of Palmer's office and demanded and received \$73; and Captain Dean, Moyers & Dedrick's runner, took \$25 more. Dean threatened him with arrest and imprisonment.

Alfred Fogg, Company F Eleventh United States colored troops, received from Moyers & Dedrick \$80, advances, \$15 in money, and balance in gun, pistol, and clothing. This amount was deducted and paid Moyers & Dedrick by the bureau, (see Drew, "A" 44.) After payment by Colonel Palmer J. C. Davis demanded for Moyers & Dedrick \$17 50, which he paid.

But aside from the evidence above set forth, it was the fortune of the commission to witness some of the operations of this firm. Colonel Palmer paid to colored soldiers their bounty, and gave them full and explicit instructions to the extent that all fees had been paid, and that no one had any legal claim to any further fees or advances. No sooner had these men stepped outside of the door than they were pounced upon by the agents of Moyers & Dedrick, who carried them off, and, doubtless, fleeced them. There is no remedy for this; the streets are public; and when Colonel Palmer employed the police to clear the sidewalk, they guarded every street and alley with their runners, and there was no escape for the ex-colored soldiers. Sometimes such threats and intimidations failed; but this enterprising firm is never without a resource. Having entered suit before some magistrate, they would have constables present, who, in case the soldier deposited his money in the Freedmen's Bank, or with any third person, immediately "garnisheed" the same, and the suit, it seems, results invariably in a total loss of the amount to the soldier. It appears that they employed persons who induced the soldier to deposit his money with them, in order that they might "garnishee" the amount. (For specimen cases of this kind, see Madison Cartman, seventeenth day's proceedings, case No. 9.)

It has been alleged that this firm have filed claims against the government which they knew to be fraudulent. But one case of this kind came to our notice.

Marshall Johnson, who, it appears, is a horse thief, prosecuted two claims for bounty, on account of Richard and Logan Killick, Company A Fifty-fifth United States colored troops, through Moyers & Dedrick. On examination it was shown that Johnson was no kin to the Killicks, whose father and mother are still alive, and who are the proper claimants. We are not informed whether Moyers & Dedrick were aware of the above facts when they filed the claims, and we have, therefore, no opinion to offer in the premises.

The sum of \$51,321 80 has been paid by the bureau, in advances, to Moyers & Dedrick. It would seem, from the cases heretofore mentioned, that Moyers & Dedrick never advanced more than fifty per cent. of the

above amount. This amount has been paid on seven hundred and thirty-nine certificates. It appears that of this number, advances were paid on one hundred and fourteen certificates to the amount of \$7,781, by the order of the honorable Secretary of War, October 26, 1869. In addition to the above order, circular dated War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, was issued November 29, 1869. This circular states :

That the officers appointed to hear the answers to charges against certain attorneys and claim agents, having reported that the complaints against the firm of Moyers & Dedrick relate exclusively to their dealings with their colored clients, and that from the nature of the evidence an examination of these cannot for some time be complete.

It is ordered, further, by the Secretary of War, that Thomas Wilson, the attorney for the firm of Moyers & Dedrick, be permitted in conjunction with the proper officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, and subject to the further orders of the War Department, to adjust and settle all business for colored claimants in which the firm is concerned.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant General.

Under the above circular, and an indorsement from the War Department, dated December 9, 1869, advances were paid on two hundred and ninety-six certificates. It therefore appears, that the authority for paying advances on four hundred and ten out of the seven hundred and thirty-nine certificates came from the War Department.

We learn from Thomas Wilson that the fees and advances are paid to Moyers & Dedrick after deducting the amount due said Wilson for collecting the same.

The commission are satisfied from the evidence taken, and from information which they obtained at Memphis, and from their own observation, (having witnessed the actions of the runners of this firm,) that Moyers & Dedrick, notwithstanding the leniency of the War Department, notwithstanding the very light punishment imposed upon them, still continue to swindle colored soldiers, and believing that this arrangement was made merely that justice might be done to claimants, and the amount due them no longer withheld, respectfully recommend that all pay and advances claimed by Moyers & Dedrick be stopped, and held to satisfy the claims of those they have undoubtedly defrauded, and that their claims be settled by the bureau, Mr. Wilson, or any agent designated by the department, and the balance due paid to the claimant.

If these charges against Moyers & Dedrick are true, and we believe they are, they ought not to be permitted to collect all their fees and advances by simply paying a third party a small per cent. for collecting the same. Nearly fifty per cent. of the whole amount of advances allowed and paid by the bureau have been allowed and paid this firm, and it is worthy of your serious consideration, whether or not they shall pocket their ill-gotten gains and continue the practices heretofore referred to, in defiance of right and justice, and notwithstanding the earnest and repeated efforts of one of the most faithful and energetic of your officers. There is an odium which attaches itself to the whole of this firm's operations, and it necessarily reflects upon the officers of the bureau. But it is our opinion that no officer or agent of this bureau is in the slightest manner connected with any of their acts, and it is due to these officers, as well as the claimants, that these men be held to a strict accountability.

The next party we are called upon to witness is—

M. COOMBS, JR.

From the evidence taken by this commission, as also the evidence furnished by Colonel Palmer, it would appear that M. Coombs, jr., & Co., have been engaged very extensively in defrauding colored claimants.

A. M. Sperry, cashier Freedmen's Bank, Memphis, testifies (see case 8, seventeenth day's proceedings) that Mrs. Oakley, who had received from M. Coombs the pension due America Tucker, mother of Isaac Tucker, had received only about \$200, while the records of the Pension Office show a payment to Coombs of \$446 22, thus defrauding this woman out of about \$246. The commission sent for both Mrs. Oakley and America Tucker, but neither of them appeared.

Mary Buford, widow of Solomon Buford, Company G Eleventh United States colored troops, testifies (see case 13, seventeenth day's proceedings) that she had never received any pension money except \$120, paid her by A. M. Sperry, while it appears from the pension records at Nashville, (see memorandum attached to her testimony,) that M. Coombs, jr., has collected \$480, out of the whole of which she has been defrauded. From the same memorandum it appears that M. Coombs, jr., & Co., has collected the pension of Mary Ann Wright, amounting to \$468 47. A. M. Sperry stated that this woman complained to him that she had only received about \$200. This woman could not be found at the time the commission sought for her.

Julia Tucker, widow of Conger Tucker, Company E (?A) Fifty-ninth United States colored troops, testifies (see case 15, seventeenth day's proceedings) that she put in her claim with M. Coombs, jr., and has never received any money. The Second Auditor reports that this claim for bounty, &c., was settled January 12, 1867, by certificate No. 283,917, for \$142 67, the same being sent to B. D. Hyam, of Washington, D. C. It appears (see case 1, Palmer, A) that this check was cashed for M. Coombs, jr., by the First National Bank, of Memphis, and there is no doubt she has been defrauded by said Coombs.

Hannah Booker, widow of Archibald Booker, late private Company D Fifty-third regiment United States colored troops, testifies (see case 17, seventeenth day's proceedings) that she was defrauded of \$15 bounty money paid her by Colonel Palmer, by said M. Coombs, jr., being made to pay him April 1, 1869, \$70 for \$55 she had previously borrowed of him. Also that subsequently, April or May, 1869, he borrowed \$75 of her which he has not paid. She also swears she was not aware said Coombs had put in a pension claim for her, and that he had never paid her any pension money. The Commissioner of Pensions reports that her claim has been presented and allowed by certificate 112,220 and paid at Nashville agency to September 4, 1868. The records of pension agency at Nashville, Tennessee, show that it was paid to M. Coombs, jr., as follows: by check No. 546, dated May 14, 1868, to order of Hannah Booker for \$373 73, and in same manner September 12, 1868, for \$47 60. It appearing, therefore, that at the very time he (Coombs) collected of her the money she had borrowed of him, and also borrowed of her \$75 of her bounty money, he had in his hands \$421 33 of her pension money which he had collected without her knowledge.

From report of Colonel F. S. Palmer (see case 2, Palmer, A) it appears that Orrin Harris, Company C Sixty-first United States colored troops, was paid \$100 by M. Coombs, jr., in advance, which was all of the claim he ever received. It appears from the records of the Second Auditor that Orrin Harris's claim was allowed January 23, 1867, by certificate No. 285,264 for \$300, which was sent to B. D. Hyam. It is, therefore, clear that Harris has been defrauded out of nearly \$200 by M. Coombs, jr., or some one connected with the prosecution of his claim. Colonel Palmer's report would make it appear to be M. Coombs, jr.

From report of Colonel Palmer (see case 2, Palmer, A) it would seem that Dick Gregor, Company C Fifty-fifth United States colored troops,

was defrauded by M. Coombs, jr., out of \$252, being amount of certificate No. 293,709 issued in settlement of Gregor's claim for bounty, &c.

From report of Colonel Palmer (see case 1, Palmer, B) it appears that Henry Grier, late corporal Company B Fifty-fifth United States colored troops, has been defrauded by M. Coombs, jr., out of \$222 06. His claim having been allowed and paid March 25, 1867, by certificate No. 293,704 for \$248 31, sent to B. D. Hyam and by him sent to M. Coombs, jr.; said Coombs having only paid in advance \$26 25.

Henry Clay, late corporal Company A Sixty-first United States colored troops, (see case 1, Palmer, D,) swears that he had never received any advances whatever from M. Coombs, jr., or any other parties. It appears, however, that \$100 advances was paid to B. D. Hyam, attorney of record. Also (see Palmer, D) that M. Coombs, jr., refunded \$100, and admitted that he had advanced no money whatever to said Clay.

From report of Colonel Palmer (see case 2, Palmer, D) it appears that \$200 was retained from the claim of William Young, Company A Fifty-fifth regiment United States colored troops, as advances, and that the amount was refunded by B. D. Hyam on account of M. Coombs, jr., he admitting that no advances had been made on the claim. From report of Colonel Palmer (see case 5, Palmer, D) it appears that \$100 was paid to B. D. Hyam, attorney of record, for advances made by M. Coombs, jr., to Henry Bellamy, Company G Sixty-first United States colored troops, although it is evident that no such advance was made by said Coombs on this claim. The widow of Bellamy claims that amount is still due her in right of her deceased husband. (See also No. 15, Drew, A.)

From report of Colonel Palmer (see case 1, Palmer, F) it appears that the entire amount of the claim of Frank Key, Company B Fifty-fifth regiment United States colored troops, was retained as advances by M. Coombs, jr., through the attorney of record, B. D. Hyam, although Coombs afterward admitted that he had made no advances on this claim, but was only aiding one Brown to collect an old debt. The amount thus fraudulently retained was \$38 81. (See No. 45, Drew, A.)

From the report of Colonel Palmer (see case 3, Palmer, F) it appears that M. Coombs, jr., & Co. were made to refund the sums set opposite to their names to the following soldiers, the same having been retained by authorities at Washington on misrepresentation that certain sums had been advanced to claimants:

Ruthy Curlie, widow of Pleasant Curlie, Company G Eleventh United States colored troops	\$55 00
Simon Reynolds, Company E Fifty-fifth United States colored troops	40 00
Wesley Simmons, Company C Fifty-fifth United States colored troops	30 00
Reuben Hogan, Company B Fifty-fifth United States colored troops	56 00
Washington Lyons, Company A Sixty-first United States colored troops	20 00
George Holloway, Company ————— United States colored troops	28 00
Abraham Horton, Company K Eleventh United States colored troops	25 00
David Weston, Company D Eleventh United States colored troops	68 00
Henry Branch, Company E Eleventh United States colored troops	25 00

Lewis Horton, Company B Eleventh United States colored troops.....	\$25 00
William Horton, Company F Eleventh United States colored troops.....	28 00
Nelson Adams, Company I Sixty-first United States colored troops.....	63 00
David Allen, Company D Fifty-fifth United States colored troops.....	30 00
Reuben Tickes, Company K Eleventh United States colored troops.....	15 00
Mary Wood, mother of Charles Wood, Company M Third United States heavy artillery.....	33 00
John Ingraham, Company C Fifty-fifth United States colored troops.....	30 00
Moses Pedan, Company A Fifty-fifth United States colored troops.....	65 00
Isam Strong, Company K Eleventh United States colored troops.....	30 00
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	666 00
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The above are given to show the multiplicity of frauds committed by M. Coombs, jr., & Co.

From report of Colonel Palmer (see case 7, Palmer, F) the following named soldiers had unjust charges for advances made by M. Coombs, jr.:

Alexander Alston, Company B Fifty-fifth United States colored troops.....	\$58 00
Humphrey Means, Company E Sixty-first United States colored troops.....	114 00
Abraham Marsh, Company L Third United States colored heavy artillery.....	91 50
Abraham Polk, Company G Eleventh United States colored troops.....	86 50
	<hr/>
	350 00
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M. Coombs, jr., was also made to refund fees, &c., which he had fraudulently collected. (See Palmer, G.) Besides the above, there are numerous instances of fraud in making up claims, where it would appear that M. Coombs, jr., has been culpable. Doubtless the above recited cases are but a small part of the most infamous frauds committed by M. Coombs, jr., and the commission are of the opinion that, inasmuch as the attorney of record is responsible in many of the above cases, he ought to be held accountable for these losses, and all others of a similar character that may come to light. They are further of the opinion that all claims presented by the said Coombs should be investigated thoroughly by government agents before they are allowed and paid. He seems to have been guilty of forgery, perjury, and every other crime by which he could accomplish his dishonest ends.

DR. JOHN INGALLS.

Dr. John Ingalls, claim agent, of Memphis, Tennessee, appears to have been engaged in various swindling operations. He put in a claim for pension for Emily Elliott, widow of Jacob Stanley, knowing at the time that she had been married to Granville Elliott, (see case 2, seventeenth day; also, Palmer, G, case 4,) and has collected her pension

due up to September 4, 1868, retaining the entire amount, thus defrauding her of the pension due her up to the date of her marriage to Elliott, and defrauding the government of all paid for time subsequent to such marriage. It appears, further, (see case 11, seventeenth day,) that he defrauded William C. Lupee, Company E Fifty-ninth United States colored troops, out of \$25, after he was paid by Colonel Palmer. There were rumors of other frauds on the part of Dr. Ingalls, but the above are all in which this commission obtained any evidence.

WILLIAM WALKER.

It appears that William Walker, claim agent, has defrauded a large number of claimants out of considerable sums, having fraudulently collected the same as advances. For history of his operations, see full report of the case by Colonel Palmer, (Palmer, C.)

The following is an exhibit of the amounts fraudulently collected:

1. William Black, sergeant Company E Fifty-fifth United States colored troops.....	\$46 75
2. Edmund Barnett, private Company C Fifty-fifth United States colored troops.....	46 75
3. Austin Peterson.....	13 00
4. George Allen.....	24 00
5. Aaron Glass.....	26 25
6. Peter Connor.....	10 45
7. Henry Gaines.....	68 30
8. Nelson Burk.....	37 60
9. Meldon Miller.....	36 47
10. Green Hoffman.....	25 00
11. Ransom Wilbank.....	31 37
12. Lewis James.....	118 17
13. Duncan Benton.....	12 00
14. Philip Clark.....	12 00
15. James Dickson.....	17 00
16. Samuel Allen.....	81 25
17. Cora Williams.....	29 00
18. Charles Kirkpatrick.....	32 30
19. Osband Jones.....	31 80
20. Clayborne Thompson.....	24 00
21. George Washington.....	24 30
22. Perry Lindsley.....	5 36
23. Moses Douglass.....	6 15
	<hr/>
	731 97

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES THROUGH THE BUREAU—SUCCESS OF THE SYSTEM.

It would seem that, after so long and careful an examination, both of the testimony of a large number of witnesses, (including colored soldiers, claim agents, disinterested citizens, and bureau officials,) and a thorough search of the records of the departments for information, we should be able to render an opinion as to the general result of the payment of bounties through the agencies of the bureau.

Has the payment of bounties through the bureau been of advantage to the colored soldier? We have no hesitancy in saying that it is our conviction that these payments have resulted in very great advantage to the claimant.

We are of this opinion for the following reasons:

1. The conduct of certain claim agents who have, in cases of soldiers whose certificates were allowed before the passage of the bureau law, and passed into the hands of these claim agents, defrauded the claimant out of nearly the whole amount, convinces us that had no law been passed for the protection of these claimants, the frauds would have been enormous. It is no injustice to these claim agents to presume that they would, in the absence of the law, have acted with the whole number of their clients as they did with the few whose certificates fell into their hands before the passage of this law.

2. When we compare the frauds practiced upon colored soldiers in the payment of bounties with those practiced upon white soldiers, who are educated and intelligent, and far better able to take care of themselves, but had no special act for their protection, we must conclude that but for this law the colored claimants would have lost a very great portion of their bounty.

3. When we compare the fraud practiced upon colored claimants, in the matter of bounty, with those practiced upon the same class of claimants, in the collection and payment of pensions, notwithstanding the earnest and continued effort of all the officers of the Pension Bureau and the officers of the United States courts, the wisdom of the law and the energy, efficiency, and faithfulness of the officers who have executed it need no defense.

4. Forty thousand four hundred and forty-three certificates for bounty of colored soldiers, amounting to \$7,937,985 37, have passed into the hands of the Commissioner of the bureau for payment. Of the above amount he has paid, through his agents, \$6,700,427 76, and out of this latter sum he has allowed and paid to attorneys of records \$125,224 70 advances. This has been paid upon the best of evidence, such as is satisfactory to the auditing officers of the Treasury. This is a small amount compared with the sum total paid to claimants; and if they were swindled out of the whole of this amount through false affidavits, still it would demonstrate the wisdom of the law and the efficiency of the bureau officers. Fifty-one thousand dollars of the above \$125,000 was allowed and paid to one firm, not only under the sanction of the Treasury Department, but a large portion of it under the direct approval of the Department of War. Is it possible that this or any firm of claim agents would have taken a less amount from these clients in the absence of the law and the protection of the bureau officials? On the contrary, in our opinion, they would have taken well-nigh the whole amount. Therefore, every dollar which has been paid to claimants is a dollar saved by the operation of bureau officers under this law. But they have not been swindled out of all; on the contrary, the largest proportion of the sum total has actually been advanced, and in the case of the frauds practiced by the agents of Chipman, Hosmer & Co., which appear next to Meyers & Dedrick to be the heaviest, they, Chipman, Hosmer & Co., declare their readiness to refund the whole amount on the demand of the bureau. Beside this, the bureau has rejected claims for advances to the amount of \$20,000. In fine, it seems very clear that the bureau officers have, in the matter of advances, done their whole duty under the law.

5. It may be claimed that soldiers have been swindled by claim agents and third parties, through collusion with local bureau agents, after the money has passed out of the hands of the commission. We made diligent endeavor to ascertain if this was a fact, but, as appears by the report and evidence, there has been great smoke and little fire. It is true that certain ex-bureau agents have been implicated in some such operations, but they do not appear to have carried out their designs to any very great extent;

in fact, there is little positive evidence on this point, and they have long since either resigned, or been discharged. Swindling is carried on, without a doubt, in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, but it is done in direct defiance of the officer of the bureau, and by the very men who, but for this law and the bureau, would have an opportunity to swindle the claimants out of the whole amount. This is done after the money is paid to claimants, and cannot be prevented by the bureau officers.

6. It may be said that the chief disbursing officer has not carried out the provisions of the law in sending checks payable to the order of the claimant. We are of a contrary opinion, for we consider payment by check under circular hereto attached—

[CIRCULAR LETTER.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
OFFICE CHIEF DISBURSING OFFICER,
Washington, D. C., November 20, 1868.

The following instructions are issued to guide agents in paying bounties to freedmen, (late soldiers :)

Whenever checks or drafts payable to the order of the claimants are sent to agents of this bureau, it is the duty of the agent to assist the claimant to convert the same into currency, and not leave him to do it himself, and thus put him in the power of sharpers and unprincipled men. The simple delivery of the check or draft to the claimant does not fulfill the terms of the law.

By order of the Commissioner.

GEO. W. BALLOCH,
Brevet Brigadier General and Chief Disbursing Officer.

which requires the money to be placed in the hands of the claimant, to be in conformity with the requirements of the law. It is necessary to send checks for the safety of the Commissioner. In case of fraud, the check makes a record against the party committing the same. It is safer for the local agent to pay; he is not in constant danger of his being robbed of his currency, (and to any one who has traveled through the South, paying bounties, danger is no myth.) Arrangements can be made to cash the checks at a trifling expense, and then both agent and claimant have the record of the bank for protection.

7. It is claimed that payments are unnecessarily delayed by officers of the bureau, and the claimants wronged by being kept out of their money. The charge is without any foundation whatever. The claimants are scattered over sixteen States in which slavery has existed; and beside this, numbers of the soldiers have emigrated and settled in the free States. The Commissioner makes payments from Boston, Massachusetts, to Galveston Texas, and from Mobile, Alabama, to Chicago, Illinois, and even to Canada. His agents are comparatively few in number, and are scattered over a vast extent of territory. Instead of being blamed for delay, he should be congratulated upon the rapidity and accuracy with which the payments have been made. Take a single State or district for instance. An agent has a large extent of country under his jurisdiction. He has in his possession from ten to fifty vouchers for payment, seldom over twenty at one time. These are scattered over his district. A, who lives at one end—probably one hundred miles away—through a party who calls himself disinterested, complains that the agent does not make a special trip to him, while B, who lives in another direction, complains that he does not go at the same time to pay him. The agent waits until he has three or four cases in the same locality, and in so doing does right, for it is wrong to put the government to a great expense in going a long distance to pay a single claim when it can be avoided. Again, the agent notifies A and B to come to his office and receive their money; and immediately the disinterested

party complains, saying it is an outrage that the claimant should be put to this expense, and insists that it is the duty of the agent to hunt up the parties and pay them, regardless of expense to the government. Now, if it is supposable that, in the absence of the law, and the agents appointed under it, these claim agents, or other parties into whose hands the certificates might pass, would, at their own expense, hunt up and pay the claimants, then there is sense in these objections; otherwise not. In fine, the very delay complained of is a sure indication that the payments have been, and are being, conducted in the mutual interest of the government and the claimant. Moreover, much of this delay is occasioned by the necessary examination in the departments, and investigations as to the validity of the claim, even after it has been allowed, as claims have been discovered to be fraudulent after settlement.

In making these observations, we do not wish to be understood as attacking all gentlemen who do business as claim agents. We believe the great majority of them to be honest men; but owing to the small fee allowed by the government, these men have not sought this class of claims, and they have accordingly fallen into the hands of the dishonest minority. It is to protect claimants against the latter and not the former that the law is required.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

From the preceding evidence and information attained by this commission, it seems clear that if the orders and regulations of the bureau are carried out thoroughly, there is very little opportunity for fraud upon colored claimants for bounty, &c. The money can certainly be put into the hands of those to whom it properly belongs. After it is received by them there will, of course, be all kinds of schemes devised and efforts made to defraud them of it; but no care or effort on the part of the government can entirely obviate this; the matter must necessarily be left to the intelligence of the claimants, and philanthropic efforts of their friends living among them. The commission are, however, impressed with the necessity for, and therefore recommend, a most *thorough* system of inspection direct from headquarters, by which every disbursing agent employed in the payment of all these claims shall be carefully instructed and overlooked, their books examined, the payments observed, and, in fact, vigilantly watched, so that every irregularity may be quickly corrected, every fraud investigated, and unworthy or incompetent officers removed, and dishonest ones punished. An officer thoroughly acquainted with the various schemes and plans for fraud, and well informed as to suspicious parties engaged in, and their manner of prosecuting them, can, doubtless, by careful supervision of every officer engaged in paying claims, construct such a net-work of protection as, in conjunction with excellent laws on the subject, will make frauds almost impossible. If it were possible, the commission would recommend that no claim agent or attorney whatever be allowed to prosecute these claims, but all the preparation and prosecution of them be done through government officers. This would seem impossible, however, because most of the claims have already been taken up, and the papers taken out of the hands of claimants, and money paid to agents, and, still more, in just legal fees due them. The commission, however, unanimously recommend that all claim agents who have been detected in fraud shall be prohibited from further practice, not only directly, but also through any other attorney whatever. Let some suitable attorney or officer be designated to complete and perfect all claims put in by them, the government retaining all fees or other money due them, until all their

claims are settled, and all frauds known, or that may come to light, are fully and satisfactorily adjusted. The commission are of opinion that not a dollar ought to be allowed to go into the hands of any one of these dishonest agents until full time has elapsed for a thorough investigation of all their operations.

The commission would also recommend that at the time the "blue letter" of the Second Auditor, or duplicate thereof, is sent to the claim agent filing the claim, a copy of the same be sent directly to the officer or agent who is to pay the claimant, in order that he may give the claimant correct information as to his claim, and protect him from fraud by the claim agent, who very frequently makes use of the early information gained by such notice to conceive and arrange his plans to fleece the claimant.

It seems, also, that notwithstanding every care, disbursing officers have in some instances paid the wrong parties. The commission, therefore, recommend that, when the disbursing officer satisfies the Commissioner that he has exercised due care and diligence in such cases, the real claimants be paid what is justly due them from the government. They deem it unjust that either the real claimant or the disbursing officer should suffer loss under those circumstances.

It being apparent that in the matter of pension claims, with the payment of which the bureau has nothing to do, these same dishonest agents are now preying upon the widows and heirs of deceased soldiers in a most nefarious manner, the commission feel it their duty to recommend that some protection be thrown about them similar to that contained in the law relating to bounty. It would seem that the officers and agents engaged in payment of bounties can, with very little additional expense, deliver the certificates to claimants and prepare the necessary papers for collection of pensions due upon certificates now issued, or that may be hereafter issued, and thus protect the pensioners, and also by a thorough investigation of each case protect the government until such, or some other, arrangement can be completed, by which the pension shall be paid directly by a government agent.

The commission are of opinion that pensioners would be protected, and frauds detected, by the publication of all payments made to colored pensioners in some newspapers in the vicinity of each pension agent, giving names of pensioners, amount and date of payment and name of attorney or agent through whom paid.

The commission make these recommendations without any intention of interfering with the pension department, but simply because these frauds seem to be obtaining gigantic proportions, and bear heavily upon those whose interest it has been made the duty of the Commissioner to protect.

We respectfully invite your attention to accompanying tables. Table "A," frauds in payment of bounties; Table "B," frauds in pensions; Table "C," frauds in commutation of rations.

All of which is submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

BEN. P. RUNKLE,

Brevet Colonel United States Army.

J. R. LEWIS,

Brevet Colonel United States Army.

J. A. SLADEN,

Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

Official copy:

J. A. SLADEN,

Brevet Captain United States Army, Aide-de-Camp.

TABLE A.—List of bounty frauds.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Reg't.	Present address.	Claim agent.	Attorney of record.	Exhibit of Treasury certificates.					Am't of advances with- held from claim't.	Amount actually received.	Drawn's statement.
							No. of certificate.	Amount.	Legal fees.	Advances.	Notarial fees.			
Lansden, Thomas	Private	F	17th	Nashville, Tenn.	S. H. Ingersoll	S. H. Ingersoll, (susp'ct'd)	924984	\$200 30	(*)	\$100 00	\$0 50	\$20 00	\$176 70	A 10
Hargroves, Henry	do	K	110th	Pulaaki, Tenn.	C. A. Buckhart	Chapman, Homer & Co.	366706	203 20	10 00	00 00	50 00	\$20 00	...	A 4
Jenkins, Jerry	do	K	110th	do	do	do	366730	203 20	10 00	00 00	50 00	20 00	...	A 8
Reedus, (J.) William	do	I	110th	do	do	do	366687	300 20	10 00	200 00	5 50	100 00	...	D 1
Baily, Puleo	do	K	110th	do	do	do	366693	203 20	10 00	100 00	50 00	50 00	...	A 56
Upshur, Thomas	do	K	110th	do	do	do	366693	203 20	10 00	50 00	7 50	25 00	...	A 52
Vance, (J.) James	do	I	110th	do	do	do	366681	300 20	10 00	150 00	6 50	50 00	...	A 33
Brown, James	do	I	110th	do	do	do	366685	300 20	10 00	180 00	7 00	35 00	...	A 37
Hines, Henry	do	K	110th	do	do	do	367225	204 30	10 00	188 20	6 00	80 10	...	A 5
Harney, Albert	do	K	110th	do	do	do	366704	203 20	10 00	100 00	6 50	50 00	...	A 6
Ashwood, Charles	do	A	110th	do	D. C. Rugg	D. C. Rugg	346574	249 00	10 00	20 00	1 00	15 00	...	A 34
Tynham, Sallie, mother of Tynham, Calvin.	do			do								250 00	...	
Reedus, Burrill	Private	I	110th	do	M. M. Cloon	John O'Neill	363256	316 33	10 00		50	254 80	...	A 40
Holt, Nathan	do	F	110th	do	do	do		193 40				140 00	...	
Alexander, Robert	do			Leicester Sta'n, Ten.	J. B. Coons			219 30				140 00	...	
Jones, (alias Hunter,) Noah, father of Hunter, Robert.	Private		101st	Pulaaki, Tenn.									...	
Webster, Dallas	do	F	13th	Nashville, Tenn.	James Gregory	McQuithy & Alden, (sus- pended.)	451970	218 20	(*)			None.	125 00	A 42
Sloves, Anderson	do	B	11th	Pulaaki, Tenn.	Captain Judd	Major W. Fowler	441561	301 00	None.	None.	No'e	115 00	115 00	A 29
Crenshaw, Carey	do	H	11th	Huntsville, Ala	Moyers & Dedrick	Moyers & Dedrick		194 30	(f)			210 00	...	
Polk, Wilson	Corp'l	F	3d H. A.	Memphis, Tenn	do	do		231 91	(f)			40 00	231 01	
Cartman, Junius	Serg't.	G	3d H. A.	do	do	do	191091	240 56	10 00	104 00	2 50	90 00	124 06	A 43
Cartman, Madison	Private	G	3d H. A.	do	do	do						5 00	...	
Small, John	Private	H	64th	do	do	do	509420	206 79	10 00	80 00	2 50	89 00	105 29	A 46
McKinney, John	Corp'l.	D	3d H. A.	do	do	do	464496	205 95	10 00	100 00	2 50	77 00	23 00	
Causton, William	Private	F	3d H. A.	do	do	do	345370	244 63	10 00	80 00	3 50	15 00	232 13	A 47
Thompson, Henderson	Corp'l.	F	11th	do	do	do	504542	300 00	10 00	80 00	3 50	62 00	306 50	A 44
Fogg, Alfred	Private	F	53th	Independence, (Mo. Co.)	do	do	294430	221 50	10 00	190 00	2 50	190 00	253 37	
Wiggins, John	Private	F	53th	Memphis, Tenn.	do	Moyers & Dedrick	393174	247 67	10 00	200 00	3 50	None.	300 00	A 13
Smith, Albert	do	B	3d H. A.	do	do	do	343523	272 06	10 00	50 00	3 50	30 00	298 56	A 12
Maunbridge, William	Q. M. S.	B	11th	do	do	do	391126	206 00	10 00	50 00	3 50	100 00	140 00	A 11
Reedus, William	Private	F	11th	do	do	do	391126	206 00	10 00	50 00	3 50	100 00	140 00	A 11
Johnson, Green	Serg't.	B	3d H. A.	do	do	do	345361	244 63	10 00	172 50	3 50	100 00	23 50	A 13
Thompson, John	Private	B	53th	do	do	do	378213	244 65	10 00	60 00	3 50	30 00	171 35	A 15
Brown, Warren	Q. M. S.	U	3d H. A.	do	do	do	345312	269 23	10 00	125 00	3 50	75 00	124 03	A 10

Buchanan, John	Private	G	11th	do	do	360 00	10 00	32 00	3 50	10 00	15 00	351 50	B 150
Perkins, Daniel	do	F	11th	do	do	360 00	10 00	11 00	3 50	10 00	30 00	364 50	B 150
Canada, Peter	do	F	11th	do	do	360 00	10 00	10 00	3 50	10 00	30 00	364 50	B 150
Tupper, V. J.	do	F	20th	do	do	360 00	10 00	10 00	3 50	10 00	30 00	364 50	B 150
Tucker, John, widow of	do	A or E	20th	do	do	142 67	10 00	None	6 50	None	None	None	E 50
Tucker, Conger	do	I or D	53d	do	do	191 77	10 00	None	6 50	None	None	371 00	A 38
Booker, Hannah, widow of	do	I or D	53d	do	do	287 70	10 00	None	6 50	None	None	371 00	A 38
Booker, Archibald	do	I or D	53d	do	do	287 70	10 00	None	6 50	None	None	371 00	A 38
Harris, Orrin	do	C	61st	do	do	300 00	10 00	None	6 50	None	None	300 00	E 31
Gregor, Dick	do	C	55th	do	do	252 00	10 00	None	6 50	None	None	252 00	E 31
Fussell, Johnson	do	I	55th	do	do	265 00	10 00	None	6 50	None	None	265 00	E 13
Grier, Henry	do	B	55th	do	do	248 31	10 00	None	6 50	None	None	248 31	E 13
Bellamy, Henry, (dece'd)	do	Private	61st	do	do	225 56	10 00	None	6 50	None	None	225 56	A 15
Key, Frank	do	B	55th	do	do	48 31	5 00	38 81	4 50	None	None	48 31	A 45
Alston, Alexander	do	B	55th	do	do	248 31	10 00	None	6 50	None	None	248 31	B 18
Means, Humphrey	do	E	61st	do	do	227 51	10 00	150 00	4 00	50 00	100 00	63 51	B 21
Marsh, Abraham	do	L	3d I. A.	do	do	204 76	10 00	80 00	5 50	4 00	76 00	109 26	B 22
Polk, Abraham	do	Private	11th	do	do	394 31	10 00	100 00	6 50	30 00	70 00	183 50	B 23
Hilton, Martha, widow of	do	B	11th	do	do	279 60	10 00	65 00	4 00	40 00	25 00	200 60	B 16
Hilton, Mathew	do	B	11th	do	do	279 60	10 00	65 00	4 00	40 00	25 00	200 60	B 16
Warren, Mary, widow of	do	B	11th	do	do	279 60	10 00	65 00	4 00	40 00	25 00	200 60	B 16
Warren, Joseph	do	B	11th	do	do	279 60	10 00	65 00	4 00	40 00	25 00	200 60	B 16
Tansel, Vice Anne, widow of	Serg't	B	11th	do	do	312 06	10 00	150 00	4 50	100 00	50 00	147 56	B 25
Robinson, Samuel	Private	C	55th	do	do	364 309	252 00	10 00	150 00	3 00	50 00	89 00	B 26
Conley, Washington	do	K	53d	do	do	366 427	106 00	10 00	40 00	3 00	25 00	53 00	B 28
Thomas, William	do	B	17th	Nashville, Tenn.	S. H. Ingersoll	324 634	208 20	(*)	None	None	None	190 00	A 30

* Fees retained by Bureau.

† Fees already deducted.

TABLE A.—List of bounty frauds—Continued.

Names.	Taken from claimant exclusive of advances.		Refers to commission records—		Palmer's papers.	Remarks.
	Am't.	By whom.	No.	Place.		
Lauden, Thomas.....	\$49 30	Unknown.....	55	Nashville, Tenn.....	No. 1	Witness states that he was paid by J. R. Coons, disbursing officer, Nashville, Tennessee, and by check which called for \$176 70 only.
Morrows, Henry.....	.....	.....	1	Pulaski, Tenn.....	Letter	Not yet paid. Funds in General Ballou's office.
Jackins, Jerry.....	.....	.....	5	do.....	.....	Voucher sent to Nashville, Tennessee, January 11, 1870. Not yet returned.
Hendrix, (L.) William.....	.....	.....	6	do.....	.....	The balance of \$84 70 the claimant refuses to receive, alleging that \$100 more was due him. No receipt of claimant on file.
Edley, Pardo.....	Total, Unknown.....	.....	7	do.....	.....	The \$50 advance is every cent this man ever received on account of bounty and back pay.
Unshar, Thomas.....	15 00	M. M. Cloon.....	10	do.....	.....	1868. Drew A. 36, states he was paid July 27, 1866, by J. H. W. Mills.
Vance, (L.) James.....	.....	.....	13	do.....	.....	Substantiated by statement of Squire Baugh, (see 12th day's proceedings,) who witnessed the receipt.
Bines, Henry.....	63 20	M. M. Cloon.....	14	do.....	.....	Cloon cashed his bounty check, and retained the amount of \$63 30 from the claimant.
Harney, Albert.....	73 00	D. C. Rugg.....	23	do.....	.....	It will be seen that the alleged advances and fees absorb the whole amount due the soldier from the government.
Adwood, Charles.....	10 00	M. M. Cloon.....	20	do.....	.....	Advances were collected twice, and then claimant paid by D. C. Rugg less than was due him.
Tyburn, Solie, mother of.....	10 00	M. M. Cloon.....	20	do.....	.....	M. M. Cloon took this amount from claimant for cashing check.
Tynham, Calvin.....	51 05	do.....	23	do.....	.....	Cloon took up his check and paid him \$254 80, cheating the claimant out of the balance and forging his name on the check.
Reedus, Berrill.....	53 40	do.....	P. 19	10th day's proceedings.....	.....	Cloon cashed claimant's check, withholding from him the amount of \$23 40.
Holt, Nathan.....	79 30	do.....	9	do.....	.....	Cloon cashed claimant's check, withholding from him the amount of \$79 30.
Alexander, Robert.....	10 00	do.....	24	Pulaski, Tenn.....	.....	Cloon made him pay \$10 for alleged services.
James, (alias Hunter,) Noah, father of Hunter, Robert.....	33 99	H. R. Eastman.....	70	Nashville, Tenn.....	.....	Claimant swears Eastman only paid him \$130, and took \$25 of that for paying him.
Welsch, Ballou.....	160 00	M. M. Cloon.....	25	Pulaski, Tenn.....	.....	Cloon forged Shaw's name on his check and collected it.
Shaw, Anderson.....	62 00	do.....	1	Huntsville, Ala.....	.....	This \$63 was either taken by the disbursing officer who paid him, or at Freedmen's Bank, Huntsville, Alabama, according to his affidavit.
Greenleaf, Carey.....	100 00	Moyers & Dedrick.....	3	Memphis, Tenn.....	.....	Moyers & Dedrick made him pay \$100 for \$60 in money and clothing he got from them.
Polk, William.....	54 16	S. J. Quimby and.....	3	do.....	.....	The money was taken by Quimby ostensibly to keep it from Moyers & Dedrick, but was garnished out of his hands by the latter firm.
Carlson, Junlar.....	25 00	Moyers & Dedrick.....	4	do.....	.....	A few days after his money, Moyers & Dedrick made him pay \$25 as interest on his advance.
Carman, Matthew.....	10 00	do.....	5	do.....	.....	Claimant was met as seen on page 20 by Mr. Moyers, who demanded \$24. Claimant refused to pay it, but finally paid \$20.
Smith, John.....	28 00	do.....	6	do.....	.....	This amount of \$22 was withheld out of claimant after he was paid his bounty.
McIntosh, John.....	100 00	do.....	7	do.....	.....	Moyers & Dedrick garnished Freedmen's Bank for the \$60, claiming it as part of an advance.
Carman, William.....	100 00	do.....	12	do.....	.....	A balance from claimant by means of attorneys for Moyers & Dedrick & agents after claimant was paid bounty.
Carman, Henderson.....	100 00	do.....	13	do.....	.....	This \$17 50 was repaid from claimant after he was paid.
Carman, Alfred.....	37 50	do.....	16	do.....	.....

Wiegman, John	5 43	do	10	1	Man found to be a deceiver. Nothing paid to him; therefore a fraud on government.
Smith, Albert	Not E			2	
Dandridge, William				3	
Goodrich, Thomas				4	
Kennedy, Charles				5	
Kohansen, Green				6	
Dillworth, John				7	
Brown, Warren				8	
Buchanan, John				9	
Perkins, Daniel				10	
Canaday, Peter				11	
Juice, W. C.	25 00	John Ingalls	11	1	M. Coombe, Jr., collected by forged check.
Tucker, Conger	143 67	M. Coombe, Jr. & Co.	15	2	M. Coombe, Jr., charged her \$15 as interest for loan, and borrowed \$75 of her bounty.
Booker, Hannah, widow of	90 00	do	17	3	
Booker, Archibald				4	
Harris, Orrin	200 00	do		5	
Gregor, Dick	223 00	do		6	
Fussell, Johnson	6 30	do		7	
Grier, Henry	223 06	do		8	
Bellamy, Henry, (dece'd)				9	The \$20 25 is every cent claimant ever received. Probably forgery resorted to.
Key, Frank				10	Widow claims the amount wrongfully withheld.
Alston, Alexander				11	Claimant defrauded out of entire bounty.
Means, Humphrey				12	
Marsh, Abraham				13	
Polk, Abraham				14	
Hilton, Martha, widow of				15	
Hilton, Mathew				16	
Warren, Mary, widow of				17	
Warren, Joseph				18	
Tansel, Vice Anne, widow of				19	
Tansel, Moses				20	
Robinson, Samuel				21	
Conley, Washington				22	
Thomas, William	30 00	D. W. Glasie	64	23	Claimant paid by check, which Glasie cashed, charging therefor \$30.

TABLE B.—*List of pension frauds.*

Names.	Rank.	Company.	Regiment.	Present address.	Claim agent.	Attorney of record.	No. of claim.	Amount.	Amount actually received.
Tucker, America, mother of Tucker, Isaac	.....	G	11th.	Memphis, Tenn.	M. Coombs, Jr., & Co	.....	88139	\$446 22	About \$200
Inford, Mary, widow of Buford, Solomon	.....	.....	.....	do	do	B. D. Hyam	103878	480 00	Nothing.
Wright, Mary Ann, widow	.....	.....	.....	do	do	.....	.....	468 47	About 200
Booker, Hannah, widow of Booker, Archibald	Private	I	53d.	do	M. Coombs, Jr., & Co	.....	112250	421 33	Nothing.
Roberts, Whinnie, widow of Roberts, Henry	.....	A	111th.	Pulaski, Tenn.	M. M. Cloon	O'Neill & Dufour	119091	357 47	do
Parkeson, Sophia, widow of Parkeson, Berry	Private	C	12th.	do	do	do	115913	499 59	do
Stanley, Emily, alias Elliott, Emily, widow of Stanley, Jacob	do	D	59th.	Memphis, Tenn.	John Ingalls	.....	108796	.....	do

TABLE B.—*List of pension frauds—Continued.*

Names.	Pension office report.	Amount taken from claimant.	Refers to commission records.	Palmer's papers.	Remarks.
	Letter. No.	No.	No.	Letter. No.	
Tucker, America, mother of Tucker, Isaac	.....	About \$246 50	8	Memphis, Tenn.	Pension paid to M. Coombs, Jr.
Inford, Mary, widow of Buford, Solomon	A 5	480 00	13	do	Do.
Wright, Mary Ann, widow	.....	About 268 50	13	do	Do.
Booker, Hannah, widow of Booker, Archibald	A 6	421 33	17	do	Defrauded out of the amount by M. M. Cloon and
Roberts, Whinnie, widow of Roberts, Henry	A 7	357 47	38	Pulaski, Tenn.	W. W. Ingersoll
Parkeson, Sophia, widow of Parkeson, Berry	.....	499 59	39	do	Defrauded out of the amount by M. M. Cloon and
Stanley, Emily, alias Elliott, Emily, widow of Stanley, Jacob	A 6	Entire amount.	2	Memphis, Tenn.	W. W. Ingersoll.
	.....			G 4	Paid to John Ingalls to September 4, 1908.

TABLE C.—List of frauds in payment of commutation of rations.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Reg.	Present address.	Claim agent.
Carlen, Alexander	Private	F	110th	Pulaaski, Tenn.....	M. M. Cloon.....
Shoss, Anderson	do.	B	111th	do.	do.
Green, Geo. W., or Jos. W.	do.	K	110th	do.	do.
Harney, Albert.	do.	K	110th	do.	do.
Reedus, Burrill.	do.	I	110th	do.	do.
Reedus, William	do.	I	110th	do.	do.
Holt, Nathan	do.	F	110th	do.	do.
Braden, or Brady, Horace	do.	E	110th	do.	do.
Harville, Turner	do.	K	110th	do.	do.
Upshur, Thomas	do.	K	110th	do.	do.
Vance, James, (1)	do.	H or I	110th	do.	do.
Brown, James	do.	I	110th	do.	do.
Hines, Henry	do.	H	110th	do.	C. A. Beckert.
Hargrove, Henry	do.	K	110th	do.	do.
Jenkins, Jerry	do.	K	110th	do.	do.
Baily, Poldo	do.	K	110th	do.	do.

Name.	Attorney of record.	No. of check.	Amount.	Am't actually rec'd.	Am't taken from claim't.
Carlen, Alexander	O'Neill & Dufour.....	4156	\$58 00	\$25 00	\$33 00
Shoss, Anderson	do.	5749	78 25	Nothing.	78 25
Green, Geo. W., or Jos. W.	do.	3522	50 00	\$15 00	35 00
Harney, Albert.	do.	4313	57 50	20 00	37 50
Reedus, Burrill.	do.	3524	50 00	Nothing.	50 00
Reedus, William	do.	5555	45 25	\$20 00	25 25
Holt, Nathan	do.	4684	50 00	do.	50 00
Braden, or Brady, Horace	do.	4310	54 75	\$20 00	34 75
Harville, Turner	do.	4878	57 50	25 00	32 50
Upshur, Thomas	do.	5556	54 25	37 30	17 05
Vance, James, (1)	do.	5750	54 75	25 00	29 75
Brown, James	do.	4612	54 75	Nothing.	54 75
Hines, Henry	Chipman, Hosmer & Co.	do.	50 00	\$31 00	19 00
Hargrove, Henry	do.	do.	About 57 00	40 00	About 17 00
Jenkins, Jerry	do.	do.	About 57 00	40 00	About 17 00
Baily, Poldo	do.	do.	About 57 00	40 00	About 17 00

Name.	Dufour's evidence.		Refers to commission record.		Remarks.
	List. No.	No.	Place.		
Carden, Alexander	A	136	22	Pulaaski, Tenn.....	Taken by M. M. Cloon.
Shoss, Anderson	A	97	25	do.....	Do.
Green, Geo. W., or Jos. W.	A	112	26	do.....	Do.
Harney, Albert.	A	24	33	do.....	Do.
Reedus, Burrill.	A	114	32	do.....	Do.
Reedus, William	A	92	6	do.....	Do.
Holt, Nathan	A	55	P'ge 12	11th day's proceedings ..	Do.
Braden, or Brady, Horace	A	22	P'ge 12	do.....	Do.
Harville, Turner	A	60	P'ge 12	do.....	Do.
Upshur, Thomas	A	93	10	Pulaski, Tenn.....	Do.
Vance, James, (1)	A	98	13	do.....	Do.
Brown, James	A	46	14	do.....	Do.
Hines, Henry			31	do.....	Taken by C. A. Beckert.
Hargrove, Henry			1	do.....	Do.
Jenkins, Jerry			5	do.....	Do.
Baily, Poldo			7	do.....	Do.

PROCEEDINGS OF COMMISSION APPOINTED BY SPECIAL
ORDERS No. 189, DECEMBER 17, 1869, BUREAU OF REF-
UGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS.

In accordance with the following special order, dated War Department, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, December 17, 1869, viz:

[Special Orders No. 189.]

A commission of three officers of the army is hereby appointed and ordered to assemble at Nashville, Tennessee, on Wednesday, the 29th instant, for the purpose of a careful hearing of complaints of claimants for government bounty, made against officers or agents of this bureau, or other persons concerned in the payment of bounties to colored soldiers, sailors, or marines. They will sit at Nashville and Columbia, Tennessee, Huntsville, Alabama, or at any other points in the State of Tennessee or Alabama where they shall deem it necessary for a full and careful investigation. They will make a report and recommendations to the Commissioner, to enable him to correct any abuses that may be found to exist, and to do justice to all parties concerned.

Detail for the commission: Brevet Colonel Ben. P. Runkle, superintendent of education for Kentucky; Brevet Colonel J. R. Lewis, superintendent of education for Georgia; Brevet Captain J. A. Sladen, aide-de-camp, Washington, D. C.

By order of Brevet Major General O. O. Howard, Commissioner.

HENRY M. WHITTLESEY,

Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

the commission met at Nashville, Tennessee, on Wednesday, December 29, 1869, and went through a careful examination of all papers referred to it from the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, War Department. The commission then adjourned until next day, at nine o'clock a. m.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,

Brevet Colonel United States Army.

J. R. LEWIS,

Brevet Colonel United States Army.

J. A. SLADEN,

Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS AT NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

On Thursday, December 30, 1869, the commission met at nine o'clock a. m., and proceeded to the office of the United States district attorney. J. McP. Smith, esq., and obtained all the information in his possession regarding the indictment of Major James L. Wilson, agent of Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, at Columbia, Tennessee.

Mr. Smith stated to the commission that Mr. Wilson was the only bureau agent who had been brought before the grand jury in his district, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that all the charges against Mr. Wilson had been brought before the United States commissioner, supported by sufficient evidence to warrant their presentation to the grand jury. The grand jury had nevertheless thrown them out, on the ground that the evidence was not sufficient to warrant an indictment. Mr. Smith also stated to the commission that Mr. M. M. Cloon seemed to be a principal in getting up these charges against Mr. Wilson, and that he (said Mr. Cloon) was an illiterate man, of doubtful reputation. The commission then requested the presence of United States Commissioner L. J. Noah, esq., before whom the charges were originally brought. Mr. Noah reiterated the statement of Mr. Smith, with the ex-

ception of that portion relating to Mr. Cloon, with the additional testimony, first, that Mr. Cloon did not appear as a principal; second, that he was a very unimportant witness; and third, that although the evidence brought before him was sufficient to warrant him in presenting the case to the grand jury, yet the original witnesses, with one exception, could not be found when called upon to testify before the grand jury. Mr. Noah very kindly furnished the commission with the following list of witnesses, viz: Minna Carter, colored; Susan Carter, colored; Green Turner, colored; G. T. Fisher, colored, Pulaski; Stephen Sloss, colored; Nino Stevenson, colored.

The commission then decided to invite all the colored clergymen and prominent colored men of Nashville to a conference on Friday morning, at ten o'clock, and the recorder was directed to notify all such to that effect. The recorder making formal application to the Commissioner for the services of a clerk, and it being impracticable to procure an enlisted man, he was directed to employ a civilian at a reasonable compensation. The commission then adjourned till Friday, December 31, at nine a. m.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,

Brevet Colonel United States Army.

J. R. LEWIS,

Brevet Colonel United States Army.

J. A. SLADEN,

Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS AT NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

The commission met Friday, December 31, 1869, at nine a. m., and took the following statements of the colored clergymen of Nashville, who had been invited to be present:

Butler Parish, pastor of the Second Christian church, states that he has been living here for three years; that he heard many complaints made against claim agents from soldiers who got only a part of the bounty due them, but cannot name a single case.

Edmund Horn, special pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, states that he knows a Mrs. Winchester, widow of Sandy Winchester, who lives on Cherry street, south of Broad street, who had tried to collect the bounty due her, and often went to Colonel Thompson for that purpose, but all without success. He has not heard of any more complaints regarding payments of bounties.

W. R. Ravells states that he lives in the State of Indiana; that he was surgeon of a colored regiment during the war, and that he heard many complaints being made against claim agents, but none against bureau agents in the city of Memphis.

Moses R. Johnston, of the First Presbyterian church, states that he has lived here for five months only. Has heard complaints made against claim agents, but none against bureau agents.

Page Tyler, of the St. John's chapel, states that he knows that papers for the collection of bounties were sent back from Washington, on account of not having been correctly made out, but that he never heard of a single case of swindling.

Alexander Buchanan, pastor Second Baptist church, states that he has lived here for twenty-five years, and don't know of a single case of complaint being made, either against claim agents or bureau agents.

C. R. Dickerson, of the Capers chapel, Methodist Episcopal church

South, states that he has been here only three months, and that he never heard any complaint of any kind.

Matt. Hays states that he lived here for thirty-five years, and never heard any complaints.

Jordan Bransford, of the Mount Zion Baptist church, states that he has lived here since 1836, and that he never heard any complaints of any kind.

N. S. Merry, of the First Colored Baptist church, states that he has heard hundreds of complaints made, but cannot give the name of a complainant. He thinks that John Shelton, who was engaged in the Freedmen's Bureau for years, can give much information.

Rev. Nelson McGavocks, of Smeedsville, states that he heard many complaints made by colored soldiers in his county, but could not say anything definite. He never heard any complaint that they had been swindled by bureau agents.

After the foregoing evidence had been taken, the gentlemen present were requested to notify, through their pulpits and otherwise, all those whom they could reach, who had or supposed they had any grounds of complaint against claim agents or agents of the bureau, to present themselves before the commission on Monday morning, at ten o'clock.

The next day being New Year's day, the commission adjourned until January 3, 1870, at nine a. m.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,

Brevet Colonel United States Army.

J. R. LEWIS,

Brevet Colonel United States Army.

J. A. SLADEN,

Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

The commission met January 3, 1870, at 9 a. m., pursuant to adjournment, when the following evidence was taken, viz:

No. 1.—Alfred Ware, Company A Forty-fourth colored infantry: claim entered by Ingersoll, but not settled; put in 1866.

No. 2.—Benjamin Philipps, Company B Sixth United States colored cavalry, has never had his claim entered.

No. 3.—Silas Cook, Company D One hundred and first colored infantry; claim given to Buck McMellan, Clarksville; claim put in July 31, 1866, and was received by Cobbs, agent Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.

No. 4.—Parker Frey, corporal Company I Sixth United States Artillery; claim entered February 4, 1867, by McQuithy & Alden.

No. 5.—Joseph Lupen, Company D Third heavy artillery, (colored.) swears and testifies that he has never placed his claim in the hands of a bureau agent—this, on account of the statements made to the effect that the bureau agents had nothing to do with it. Complaints are very general against claim agents; nothing against bureau agents.

No. 6.—Martha Taylor, widow of Eureka Taylor, colored cook, Company C Tenth Illinois infantry, who died in the service of the United States; claim was forwarded by McQuithy & Alden, on November 13, 1866. She never was able to get any satisfaction from them.

No. 7.—Elizabeth Jones, sister of William Jones, 2d, private of

Company I One hundredth United States colored troops; claim entered at Nelson & Howard's over two years ago. Copy of letter annexed:

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1868.

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your favor of the 25th instant. Owing to the impeachment trial, the departments have done but little for three months past, and are consequently behindhand with their work. It is impossible to hurry the claim of Elizabeth Jones. It must await its turn for settlement. There are about six hundred thousand claims on file, and each claimant wants his or her claim pushed through at once, the same as Mrs. Jones.

Yours truly,

S. J. McCARTY,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

MESSRS. A. NELSON & Co.,
Nashville, Tennessee.

No. 8.—Ann McClellan, sister of Joseph M. Martin, Company D Fourteenth United States colored infantry. Also, claim of her husband, Elias McClellan, Company D Twelfth United States colored; both entered with Tompkins & Co. Major D. Lloyd advanced her some money; never got any satisfaction, and never saw her papers again. She went to the agent; he sent her to Mr. Glassie, claim agent at Nashville; Glassie sent her to Mr. Coons; Mr. Coons told her to get out, or he would kill her. The first claim she put in June 18, 1867; the last one she don't remember the time.

No. 9.—Robert Conner, sergeant Company F Fifty-sixth United States colored infantry, was put on the roll as a slave, and was paid the amount due for back pay, \$52.

No. 10.—Joseph Hazelwood, corporal Company K Seventeenth United States Infantry; claim was settled and paid.

No. 11.—Edas Brown, widow of Philip Brown, One hundred and tenth colored infantry, put in her claim with Mr. Coons. Mr. Coons told her that she must bring two persons who could write their names, and had known her husband, and who knew how long they had lived together, and that her pension papers had been lost in the Pension Office.

No. 12.—Mrs. Lydia Hunter, mother of Mack Galligher, late private Company C Twelfth heavy artillery, went to Mr. Coons; Coons sent her to Mr. Glassie; the latter said, "Go to hell." She never sold her claim or received anything on it. Mr. Coons said Glassie was the man; that he was a claim agent, and was the first one notified. She never heard anything against the bureau.

No. 13.—Malvina Roberts, wife of William Roberts, Company C Fifteenth United States, has got Mr. Coons's receipt, dated April 17, 1869.

No. 14.—Tillman Sherrold, corporal Company G Twelfth heavy artillery, put in his claim with Mr. Glassie; afterward he paid Glassie \$2 for his discharge; he went to Mr. Coons; Coons said he could not do anything; to keep his discharge and not lose it. This occurred less than one year ago. (Papers retained.) He never got anything on his discharge; he never heard any complaints against bureau agents.

No. 15.—William Blackburn, Company G Seventeenth United States, received \$196 20 from Mr. Coons. He put in his papers with S. B. Brown. (Papers retained.)

No. 16.—Isaac Maxwell, Company H Fifteenth United States colored infantry, put in his papers with McQuithy & Alden, November 30, 1866. He has been to the bureau, (Coons,) and was informed that his claim was not allowed yet. He was there three months ago for the last time. Mr. Coons told him in September that he must see McQuithy; never heard any complaints against bureau agents; Mr. Coons always sent him to Mr. McQuithy.

No. 17.—Jackson Ewing Company I One hundred and eleventh United States colored infantry, put in his claim with Mr. Coons for commutation of rations, but Mr. Coons informed him that he could not get it. Also put in his claim for bounty on the 12th November, 1869.

No. 18.—Joshua Hall, Company E One hundred and thirty-fifth colored infantry, served eight months. No bounty due.

No. 19.—Eliza Silkins, widow of Michael Silkins, Company E One hundred and first United States; her claim was disallowed.

No. 20.—Ann Barrow was washerwoman in Hospital No. 13, corner of Spruce and Broad; she washed there for eighteen months, but never received any pay; she went to Mr. Coons, who treated her so spitefully that she would not go there again. A great many others got nothing. Signed rolls by mark for two months, but never got any money.

No. 21.—Charlotte Reese, widow of Joseph Reese; claim for work done. She put in her claim with Thompkins & Co. (Papers retained; Reese paid \$15 in advance and never received any money.

No. 22.—Mary Chambers, widow of Martin Chambers, Company G Thirteenth United States. Mr. Coons put in her claim two years ago. She went to Mr. Coons a few days ago, and he said he could not do anything unless she brought two witnesses who could write, and who saw her husband die. She could not get the witnesses.

No. 23.—Cato Hines, (colored,) claim for work on fortification, \$10.50. He paid Thompkins \$1.60. (His papers were retained.) Never has been to Mr. Coons. Have heard much complaint that government would not pay. I worked fourteen months laying stone and was working for Captain Stewart. I never got but \$40 government money when the work was done. The roll was called every morning.

No. 24.—Daniel Jordan, Company F Forty-fourth United States colored infantry. January 8, 1867, with C. H. & Co. Has been to see Mr. Coons three or four times; never got any money. Has written E. B. French several times. Four weeks ago he said his claim was out for settlement.

No. 25.—William Steel, private Company C Fourteenth. Certificate 528847, in favor of mother, June 5, 1867. O'Neil and Dufour, agents. W. H. Morse, sub-agent.

No. 26.—Tyler Freeman, widow of Sandy Freeman, Company I Twelfth infantry. Claim for pension. Put in claim for back pay to Lawyer Bunks, but Mrs. Linsle paid her \$70 and would not give her any information as to the amount due.

No. 27.—Maria Work, mother of Ralph Jones, who belonged to a cavalry regiment, put in papers with Judge Lawrence and Judge Coons about three years ago. Went to Mr. Wilkerson, a magistrate, who told her that his office was the only place, and she must pay him \$5 and he would get her money. Has not been to L. or C. for two months.

No. 28.—Sarron Goff, private Company C One Hundred and first regiment. Bounty claim put in with W. W. Ingersoll April 30, 1866. Never has heard a word about it. Has been to Coons; Coons sent him to Ingersoll; Ingersoll sent him to Coons; went to Mr. Ingersoll January, 1869; received a letter or paper in March. Mr. Ingersoll told him to come back in ten days; went from time to time there and was put off.

No. 29.—Willis Douglass, Company I Seventeenth United States colored infantry, complains that he only got \$193 out of \$209; all right.

No. 30.—Atty Prierson, Company B Seventeenth United States colored infantry, mother of Columbus Prierson, put in a claim in March, 1867.

has not seen Judge Coons for nine or ten months. Judge Coons told her that three other women claimed to be Columbus's mother; that Judge Coons told her to get more evidence, but she had been too sick to attend to it.

No. 31.—Robert Smith, corporal Company F Seventeenth United States colored infantry, paid bounty account July, 1861.....		\$100 00
Paid bounty account July, 1866.....		100 00
Difference of pay		6 20
Total		206 20
Over-pay in hospital.....		72 00
Balance paid		134 20

Acknowledges the above, and thought there might be more; has heard reports about Judge Coon to the effect that he did not pay all he should have done.

No. 32.—Franklin King, Company F Seventeenth United States colored infantry, got all the pay and bounty entitled to.

No. 33.—Prince Suggs, Company D Twelfth United States colored infantry, sworn, testifies as follows: That he was mustered out at Nashville something over four years ago. Soon after his discharge, about December, 1865, he sent his discharge by his father, Prince Griffith, to Tompkins & Camp, at Nashville, who gave a receipt for it; he gave this receipt to M. M. Cloon, at Pulaski, in the presence of his father, about Christmas, 1865, taking Cloon's receipt therefor. He went to Cloon three or four times during the next three years. About three months ago he went to Jones, claim agent at Pulaski, and gave up Cloon's receipt and got a receipt from Jones. When he saw Cloon last he said he would get his claim, but he did not know how soon. Has lost Jones's receipt. Swears positively that he has never signed any paper whatsoever, not even when he put in his claim, and that he has never paid any one a cent to prosecute the same.

No. 33½.—Benjamin Ashworth, Company G Fourteenth United States colored troops, paid in full.

No. 34.—Henry McKay, Company A Twelfth United States colored troops, put in his discharge papers with Chipman, Hosmer & Co., Nashville, on the 14th of January, 1867, and never heard of them since. He called on Mr. Coon a year ago. Mr. Coon sent him to Mr. Phillips; never saw Mr. Phillips until he was sent there by M. Coon. Mr. Phillips wrote a letter for him.

After the examination of several unimportant witnesses, the commission adjourned until the next day, January 4, 1870, at 9 a m.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,

Brevet Colonel United States Army.

J. R. LEWIS,

Brevet Colonel United States Army.

J. A. SLADEN,

Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

FIFTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS—NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

Pursuant to adjournment the commission met January 4, 1870, at 9 o'clock a. m., when a large number of witnesses were examined and the following evidence taken, viz :

No. 35.—John Brown, Company H Twelfth United States colored troops. He received his full amount as per certificate of the Treasury Department, but thinks he might have more.

No. 36.—Harrison Hall, Company I Twelfth United States colored troops. This is the same case as above.

No. 37.—William Butler, hospital steward Twelfth United States colored troops. This is the same case as Nos. 35 and 36.

No. 38.—Wilson Hardison, commissary sergeant Fifteenth United States colored troops, put his claim in about two years ago, but has not heard from it yet.

No. 39.—Simon Harney, Company D Twelfth United States colored troops, put in his claim with M. M. Cloon about two months ago.

No. 40.—Lark Allen, Company F Twelfth United States colored troops, got all the pay due him.

No. 41.—Booker Bowers, sergeant Company D Twelfth United States colored troops, got all the pay due him.

No. 42.—Joseph Harney, sergeant Company D Twelfth United States colored troops, got all his pay.

No. 43.—Maria Williams, widow of Charles Williams, supposed to have belonged to Seventeenth regiment United States colored troops, died at Huntsville, Alabama, about April, 1863. There are no discharge papers in the hands of the widow.

No. 44.—Henry Stevenson, Company K Eleventh United States colored troops, put in his claim with A. Worley Paterson, of Decatur, Tennessee, about sixteen months ago. He transferred his claim to Lawyer Phillips, and never heard of it since. It appears to be all right.

No. 45.—Meredith Woodfolk, cook of Company C Fifth Ohio cavalry, put in his claim with John Newton, Nashville, Tennessee, on the 2d of January, 1868.

No. 46.—John Granderson, private Company A One hundred and tenth United States colored troops, got all the pay due him.

No. 47.—Elois Key, private Company F Fourteenth United States colored troops. His allowance is \$176. Says he has received only \$120 50. Discharge retained.

No. 48.—Thomas Kimber, Company A Fourteenth United States colored troops, put in his claim without his discharge papers, having lost the same with Mr. Ingersoll two years ago. Also had Mr. Morris to write for him. He has been to Judge Coons, who said that he never heard anything of his claim. He never borrowed anything of anybody.

No. 49.—Joseph Luper, Company C Third United States colored troops. Money was deducted from his pay for destruction done by his regiment; probably all right.

No. 50.—Charles Kelley, Company D One hundred and first United States colored troops, complains that Mr. Ingersoll did not return his discharge.

No. 51.—Sallie Dickerson, widow of Ed. Dickerson, Company A Thirteenth United States colored troops, put his discharge in the hands of Mr. Ingersoll. Claimant was sent to Mr. Ingersoll for information.

No. 52.—Nickerson Ellis, Company H One hundred and first United States colored troops, put his discharge in the hands of Mr. Ingersoll.

No. 53.—Grandison Puryear. Claim of \$270 for services rendered in

quartermaster's department digging graves. Thomkins & Co., agents. Claim was never entered by Thomkins & Co.

No. 54.—Abraham Price, Company B One hundred and first United States colored troops. Claim for laboring in the Engineer Department. He has received all his bounty due him. Never put in his claim.

No. 55.—Thomas Lansden, Company F Seventeenth United States colored troops, got check of \$176 70 of Judge Coons. Paid nothing to any one. No payment indorsed on discharge. His brother says he got one hundred per cent. for lending his money.

No. 56.—Morris Sells, Company I Seventeenth United States colored troops, received all his bounty, but says he cannot get back his discharge.

No. 57.—George Washington Tweedy, Company K Seventeenth United States colored troops, got all the bounty entitled to.

No. 58.—Matt. King. Claim for work in the Engineer Department; put in his claim, but his name could not be found on the rolls.

No. 59.—Edmond Bowers, Company H Twelfth United States colored troops, bounty been paid. Discharge retained.

No. 60.—Harriet Ensley, worked in government hospital No. 16 at Nashville for two years and six months. She has eleven months' pay due her.

No. 61.—Sampson Smithers, Company D Twelfth United States colored troops, was paid in full.

No. 62.—Edmond McGavock, father of Lazarus and Sampson McGavock. Claim for services of sons who died while at work on fortifications.

At 11.30 a. m. the commission proceeded to the office of Mr. Coons, bureau agent, where a thorough examination was made of the manner of paying bounties, &c., and the books and records were examined with reference to certain specific cases in the hands of the commission.

Mr. Coons was also examined as to the frauds practiced by claim agents, and their manner of conducting the same. Mr. Coons complained that claim agents are informed, long before he is, when a claim is allowed. He also stated that letters written to Washington by claimants, asking for information with regard to their claims, are returned to him with the information, but that he is unable to find the writers. He thinks a letter should be written to the claimant from Washington, instructing said claimant to call on him (Coons) for information, at the same time that original is sent from Washington.

Mr. Coons also informed the commission that there are about fifteen hundred claims for labor in and about the hospitals of Nashville, mostly women, have been made out by various parties. The Surgeon General, in reply to a letter concerning these cases, stated that there was no fund out of which these claims could be paid.

The commission then returned to the examination of witnesses, as per the foregoing evidence, and at 3.30 p. m. adjourned until the next day, January 5, 1870, at 9 a. m.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,

Brevet Colonel United States Army.

J. B. LEWIS,

Brevet Colonel United States Army.

J. A. SLADEN,

Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

SIXTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS—NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

Pursuant to adjournment the committee met January 5, 1870, at 9 a. m., and proceeded to the examination of witnesses.

D. W. Glassie, having been summoned, appeared, and having been interrogated, stated to the commission that he would put his testimony in writing and place it in the hands of the commission the next day.

The following evidence was then taken, viz :

No. 63.—Daniel Watkins, Company F Thirteenth United States colored troops; discharge retained in order to ascertain the fact in regard to his bounty. He has received \$100 additional bounty.

No. 64.—William Thomas, private Company B Seventeenth United States colored troops, received his bounty about Christmas, 1868. Total amount of bounty, &c., including fees, \$208 20. Received a check from Mr. Coons for \$190 40. Took the check to Mr. Glassie, who took up the check and gave him one of his own for \$170. He went to Glassie because he was sent there by Mr. Coons, who first told him to go to Mr. Ingersoll. Mr. Ingersoll refused to have anything to do with him; and when he reported about this to Mr. Coons, Coons then sent him to Mr. Glassie. He asked Mr. Glassie what he would go to the bank and identify him for. Mr. Glassie said \$10. He told him that \$10 was too much, but would give \$5, but finally gave him \$10. Mr. Coons did not send any one with him.

No. 65.—Moses and Lucy Brannan worked a year in hospital No. 14, Nashville, and got only three months' pay.

No. 66.—Robert Hopkins worked two years on fortifications as a teamster. Got only \$20 pay from Captain Irvin, quartermaster.

No. 67.—Boyd Ellison, same case. Got only \$90.

No. 68.—Charles Kelley was sent off by Mr. Coons to obtain personal identity, and did not return.

No. 69.—James Kissick, Company B Fifteenth United States colored troops, was obliged to pay \$5 to obtain witnesses to go with him to the bank.

No. 70.—Archie Eldridge, private Company G One hundred and first United States colored troops, appears to be all right. Was paid the full amount.

No. 71.—William Stevens, private Company F Forty-fourth United States colored troops, put in his claim with H. Thomkins & Co. on February 21, 1867. After the failure of Thomkins & Co. he went to Mr. Glassie, who said he would collect the claim for \$20, and when he refused to pay him that sum, Mr. Glassie told him to leave his office or else he would put him out.

No. 72.—Thomas Thomkins, Company K Thirteenth United States colored troops, put in his claim for collection with Chipman, Hosmer & Co., on March 6, 1867, and never heard from it since.

No. 73.—Silas Elliott, Company K One hundred and first United States colored troops, put in his claim with Thomkins & Co., Nashville. March 14, 1867. Was sent to Mr. Coons for information.

No. 74.—Israel Townsend, Company B One hundred and first United States colored troops, put in his claim and discharge with Mr. Ingersoll. June 8, 1866. Has received no satisfaction. He states that Mr. Ingersoll said that there was no money due him, and would not return his discharge. Case was turned over to Mr. Coons.

No. 75.—Emma Smith makes inquiry regarding claim of her son, Jacob Smith, Company A Fortieth United States colored troops. Was sent to Mr. Coons.

No. 76.—Charley Hart, Company D Fifteenth United States colored troops, deceased. Claim was entered by brothers and sisters. He enlisted under the act of July 4, 1864, consequently there was nothing due him at the time of his death.

No. 77.—Lem. McKissie, private Company G One hundred and tenth United States colored troops, has received his bounty, but his discharge was never returned. He wants commutation of rations while a prisoner, but has never made application for it.

No. 78.—Peter Jackson, Company D Thirteenth United States colored troops, filed his claim about three years ago with Mr. Crunk, claim agent at Nashville. It appears by an indorsement of the Second Auditor's office, dated June 29, 1869, is in a fair way for settlement.

No. 79.—Dallas Webster, late corporal Company F Thirteenth United States colored troops, being sworn, testifies as follows: That in 1867 he made his application, &c., through Mr. James Gregory, claim agent at Columbia, and that he was paid his bounty by Mr. Eastman, bounty agent at Columbia, in June, 1868, and that he only received \$150; that his discharge was not returned to him; that he was paid by check, which he cashed at a bank in Nashville, being identified by a colored soldier; that he enlisted in 1863, and that he was discharged in 1866. He states that Mr. Eastman told him he would charge him \$25. That after he got his money he went back to Columbia and paid Mr. Eastman \$25. He states, further, that Mr. Eastman charged everybody \$25. This they have told him. Among these are Alexander Webster, Company E One hundred and eleventh United States colored troops, who is living with Mr. Dobbin, six miles from Columbia; also, Richard Brown, Company B Fortieth United States colored troops, who is living on Knob Creek, about four miles from Columbia; also, Felix Battle, Company F Thirteenth United States colored troops, who is living at the same place as Richard Brown; also, Martin Webster,* Company B Thirteenth United States colored troops, who lives with George Kinsey, about seven miles from Columbia. He further states that Felix Battle sold his claim to Mr. Eastman for \$140. He further states that he is living with Mr. Hamilton, who lives on Cherry street, in Nashville, beyond the Decatur depot, and that Mr. Hamilton keeps a shoe store on the corner of College and Church streets, in Nashville. The statement from the bank is to the effect that the amount of the check was \$150, payable to Dallas Webster for bounty, signed by Bullock, (Balloch.)

No. 80.—Abraham Summers, Company I Forty-sixth United States colored troops, filed his claim with Mr. Ingersoll about 1866. He states that he received his discharge about four months ago; that he had previously borrowed money from Mr. Ingersoll, about four or five times, in the following amounts: \$20, \$25, \$10, \$20, \$20, \$20, making in all \$115; that the last \$20 was paid him by Mr. Ingersoll, with the statement that this completed the full sum to which he was entitled; that he has never received a check for the amount of his bounty, but that the last time he called at Mr. Ingersoll's office to obtain the cash installment aforesaid, he was called upon to make his mark on the back of a check, which he did. He was then told to call again for his discharge. He further states that he has never been to Mr. Coon's office; that he never received a check for the amount of his bounty, and that the aforesaid \$115 is every cent that he has received, notwithstanding that his discharge shows the amount of his certificate to be \$200. He further states that he lives on the corner of Spruce and Cedar streets, in the basement of a frame building.

No. 81.—James R. Diggs, private Company M Ninth Tennessee cavalry; Richard White, private Company I Ninth Tennessee cavalry; William H. Goodman, private Company G Ninth Tennessee cavalry; John Harness, private Company L Ninth Tennessee cavalry; William Huckaby, private Company I Ninth Tennessee cavalry; James Parks, private Company L Ninth Tennessee cavalry.

Statement made that William Ross, in connection with C. H. Flourndy, of Knoxville, forged indorsements of soldiers on checks issued by Paymaster — in payment of bounty.

A. I. Johnson, cases of Wolf, Hart & Co., settled and paid through bureau.

Jackson McClure, Company E First heavy artillery; Frank Malcolm, Company C First heavy artillery; Frank Fine, Company E First heavy artillery; Alexander McSwain, Company E First heavy artillery, certifies issued direct to claimant after the passage of the bureau bounty act, and collected by Wolf, Hart & Co., on forged papers; finally settled by Balloch's check. The claimants had been located at Lafayette, Indiana.

No. 82.—Squire Baker, private Company I Seventeenth United States colored troops, put in his claim with Thomkins & Co., November 7, 1866. He has not received his pay yet; probably no difficulty about it.

No. 83.—Charles Embrey; claim for work on fortifications.

No. 84.—George Easton, Company C Twelfth United States colored troops, states that he lost his discharge a short time after he was mustered out. He further states that he went to Mr. Coons about three months ago, and had his claim made out and filed.

No. 85.—Frances Warren makes inquiries as to the claim of her late husband, London Warren, Company F Fortieth United States colored troops. Her claim was put in by Mr. Miller, of Burnsville, Mississippi. She has never applied to any bureau agent. She was directed to go to Judge Coons.

The commission then adjourned to meet the next day, January 6, 1870, at 9 a. m.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,

Brevet Colonel United States Army.

J. R. LEWIS,

Brevet Colonel United States Army.

J. A. SLADEN,

Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

SEVENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS—NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

Pursuant to adjournment the commission met at 9 p. m., January 6, 1870, and the following testimony was taken:

Mr. Glassie, having previously written out his testimony, appeared and swore to it.

No. 86.—Dennis Winstead, Company F Thirteenth United States colored troops. He was in the service of the United States two years and a half. He received \$211 80, and filed his claim with Mr. Glassie. He received his bounty about fifteen months ago. Appears to be all right.

No. 87.—Mary Edwards, widow of John Edwards, Company H One hundred and first United States colored troops, put in her claim for pension with R. J. Gaines, October 5, 1867. Her husband died while in the service at Clarksville, Tennessee, of small pox. Mr. Coons was

called upon by the Washington office to ascertain all the facts in this case, and to return the same, with the original papers, to that office. This appears not to have been done. The case was referred to Mr. Coons.

Statement of Mr. Glassie.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE,
January 5, 1870.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your several questions pertaining to my mode, &c., of loaning money to colored soldiers; the mode adopted by the disbursing officers of the Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, &c., in this city, for paying colored soldiers' bounties, &c.; why there are so many rumors of frauds, &c., on the colored soldiers by the bureau and other agents; why laborers on the fortifications and employes in hospitals, &c., have not been paid, &c., I have the honor to submit the following:

First. I have loaned money to colored soldiers under the following circumstances: When they desired to rent a farm, and required teams, seed, &c.; when they wished to buy a house, a wagon and team, a cow, or anything of that sort that would assist them in making a living; when they had come here from a long distance to look after their claims and had no money to take them home again, and have appealed to me, I have loaned them money. I have also loaned them money to buy necessaries for sick families; to pay doctor's bills; pay funeral expenses; pay fines in court, that they might be free to support their families, and money to employ lawyers to keep them from going to the penitentiary; though I have loaned them but little money since the bureau has instructed Judge Coons to take no more acknowledgments of such advances; this some time in October or November, 1868.

My plan has been this: The soldier and myself would agree upon the amount of money he needed, and what he was willing to pay for it, I to take the chances of his claim coming; I would then draw a check payable to his order for the full amount, hand it to him, make up the papers, send him to the bureau where he could make the acknowledgment, if needs be, show the check; when he returned with the papers properly acknowledged, &c., I would send some one to the bank to identify him and collect the premium on the loan. This was the general mode adopted in the cases in which I was the attorney of record. This money was usually paid at Washington, D. C. Where I loaned parties money whose claims were in the hands of third persons, it was my custom to take two notes, one for the principal and one for the interest. These cases were risky and indulged in but little. I would take up the soldier's receipt for his claim and give him mine; see his attorney of record and agree with him that he would let me know when the claim was allowed and sent to General Howard; hunt up the claimant, send him to the bureau, and in about seven days place a look out over him, and be at the bank or in the neighborhood through a trusty man, who would immediately present his note and collect the money. I have been compelled to rely upon my own vigilance in these cases. I will to-day pay back all the interest, &c., that I have ever collected from colored soldiers, and one thousand dollars in cash, to any one who will secure me in my loans to them.

On several occasions when I had large sums of money loaned to parties, and I had learned that the parties were a little shaky, I have called upon Judge J. B. Coons, stated the facts to him, and asked him to assist me, or to advise the soldier to pay me my money. He would assure me that he could not, or I would get no satisfaction out of him. Subse-

quently I would meet these parties, and learn from them that they had been paid, and ask them why they had not called and settled with me, and learn from them that Judge Coons had told them that the government had paid all attorneys fees, &c., and not to pay any more, an advice they were very willing to adopt.

Second. The only information I have of the mode of paying these bounties, as adopted by the bureau agent here, is what has come under my own observation in my own business—and that is as follows: I have two forms of printed letters, copies of which are herewith submitted as Exhibits A and B. A is addressed to the bureau agent, and inclosed in B to the claimant; in B I inform the claimant that his claim has been allowed, and that he must call upon the nearest bureau agent and present the inclosed letter, (A.) When the claimant lives a long distance from the bureau agency, I send a copy of A to the agent; inform him that I have notified the claimant to call upon him at a certain time; that he lives a long distance from there, and suggest to him the propriety of writing for the vouchers and check, that the claimant may be saved more than one trip and considerable expense.

Prior to a certain date, about a year ago, when the claimant would call upon Judge Coons for the purpose of indorsing his check or signing their vouchers, the judge would require them to be identified, in addition to their two witnesses, by some one known to him, before he would deliver to them the check, and leave it to the claimant to be identified at the bank, &c. About a year ago this was changed in this way: After the identification, &c., the judge would send his messenger out with the claimant to find some one to identify him at the bank and to see that the claimant received the money himself. This continued several months. During this as well as the preceding period, the claim agents were necessarily compelled to indorse the checks and identify the claimants at the bank. This continued until there was some difficulty between the bureau and the bank; after which time, as I learn, Judge Coons identifies all claimants to the banks. I here assert, as a part of the foregoing statement, that these identifications were all made in the presence of the messenger from the bureau, who inspected everything, and would not let the soldier pay out anything in his presence. I know on one occasion I identified a soldier against whom I had a small note; the soldier was willing to pay it, but the messenger would not permit the payment while he was present. So far as I have been able to see, and I have taken considerable pains to learn, Judge J. B. Coons is one of the most careful disbursing officers I have ever seen. One would believe from his manner of paying that he had reversed the old law maxim, "that every man is deemed to be honest until he is proven to be a rogue." I do not believe he would take a bribe. In my opinion it would not be safe to offer him one. I think if your honors will refer to his treatment of an offer in that direction several months ago, I speak of the Colonel Stevenson or Stevens case, you will bear me out in my assertion. In that case, I am satisfied a direct offer was made him, and he assured of thousands of dollars in a few months if he would adopt the plans then ready to be presented. There his action would have had the appearance of being sanctioned by General Howard, &c., and though there are things or matters in that case not brought out, it not being necessary to checking the swindle in this state, yet there is enough in it to bear me out in my assertion. If he would not take such a good chance I cannot see how he could be induced to take the petty offers that could be made him by any parties here. If a colored man has been swindled by any aid or assistance from Judge

Coons, it is my honest opinion that he, Coons, has been swindled too, for I cannot believe he would allow anything of the kind, knowing it. I think I am fully sustained by the case above referred to, and that said case will show fully the character of the man.

Third. "Why there are so many rumors of frauds on colored soldiers" is a hard question to answer; though I suppose the causes are hydra-headed. Though I have never heard of them in connection with this part of the country, rumor locates a great many in Kentucky, and south of here—some in Memphis; but this latter appear to be by, and not on, the colored men in a majority of cases. The Eastman and Mullen cases, near Clarksville, or Columbia, are the only two that I can recollect of where bureau agents in this section of the State had done anything that could be reflected upon. I have heard that at Memphis the bureau disbursing officers were operating under General Howard's letter. I know nothing of it myself.

I am free to confess that there are a great many claim agents who are not strictly honest—any more so at least than other classes of men; and these no doubt bring out this rumor to a greater or lesser extent—at least it furnished a handle for Madame Rumor to use. But these men are so tied down by the laws, &c., that I cannot see how they can take any advantage of colored soldiers in this part of the State.

I suspect the real causes of the rumor will come under the following heads:

1. The Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, &c., is not a favorite with the rebels; it is, in fact, obnoxious to a great portion of them, simply because, as they say, it is a "Yankee trick," and is a relic of the war; and the officers and agents in it are, in the classic language of the day, "*Damned nigger-loving Yankees.*" In the minds of the masses the agent is responsible for the existence and continuance of the institution, and of course anything that can be said or done against them is so much done toward breaking down the institution. The newspapers, too, are owned and controlled by this class of people, and are in full sympathy with the people in their hatred of the bureau, and are always open and ready to publish anything against it or its agents, or both, but will never contradict anything.

2. There is here, as there is everywhere else, a lot of leeches that get their living by creating trouble, &c.; who, to get a dollar, would bring a suit in favor of a colored man or anybody else against your honors, if the client could be made to believe there was anything to be gained and the leech could get his dollar. General Fish came near kicking a couple of them out of his court for trying these tricks upon the colored men and keeping up petty excitements to fleece the negroes.

3. The government has been so slow in settling these claims that it is hardly to be wondered at that these men, ignorant as they are, should think that somebody, bureau agents, claim agents, government, General Howard and all, had entered into a conspiracy to cheat them out of their bounty, &c.

4. When these colored men enlisted a larger portion of them were offered and promised \$300 bounty by the officers who enlisted them. A enlisted November 20, 1863; the word slave appears on his muster-roll; he receives \$108. B enlisted the same day; the word slave does not appear on his muster-roll; he receives \$208. C enlisted December 27, 1863, more than a month later; the word slave does not appear on his muster-roll; he receives \$300. Now these men serve in the same company, do the same service, and are discharged at the same time.

Is it strange that they should think some one had swindled two of them at least? They cannot understand it.

5. Rebels cannot prosecute claims; the consequence is, those who do must to the people and press be Yankees. This in itself is enough to damn the claim agent; and he and the Yankee bureau and bureau agent are the fellows to perpetrate these frauds set forth in sub-section 4 above.

Fourth. The laborers on the fortifications are not paid, for this reason, as I understand it. When they were first employed on these works there were no provisions made for compensating them. They were taken by general orders as one would take a horse in war times, by confiscation or discovery, consequently no record was kept of this service for many months. After provisions were made for employing them and paying them, their time was kept and the service paid for by Colonel Burrows, who was sent here for that purpose. There are, I suppose, about ten thousand laborers in this country who were employed as first stated, who have not been paid for their service, &c.

Fifth. The persons claiming for services in hospital come under several heads, viz: Those who were employed to assist in and about the hospitals and who were borne properly on the rolls—they signed the rolls every two months and some one got the money. Those who were pressed for a day or two, as on the fortifications, when a large number of hands were required; of these no record was kept. And a third class who, like flies about a kitchen, swarmed about hospitals to find something to eat without working for it. This class are most numerous and loud-mouthed. They were always in the way and would steal everything they could lay their hands on, carry it off and sell it to citizens and buy whisky, and smuggle it in to the soldiers, &c.; and now claim pay for having been supported by the government.

There is a large class of claims seldom heard of. I refer to the thousands of colored men who were pressed in as teamsters and who, if ever borne on the rolls, were never paid; here was actual service performed and not paid for.

James H. Holmes, attorney-at-law, &c., room No. 11 Washington Building, Washington, D. C., was through Coffee, Murry, and other counties in that section, a few months ago; got up a large number of these claims, carried them on to Washington, and now reports them disallowed. I am impressed that money was furnished by the government to pay this service at some period, and am satisfied these poor fellows have never been paid.

D. W. GLASSIE.

D. W. Glassie, being sworn, says the statement given above on his own information is true, and that as to what he has heard he believes to be true, this 6th day of January, 1870.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of January, 1870.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.

A.

D. W. GLASSIE'S LAW AND CLAIM OFFICE,
No. 78½ North Cherry Street, Nashville, Tenn., January 5, 1870.

SIR: The claim of _____, late _____ Company _____, _____ regiment United States colored troops, has been awarded in Treasury certificate No. 999999, and now

awaits your orders at the office of Major General O. O. Howard, Commissioner Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, Washington, D. C.

It is believed the claimant is within your jurisdiction.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. W. GLASSIE.

WALTER WIGGINS,

Agent Bureau Freedmen, Buffalo, New York.

B.

D. W. GLASSIE'S LAW AND CLAIM OFFICE,
No. 78½ North Cherry Street, Nashville, Tenn., January 5, 1870.

SIR: Your claim for bounty against the government as _____, Company _____, _____ regiment United States colored troops, has been settled. You will call upon the nearest Freedmen's Bureau agent and hand him the inclosed letter.

Very respectfully, yours,

D. W. GLASSIE.

To _____,
_____.

At 1 p. m. the commission adjourned to meet at Columbia, Tennessee, the next day, January 7, 1870, at 9 o'clock a. m.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.
J. R. LEWIS,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.
J. A. SLADEN,
Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

EIGHTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS—COLUMBIA, TENNESSEE.

Pursuant to adjournment, the commission met at Columbia, Tennessee, January 7, 1870, at 9 a. m., in the office of Major J. L. Wilson.

The colored clergymen of the town were sent for and instructed by the commission to bring before it all colored persons who had reason to think that they had been cheated out of their bounty, or any portion thereof.

A very large number of witnesses were examined, but the written evidence of but few was taken.

A number of prominent citizens were examined as to the character and standing of Major Wilson, the bureau agent; and as the Messrs. Hickey (J. M. and A. C.) had been charged with extorting exorbitant fees for prosecuting claims for colored soldiers and their heirs, their sworn statements were taken on these points.

The following is the record of evidence and affidavits, viz:

No. 1.—MARSHALL DOBYNS, Company E Fourteenth United States colored troops, states that Noah & Fuller started a store in Columbia, Tennessee, and gave notice that they would sell on credit to all soldiers having claims against the United States. I purchased \$60 worth of goods. The last time I made a purchase Mr. Fuller told me to go up to the bureau, that my money was there. I went up and found Henry Eastman and Mr. Noah. Mr. Eastman paid me \$172 less \$60, which I owed Noah & Fuller. Received \$112. He gave me my discharge, and I afterward gave it to Dr. Cloon, who told me that more was due me. I got the worth of my money, and was satisfied with my bargain. My brother was paid in the same way.

No. 2.—LUCAS GOODMAN, Company I Fifteenth United States colored troops. He first filed his claim with Mr. Eastman, and afterward went to Mr. Cloon, who said he was employed and paid by the government, and then he went to Mr. J. M. Hickey, who said he would collect the claim for him.

No. 3.—BROWN LEFTWICK, Company C Forty-fourth United States colored troops. Filed claim for commutations of rations, while a prisoner of war, with Mr. M. M. Cloon; that he gave the said Cloon his discharge; this about November, 1868.

No. 4.—JAMES WORKMAN, Company D Fifteenth United States colored troops, is precisely the same case as preceding.

Testimony taken at Columbia, Tennessee, on the 7th day of January, 1870.

No. 5.—Mr. L. FRIERSON, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

Question. What is your name and business?—Answer. My name is L. Frierson; am assistant cashier of the Bank of Columbia.

Q. How long have you known Mr. Wilson?—A. I have known Mr. Wilson ever since latter has resided here, viz, about seven months.

Q. Have you transacted business with Mr. Wilson?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Please to state the manner of conducting business with Mr. Wilson?—A. All department checks came to Mr. Wilson, payable to order of claimant. He then came to the bank and stated that he would like the bank to cash those checks, and that he would identify the parties. Sometimes he came with the parties and sometimes without.

Q. Did he pay the money to men in your bank?—A. Sometimes he paid money to claimants in bank, but usually outside.

Q. Did he bring the claimants to the bank with him?—A. Sometimes brought the checks himself, but usually paid the parties outside the bank.

Q. Did any white men come with him to the bank when he cashed the checks?—A. I don't recollect him bringing a white man at any time except this morning.

Q. Who was this white man?—A. Don't know.

Q. State the manner of making discount on bureau checks?—A. A register is kept in the bank of discounts, but Mr. Wilson made arrangements to pay discount by the month. This was but a temporary arrangement. Usually the amount is taken when the check is cashed, and is seldom ever above ninety cents.

Q. Are you acquainted with the Messrs. Hickey?—A. I am acquainted with both the Hickeys.

Q. When he came to the bank, did you ever see any one of the Messrs. Hickey accompany him?—A. I never saw them accompany Mr. Wilson to the bank, or return to Major Wilson's office with him at such times.

Q. Did you ever hear anybody complain about Major Wilson?—A. I never heard any complaints of colored people regarding Major Wilson.

Q. Were you acquainted with any of the claimants whose checks you paid?—A. In many instances I knew the claimants, and would have been likely to have heard such rumors, if any existed.

Q. Are you acquainted with Mr. M. M. Cloon?—A. I know Mr. Cloon by sight, but am not personally acquainted with him.

Q. Did you ever know of any other Cloon than this one?—A. I never knew of any other Cloon but this.

Q. Did you ever see the handwriting of Mr. Cloon, enough to iden-

tify his signature?—A. I have seen Mr. Cloon's signature often enough to identify it.

Q. Is this his signature?

(Here witness was shown a letter from James Cloon, dated Huntsville, Alabama, November 29, 1869.)

A. It is very much like that of M. M. Cloon, (the Cloon part I have reference to.)

Q. Or is this his writing and signature?

(Was then shown a letter of M. M. Cloon, dated August 2, 1869, from Pulaski.)

A. This signature is not that of M. M. Cloon.

Q. Have you ever cashed checks for Mr. Cloon?—A. I have cashed two or three personal checks for him.

Q. Have you been long engaged in the banking business?—A. I have been engaged in bank business for several years.

Q. What are your opportunities for knowing the character of Mr. Cloon?—A. I have as good an opportunity of knowing Mr. Cloon's character as that of any other man of this community who has not had personal contact with me.

Q. What is Mr. Cloon's general character, and how did he bring himself into notoriety?—A. Mr. Cloon's character is anything but good. I first knew him as a patent medicine vender, and then knew him at the time of personal difficulty with Judge Hughes, the present circuit judge, then State agent at Washington, reflecting on his honesty. This was in a speech on the public square.

Q. Do you think that Mr. Cloon has any interest in the welfare of colored people?—A. I think he has no interest in the colored people, only so far as he can make money out of them.

Q. Have you cashed any of General Balloch's checks for any claim agent?—A. I have never cashed any of General Balloch's checks for any attorneys, except Judge Hughes & Son, L. J. and J. J. Noah.

By Major WILSON:

Q. Was not my business with the bank done in the same manner as my predecessor's, and was it not done in a fair manner?—A. Yes, sir.

LUCIUS FRIERSON.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 8th day of January, 1870.

BEN. P. RUNKEL,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.

No. 6.—J. L. BULLOCK sworn:

Question. What is your name and occupation?—Answer. J. L. Bullock, attorney-at-law.

Q. Are you acquainted with Mr. Wilson, bureau agent, &c.?—A. I am.

Q. What is his general reputation?—A. The best of any agent who has been stationed here. He could get more indorsements as to personal honor and integrity than any other one.

Q. Are you acquainted with Major Wilson's manner of transacting business; and if so, how has he conducted himself in that behalf?—A. I am. I have always known him to do right. I have had such confidence in him that I have directed colored men, former servants and clients, to call on him, for the reason that he would do them justice. I have transacted claim business with him.

Q. Do you know anything against Mr. Eastman of your own knowledge?—A. I cannot say without referring to my papers.

Q. Were you acquainted with Colonel Reeves, formerly agent, &c.; and if so, what was his general reputation for honesty and integrity?—A. I had but little acquaintance with him. As far as I heard, he stood well.
J. L. BULLOCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 7th day of January, 1870.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.

No. 7.—Mr. A. C. HICKEY, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

Question. What is your name and occupation?—Answer. A. C. Hickey, attorney-at-law. I had a claim agent's commission in 1865 and 1866.

Q. Are you acquainted with Mr. Wilson?—A. Yes, sir; ever since he has been stationed here.

Q. I now read to you the following statement. Will you please state whether it is, in whole or part, true or false? "Again, four correspondents of the said firm, namely, J. M. Hickey and A. M. Hickey, of Columbia, Tennessee, and Calvin and Charles A. Jones, of Pulaski, Tennessee, are associated with the aforesaid John L. Wilson, the bureau agent, (for several counties of middle Tennessee,) previously named, in his swindling scheme, which is carried on as follows: The claimant goes to the office of the said Wilson; and asks if his claim is ready for settlement. Wilson says 'No.' The claimant tells him that his claim agent told him that it was settled. Wilson says, 'If you depend upon your claim agent you will never get it;' in the mean time telling claimant to go and see the Hickeys or Joneses, assuring him that they will promptly receive his money. The claimant complies, and goes forthwith to said parties, who tell him that they must get fifteen per cent. for getting his bounty. Of course the poor, illiterate negro would give twenty-five or fifty per cent. as quick as he would fifteen, and complies at once to their proposition, when he is ordered to report at their office in about ten days, at which time he will get his money. Claimant accordingly appears back at the appointed time, and is taken to Wilson's office, after which Wilson goes to the bank with claimant's check for bounty, it having been previously indorsed by the claimant, and draws the amount of said check, returns and pays to the claimant the amount of the same in the presence of the Hickeys, who takes the money out of their claimant's hands, and deducts his fifteen per cent., and the balance he returns to the claimant." (Read from M. M. Cloons's letter to Second Auditor, November 29, 1869.)—A. All this statement is false, except the following: Can't say what claimant does in Wilson's office. If Wilson ever told a claimant any such thing, I never heard it or heard of it, and neither I nor my brother (so far as I know) ever charged any man fifteen per cent. for services rendered concerning his claim. We charged a fee for services rendered as attorneys to colored men, but positively say that I never had any understanding with Major Wilson where, when, or how any claimant or claimants were to be paid. The fees we have received I received at my own office, but never received one at Major Wilson's office in Columbia, but have at Thomas M. Jones's office at Pulaski, where Major Wilson was paying; but never had any arrangement or understanding with Major Wilson in the premises. I have asked him when he would pay at Pulaski, but do not know that

Major Wilson knew that I collected any fees there. The fee that I charged was ten per cent. on the amount collected. Major Wilson paid in Major Jones's back office. Major Wilson occupied the back office. I collected in the front office.

Q. Did you ever, directly or indirectly, pay any money to Major Wilson for any services rendered, directly or indirectly, in connection with the claim business?—A. I never did.

A. C. HICKEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 7th day of January, 1870.

J. A. SLADEN,

Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder of Commission.

A recess of one hour was taken from 1 to 2 o'clock p. m. for dinner. The commission, at 5.30 p. m., adjourned until the next day, January 8, 1870, at 9 a. m.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,

Brevet Colonel United States Army.

J. R. LEWIS,

Brevet Colonel United States Army.

J. A. SLADEN,

Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

NINTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS—COLUMBIA, TENNESSEE.

The commission met at nine o'clock a. m., January 8, 1870. A large number of witnesses were examined, but very little testimony of an important character was elicited.

Very many of the witnesses stated that although they had received the full amount of their bounty and back pay, Doctor Cloon had taken their discharges, telling them that they were going to have more allowed them.

The following is the record of evidence, viz :

No. 8.—THOMAS GORDON, Company A Thirteenth United States colored troops, entered his discharge with Mr. Ingersoll, over three years ago, who gave him a receipt therefor; this receipt he gave to Mr. Eastman, who gave him his receipt therefor. He received \$116 30 bounty in July last, and served about two years and six months in the United States service.

Statement of W. Vance Thompson.

No. 9.—W. VANCE THOMPSON, a citizen of Columbia, Tennessee, states, in regard to J. L. Wilson, disbursing agent at that place, as follows: When Major Wilson was arrested by warrant from United States Commissioner L. J. Noah, on a charge of defrauding colored soldiers out of their bounty, or a part thereof, I went on his bond for his appearance, and accompanied him to Nashville, and acted as his attorney in the investigation of the charge before said Noah. I heard all the testimony in said case, and was very much surprised when he was bound over to answer the charge before the United States circuit court. It was clearly proven that Major Wilson invariably, and particularly in the cases specified in the charge on which he was then arraigned, paid the full amount of the bounty, less the small amount charged by the bank for cashing the checks, over to the parties entitled to the same. That he always refused to pay any part thereof to any one else, even when

the claimant was indebted to those parties, and had deposited the claim agent's receipt as collateral, and authorized them to draw the money. It was in proof that Major Wilson, having no regular office in Pulaski, and visiting that town only once a week for the purpose of paying off claims due parties living in Giles County, transacted his business in the back room of the Messrs. Jones, attorneys-at-law. The only color of propriety, in the judgment of the commissioner, was the fact that, after Major Wilson had paid the claimants their money, the Messrs. Jones collected from them certain fees, which they claimed were due them for services rendered in corresponding with the department at Washington in regard to their claims for bounty. On one occasion, perhaps, a claimant asked Major Wilson if the Messrs. Jones had any right to charge such fees, and his reply was that his duty was to pay over the entire amount of the check; that there were no charges, so far as he knew, except the small amount charged by the bank for cashing the same; that he had nothing to do with their contract with the Messrs. Jones, and knew nothing about it. It was proven by the Messrs. Hickey, attorneys at this place, that they had done a great deal of business for discharged colored soldiers in the way of corresponding with the department in regard to their bounty and back pay, &c.; that for this they usually contracted with said parties to charge them ten per cent., to be paid when the money was collected; that many claims had been paid to their clients by Major Wilson, but that Major Wilson had in no instance retained any fee for them, nor had any of their clients ever paid them their fee in the presence of Major Wilson, and in many instances, indeed, Major Wilson knew nothing about the fact that they had had any connection with the claims whatever. One M. M. Cloon, at whose instance the warrant had issued, testified that he was claim agent, and had had many claims for collection in Giles County. His chief complaint seemed to be that Major Wilson did not give the check of General Balloch to the claimants themselves, but instead thereof had the check cashed, and paid the proceeds to the claimant. Major Wilson produced his books, &c., which were proven by Major Coons, chief disbursing officer at Nashville, to be properly kept, &c.; he also produced the order of General Balloch, directing all disbursing officers to have the checks cashed, and pay the money over to the claimants, in order to protect them from sharpers, &c. The commissioner, however, bound Major Wilson over to the United States circuit court, and I went on his bond.

Before the session of the said court, I met Commissioner Noah in Nashville, and he told me that he was satisfied Major Wilson would never be convicted before a jury, but still an indictment would certainly be found against him, and he would be put to much trouble and expense; he, therefore, would advise him to pay all costs, so far as they had accrued, and he thought he could induce the Attorney General to drop the matter. I advised the major to this course on the score of economy. But he stated he could not accede to or even entertain the proposition, because the charges preferred were a reflection upon his honor as an officer and a man, and if he should pay the costs it would look like he feared an investigation, and thereby compromise his standing as a government officer; he, therefore, declined the proposition. Subsequently, as I have been informed by a member of the grand jury, the grand jury refused to find a true bill against Major Wilson, but did find several against Cloon, his prosecutor, for defrauding discharged colored soldiers. I have known Major Wilson ever since he came here: have seen him frequently settle with claimants; he is always particular to pay into their own hands the proceeds of the department check:

have never heard any of the colored people complain of him ; think he is the most efficient disbursing officer that has ever been on duty at this place. I know the reputation of M. M. Cloon in this community. He first came here as a vender of patent medicine ; afterward he went into the claim agency business. Though I know nothing of my own knowledge, as I never had any dealings with him, still I have heard many grave charges against him, and the general opinion here is that he has swindled the colored people of this county and Giles out of many thousand dollars. I never heard any charges against Colonel Reeves, former disbursing officer at this place. Shortly after, Mr. Eastman, who preceded Colonel Reeves, left here, there were many rumors prejudicial to his good standing ; it was asserted that he had swindled the colored people out of large amounts, but I know nothing as to the truth or falsity of these charges.

W. VANCE THOMPSON.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 8th day of January, 1870.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.

Testimony of J. M. Hickey, taken at Columbia, Tennessee, on the 9th day of January, 1870.

No. 10.—Mr. J. M. HICKEY, being first duly sworn, deposes and says :

Question. You have heard the affidavit of your brother, A. C. Hickey ; and if so, is it true?—Answer. Yes, as far as I know.

Q. Please make any further statement in the premises within your knowledge.—A. I did the principal part of the business in the name of myself and my brother at Columbia. We were slightly in the business before I met Hon. Samuel Arnell. He called me on the street in Columbia and told me he was glad I had been getting up claims, and if I wanted his assistance he would cheerfully give it to me. He said he was glad I had taken them, and insisted I should get up all I could find in the county. I did so, and made out a complete list of all I had, and mailed them at his request to him at Washington. He said the negroes had been swindled or deceived by claim agents such as Cloon, and he desired the business to be put in the hands of an honest man. I told him I wished to explain the manner in which I had done all this business, and be advised and aided by him. He told me he would cheerfully aid me and give me advice at all times I might call on him. I told him I charged the negroes a fee of about ten per cent. He said he approved of my action ; to make out a list, send it to him, and he would put them through as soon as possible ; he further said that the colored men supported him ; he felt a deep interest in them, and wanted to see them paid off as soon as possible, and did not want to see Cloon and these other fellows have anything to do with the colored people. I then, thinking it all right, went into the business. I had no license as a claim agent, and did not file any claims in my own name, and only a few through Chipman, Hosmer & Co., Washington, D. C. These I acted in were all old claims that I was looking into and inquiring about at the request of claimants.

Q. Do you know M. M. Cloon ; and if so, what is his reputation for honesty and integrity?—A. I know him by sight only. He has rather a bad reputation in this county.

Q. Do you know of any other Cloon than the said M. M. Cloon?—A. I do not, nor ever heard of one.

Q. Please state the action of M. M. Cloon in the cases of certain claimants for pension who should have visited the pension commissioner.—A. By correspondence with the department I have official information that pensions have been granted in about nine cases in my possession. I visited the pension commission while they were in Nashville, to obtain information in reference to these cases. They instructed me to come home, get up claimants, and meet the commission in Pulaski on a certain day. The evening before that day I was arrested, sent to Nashville on a warrant obtained by one M. M. Cloon. During my absence from Columbia some person, whom I had reason to believe was an agent of Cloon, read an order at the depot to all the claimants whom I had sent there to go home, and that the commission would be in Columbia in three weeks and pay them off. In nine or ten cases in my hands pension certificates had been sent to O'Neil & Dufour, and in some cases they notified me that the same had been sent to their agent, M. M. Cloon. Cloon has never answered my communications, with one exception, Mary Roundtree's case, and then answered that it was not necessary for her to have her certificate; and the following-named parties of the aforesaid cases have never received their certificates: Mary Roundtree, of Columbia, Tennessee, wife of Henry Roundtree, Company C Seventeenth United States colored troops; Bidder English, of Columbia, Tennessee; Amanda Grimes, of Columbia, Tennessee; Rachel Crawford, of Columbia, Tennessee—Company K Twelfth United States colored troops; Ruthie Fox, Columbia, Tennessee; Rhoda Jones, of Columbia, Tennessee. Most of these parties are well known to me as the identical parties named in their applications.

J. M. HICKEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 8th day of January, 1870.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.

At 4 p. m. the commission decided to return to Nashville, Tennessee, on the night train, and on the next day (Sunday) visit the pension agent, and obtain from his records the statements in the cases of pension claimants mentioned in preceding records, and accordingly adjourned.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.
J. R. LEWIS,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.
J. A. SLADEN,
Brevet Captain U. S. Army, Recorder.

TENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS—NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

The commission met at Nashville, Tennessee, January 9, 1870; but the pension agent being absent from the city, the commission was unable to examine the records, and accordingly adjourned to meet at Pulaski, Tennessee, the next day, January 10, 1870.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.
J. R. LEWIS,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.
J. A. SLADEN,
Brevet Captain U. S. A., Recorder.

ELEVENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS—PULASKI, TENNESSEE.

The commission met at Pulaski January 10, 1870, at 9 a. m.

In view of the fact that serious charges of swindling the freed people had been preferred against the law firm of Jones & Sons, at this place, they were invited to be present, as well as Major Wilson, bureau agent, and M. M. Cloon, who had preferred the charges against the Joneses and Major Wilson.

Mr. C. P. Jones, of the above-mentioned firm, was present most of the time during the sitting of the commission.

The following is the evidence taken, viz:

No. 1.—HENRY HARGROVE, Company K One hundred and tenth United States colored troops, filed his claim with Captain Beckert about three years ago last Christmas. About two years ago he went with Captain Beckert to Squire Baugh's office, where the captain loaned him \$50. He there signed in Squire Baugh's presence a paper purporting to be a note for the amount of money he loaned him, which Squire Baugh witnessed. About last July he received by the hand of a comrade his discharge, inclosing \$40, in a sealed envelope; this came from Captain Beckert. This is all the money he has ever received on account of his claims against the government. He was a prisoner of war about eight months, and was entitled to commutation of rations as such. (Mr. M. M. Cloon's receipt for his discharge exhibits as follows: Treasury certificate 366,706, for \$203 20.)

HENRY ^{his} + HARGROVE.
mark.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 11th day of January, 1870.

J. A. SLADEN,
Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

No. 2.—STEPHEN SLOSS, Company B One hundred and eleventh United States colored troops, filed his claim, but did not know who with; went to Captain Judd, at Pulaski, and he told him to go to Mr. Cloon; that he would get his bounty better and quicker than he (Judd) could. Then Dr. Cloon took his claim and put it in for him, and Major Wilson paid him about five or six months ago. Received of Mr. Wilson \$301; out of this came legal fees, \$11 50. Mr. Jones took him aside and said that he was to pay him something. He replied that it was hard for him if he should pay out anything out of what the government had given him. He asked Major Wilson if it was right that he should pay Mr. Jones \$15, and he said that he had got all he was entitled to, and that the legal fees were taken out. He then paid Mr. Jones the \$15. He went to Nashville at the request of Mr. Cloon, to testify before Commissioner Noah. He had no notice from any one but Mr. Cloon. He paid his own fare to Nashville, but Fisher paid it back, although he holds him accountable for it. The second time he went to Nashville, he was summoned in writing. He never employed Mr. Jones. A letter came to the post office last Saturday addressed to him, but they would not let him have it till he was identified. He went to Mr. Cloon and he got it for him, and said it was from General Howard, and read it to him, and it purported to be about his pension; that his money was coming soon. Mr. Cloon has told him that Major Wilson ought not to pay in money, but ought to pay in checks. He saw the pension agents at Nashville last

summer, and they told him that his case was all right, and that he would get his pension.

STEPHEN ^{his} + SLOSS.
mark.

Sworn to at Pulaski, Tennessee, January 10, 1870.

J. A. SLADEN,
Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

No. 3.—NANCY DAILEY, widow of Louis Vance, Company I One hundred and tenth United States colored troops, put in her claim with Mr. Cloon. Mr. Cloon came down to Veto Station, and got several of our claims. I never knew there was any bureau here. I put in my claim about March, 1867. Mr. Cloon told me to come to him and bring money, and he would get my money for me in three months. Jones got the claim from me, when Cloon left. I received from J. M. Hickey, per C. P. Jones, as follows:

Received of Nancy Dailey her paper or receipt of M. M. Cloon, for the purpose of presenting her claim for bounty, &c., for which I am to return or account for as an attorney-at-law.

J. M. HICKEY,
Per C. P. JONES.

MAY 22, 1867.

No. 4.—ADELINE WILLIAMS, mother of Isaac Williams, corporal Company K One hundred and tenth United States colored troops. Has got a claim for pension; put it in the hands of Mr. Cloon, February 7, 1868. Her son did not support her. She paid Mr. Cloon one dollar.

No. 5.—JERRY JENKINS, of Company K One hundred and tenth United States colored troops, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he gave his discharge to Captain Beckert, about three years ago last Christmas; that about two years ago Captain Beckert called upon him, and loaned him \$20; that he signed his name to some papers, but that no other person was present; that last fall a year ago he received his discharge, inclosing \$40 from Captain Beckert; that the \$40 inclosed was for commutation of rations while a prisoner of war, and that the foregoing amounts are all that he has received in payment for his bounty and commutation of rations; that his discharge and the \$40 aforesaid were brought to him in a sealed envelope by a former regimental comrade.

The exhibit of his discharge shows that the certificate was No. 366,730, for \$100 bounty, \$100 additional bounty, and \$3 20 difference of pay; dated December 10, 1867. He says that more of the colored people think well of Dr. Cloon than think ill of him, although a great many of them think that he has cheated them. Many think that Major Wilson has cheated them by retaining \$10 on a hundred.

JERRY ^{his} + JENKINS.
mark.

Sworn to and signed at Pulaski, Tennessee, in the presence of—

J. A. SLADEN,
Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

No. 6.—WILLIAM REEDIS, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: I was a private of Company I One hundred and tenth United States colored troops. I filed my claim with Captain Beckert. (Discharge shows that he should have received \$300 20, less legal fees, but witness states that he only received \$100 advanced on it.) I sold my claims for commutations of rations as a prisoner of war to Dr. M. M. Cloon for

§20. I signed papers in Dr. Cloon's office at the time. I received my discharge at the same time. This happened some time last summer. He, Mr. Cloon, stated to me that he had received it from Captain Beckert. I was a prisoner of war for five months. Captain Beckert stated that he would receive \$200 more of his bounty. I know it was Captain Beckert, because he was an officer in my regiment. Major Mann was with Captain Beckert, but seemed to have nothing whatever to do with the latter.

WILLIAM ^{his} + REEDIS.
_{mark.}

Sworn to and signed at Pulaski, Tennessee, January 10, 1870, in the presence of—

J. A SLADEN,
Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

P. S.—The certificate on his discharge shows certificate No. 366,667, dated December 7, 1867, \$300 bounty, twenty cents difference of pay.

Mr. RICHARD HARRIS, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

My name is Richard Harris. I am a grocer. I have lived here four years. I know the colored people pretty generally of this town and vicinity. I knew Captain Judd and the officers succeeding him. I know Mr. M. M. Cloon, and never heard of any other Cloon. I know that colored soldiers, or their relatives, have been swindled out of their bounty or a portion thereof. I have a memorandum of their names, but do not remember them. I saw checks from the bureau agents, Captains Judd and Harlan, († Carlin) which were afterward cashed by Mr. Cloon. Some of these checks I saw before they were taken to Mr. Cloon. On one or two occasions I was present when the claimants received their checks. I saw Green Trotter, a relative of some soldier, go with his check from the bureau agent to Mr. Cloon. I saw this check before it was taken to Cloon, and I afterward counted the money which the man said he had received from Mr. Cloon; this discrepancy amounted to between \$100 and \$200. This man stated that he had received some advances from Mr. Cloon, but nothing near the amount deducted. It was a common custom that Mr. Cloon, for about six months or more, kept a colored man, Anderson Joyce, as a runner, whose business it was to conduct claimants who had just been paid from the bureau agent's office to Cloon's. I have no positive evidence that the bureau agent was implicated, although while he stated that it was an outrage, he nevertheless seemed loth to break it up. Then I wrote to General Carlin in reference to the same thing, which letter was returned to the agent at this place. During the time that Simpson, agent, and Carlin, his clerk, were here, the same thing was done. I then visited General Carlin in person, and made the same complaints again, when the thing was broken up. An arrangement was then made with Messrs. Cox and L. Roseneau & Co. to cash the checks of claimants; but it seemed not to remedy the matter, as they all commenced to go to Mr. Roseneau. I once made Mr. Roseneau refund fifty dollars from a man from whom he had retained it. This did not occur much during Captain Judd's administration; but mostly during Mr. Simpson's. I have recollection of some ten or fifteen, maybe more, individual cases, but there was a general complaint. It went on all the time while checks were paid, and the complaint is still general. The complaints are now, that charges of ten or fifteen per cent. discount are made by Mr. Jones and Mr. Wilson, and

that the same is done at Mr. Jones's office. All complain more or less. The cases that came under my observation when Mr. Cloon cashed the checks, show that he deducted generally about fifty dollars. Mr. Cloon does not stand well with the colored people. Captain Judd stood well among them, but Major Wilson does not. The only reason seems to be that he discounts the amount to be paid.

Memorandum from my records:

May 15, 1868.—Nathaniel Holt Prospect, lives with George Westmoreland; his check calls for \$193 40; Cloon only gives him \$140 for it. (See testimony of Dufour and list.)

Horace Braidy, lives near Lynnville Station; Cloon bought his commutation check for \$20.

Robert Alexander, lives at Lester Station; his check calls for \$219 30; Cloon got it for \$140.

July 21, 1868.—Turner Harville, Bradshaw Creek; Cloon gets his commutation for \$25.

May 18, 1868.—William Alexander, near Lynnville; Cloon sent for him and wanted to buy his claim for \$140.

R. HARRIS.

Sworn to at Pulaski, Tennessee, and signed in the presence of—

J. A. SLADEN,

Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

PULASKI, TENNESSEE, *January 11, 1870.*

The undersigned desires to file this paper as an addition to the testimony given by him yesterday relative to frauds which came to his knowledge that have been practiced upon colored bounty claimants by claim agents and others. I stated yesterday that the number of cases that had come to my knowledge in which claimants were swindled was about fifteen; upon reflection I now state that the cases of the above nature were many more than the above number, and that they were numerous. But I cannot now give the precise nature or number of said cases, but will state that ever since bounty claimants have been receiving their bounty or back pay, excepting the brief period during which their bounty was disbursed by Officer Reeves, said claimants have been more or less swindled, or exorbitant prices charged for the collection of bounty. The amount lost in this way depended upon the intelligence or the ignorance of the claimant. I stated yesterday that but few cases of said frauds were practiced during Captain Judd's administration. I now state that some few of these cases were brought to Captain Judd's notice, and he seemed to wink at them. I will further state in regard to the percentage charged by Mr. Jones, during Disbursing Officer Wilson's administration here, that it is generally understood among the colored people that he, Jones, and Wilson, understood each other. If it is asked why I have made myself so officious in regard to wanting these frauds brought to light, I answer from the fact that the parties so swindled are of my own race, ignorant and less fortunate than myself, and that I felt it to be the duty of the good citizen to do all in my power to have these evil-doers exposed, and, if possible, brought to justice.

I was born and raised in Nashville, Tennessee, and have been living here about four years.

RICHARD HARRIS.

Sworn to at Pulaski, Tennessee, January 11, 1870, in the presence of—

J. A. SLADEN,

Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

J. F. FISHER, colored, of Pulaski, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

My name is J. F. Fisher; I am a grocer, and have lived here four years. I am generally acquainted with the colored people, and have known all the bureau agents. I was cognizant of the Green Trotter case. He acknowledged that Mr. Cloon loaned him \$150 to buy a horse with. I found that Mr. Cloon retained about \$70, over and above advances, and when I went to Cloon he returned to Trotter about \$50, and said to him, "Damn you, I bought the claim for \$150, but rather than have any more trouble, take the money." Cloon stated that he had bought the claim for \$150, which he had advanced to Trotter. The money which he finally retained was only about principal advanced and ten per cent. interest on the same. George Fogg was paid by Mr. Wilson in the back room of Jones's office, and when he had received his money, Mr. Jones presented his bill for services. Fogg demurred to the amount, but finally paid \$10. There were two other cases where sums were paid to Mr. Jones for services, in my presence; these two being after claimants had left Major Wilson's presence. Several claimants came to me; complained that Dr. Cloon had cheated them out of large sums; but in all these cases I found that Dr. Cloon had advanced amounts equal to the amounts retained. In the case of Aleck Everly, Mr. Cloon advanced \$100 or \$150, every cent of which Dr. Cloon lost. Dr. Cloon has left charges for advances with me for collection; but I have never collected one cent. The colored people regard Mr. Cloon as their friend, and think he has labored hard for their welfare.

Question by Major Wilson: Where are the discharges that Mr. Cloon left in your charge?—Answer. He never left a discharge in my hands, to my knowledge; but he has left, for safe-keeping, in my possession a valise, which I locked in my safe. I saw him take discharges from this valise and return them to colored soldiers. I did not see them pay Dr. Cloon any sum whatever. I have on some occasions acted as Mr. Cloon's agent. I have never received one cent, either directly or indirectly, from Mr. Cloon, nor has Doctor Cloon ever collected one cent for me, on any bills of mine against my customers. Major Wilson came to me and demanded of me the papers Mr. Cloon had left in my possession, but I positively affirm that Major Wilson did not ask for discharges, but for Mr. Cloon's papers. I have never had any difficulty with Mr. Wilson, except since the trial before Commissioner Noah there has been some hard feeling. I never went to Major Wilson to collect my bills, except in the case of one Clay, who owed me \$105, and I never asked for permission to collect at the pay table. When I asked Major Wilson about the Clay case, he said he would probably pay him some time here at Pulaski. I have never been summoned in the Major Wilson case, except when I was summoned to appear before Commissioner Noah. The witnesses that appeared before the commissioner, at Nashville, are Green Turner, Stephen Sloss, Mina Carter, and Susan Carter. I swear positively that I have never collected one cent in the Joneses' office; this is to the best of my recollection. I have never received one cent from John Young, or any other person, in the Joneses' office. I wish to add that John Young had paid me some money, but I do not remember whether it was in Jones's office or where, nor the amount.

J. F. FISHER.

Sworn and subscribed to at Pulaski, January 10, 1870, in the presence of—

J. A. SLADEN,
Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

No. 7.—PALDO BAILEY, Company K One hundred and tenth United States infantry. I put in my claim with Captain Beckert, December 19, 1866. Captain Beckert was my captain. Captain B. came to Squire Baugh's office about one year thereafter, and loaned me \$50. I signed a note for the money; there was another low, chunky, black-whiskered man present; he did not say anything or sign any papers. No other white man was present. He did not tell me what he would charge me for the money. Said there was \$300 coming to me beside my commutation money, in all \$350. He said I would have to pay him back when I got my money; that he just lent it to me out of his pocket to accommodate me. Signed only one paper. Thomas Upshaw, Company K One hundred and tenth colored troops, was present. Last year I received from Captain Beckert, through my brother, Doc. Bailey, \$40 and my discharge. I was a prisoner eight months. I never have received any further sum of money from any person whomsoever. Discharge shows an allowance per certificate 366693, December 10, 1867, \$100 bounty, \$100 additional bounty, \$3 20 difference of pay; in all \$203 20. Commutation of rations settled. Squire Baugh was not at home at the time I received this loan.

his
PALDO + BAILEY,
mark.

Sworn and subscribed to at Pulaski, Tennessee, January 10, 1870, in the presence of—

J. A. SLADEN,
Breret Captain United States Army, Recorder.

ATHENS, ALA., December 19, 1866.

This day received the discharge papers of Paldo Bailey, for the purpose of prosecuting his claims for bounty, &c., due him by the United States government, through Chipman, Hosmer & Co., in Washington, D. C.

BECKERT & ATKIN.

No. 8.—CHARLES ASHWOOD, Company A One hundred and tenth United States colored troops, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: I put in my claim with Colonel Rugg, at Huntsville, in 1866; got no receipt. In 1867 Colonel Rugg lent me \$15. Shortly after I received my bounty from Colonel Rugg. At the time I borrowed the money I signed one paper. When I was paid I went to Colonel Rugg, who went to the bureau office, got the money, brought it to his own office, and paid me \$160. Can count money. (Tested.) The \$160 includes the \$15 loaned me. I went to the bureau office, but did not say anything to the officer: Colonel Rugg did all the talking. The discharge shows certificate 346678, November 17, 1867, \$100 bounty; \$100 additional bounty; \$48 difference of pay; in all \$248. Colonel Rugg said \$160 was all that was coming. I knew more than \$160 was coming to me, for my discharge had been previously returned to me by Colonel Rugg. He said I must be careful and not tell any one how much he paid me.

his
CHARLES + ASHWOOD.
mark.

Sworn and subscribed to at Pulaski, Tennessee, January 10, 1870, in the presence of—

J. A. SLADEN,
Breret Captain United States Army, Recorder.

No. 9.—THOMAS UPSHUR, Company K One hundred and tenth regiment, being sworn, deposes and says: That he put in his discharge with Captain Beckert the 19th day of December, 1866; that Captain Beckert paid him \$25, two years ago Christmas, at Squire Baugh's, before whom he signed some papers; that the next spring he got a check from the bureau agent at Pulaski, Mr. Simpson, for \$135 70, which he carried to Dr. Cloon, who took it up and paid him \$120 70. He (Cloon) told him he (Upshur) owed to the government the amount which he (Cloon) took out; that last summer he got a check from Dr. Cloon for \$37 20, which Mr. Fisher took up and paid him \$37. That he gave Captain Beckert his note, or supposed it to be a note, for \$25; that nothing was said as to what they would charge him for it. When he first gave his discharge to Captain Beckert he told him he would get \$100 or \$150. The last check of \$37 20, which Cloon gave him, was for commutation of rations, which Cloon had collected; Captain Beckert put in the claim for commutation. This is all he has ever received on his claims. Never signed any papers in Mr. Cloon's office until he gave him the check. He saw Mr. Cloon some two weeks before he got the check for commutation, and Cloon said he would collect it. He told me to come in two weeks. In two weeks he went, and was told to come in the afternoon. He went in the afternoon, and was paid; his discharge is at home. He enlisted the 15th of December, 1863, and was mustered out the 6th day of February, 1866, the same as Jerry Jenkins of his company and regiment.

THOMAS ^{his} + UPSHUR.
mark.

Sworn and subscribed to at Pulaski, Tennessee, January 10, 1870, in the presence of—

J. A. SLADEN,
Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

No. 10.—JOHN YOUNG, Company F One hundred and eleventh United States colored troops, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: I filed my claim with Captain Judd some three years ago, and was paid by Major Wilson about last month. I have only received \$100, and think I ought to have received more. I took my discharge immediately to Mr. Cloon, who gave me a receipt for it, and told me that I would have \$200 more. At the time I received my money in the back room Fisher was standing close by me, and told me to come into the front room. When we had come into the front room Fisher showed me a note for \$100, which I had given to Adam Garrett, about four months before, and demanded that I should pay the full amount of the note. This I would not do, but finally paid him \$55, and promised to pay the balance when I got the rest of my bounty.

JOHN ^{his} + YOUNG.
mark

Sworn and subscribed to this the 10th of January, 1870, in the presence of—

J. A. SLADEN,
Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

No. 11.—GREEN TURNER, Company A First United States colored heavy artillery, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: I put in my claim with M. M. Cloon, at Pulaski; received my bounty, \$302, last June, from Major Wilson, in Jones & Son's back office. He paid me money. He

did not say anything except that the bank charged a small amount for discount. I then came into the front room, and Lawyer Jones being there I asked him how much I owed him; he said \$20, and I paid it without any words. Some time previous, about three weeks, I brought Mr. Cloon's receipt for discharge to Mr. Jones, and asked him to hurry up the money. He said he could do so, and said that he would charge me \$20, which I agreed to pay. Never went to any bureau agent, but went to Mr. Jones, because so many were getting their money, and could hear nothing from mine. I never heard a word against Captain Judd, who was bureau agent at the time I filed my claim, but went to Mr. Cloon because all seemed to think he was the man. I thought Mr. Cloon was a government agent, for he told me so in his office. The last time I saw Mr. Cloon, previous to going to Mr. Jones, he told me the claim was payable. I don't know whether he said he was a claim agent or a government agent. I thought he was sent out by the government, and so did all the colored people. Mr. Jones told me he was not a claim agent, but acted as my attorney, but would not have anything to do with the claim agency business, because there was so much swindling. When I paid Mr. Jones \$20 Major Wilson was not present, the door between the two rooms being closed. I was first notified that I must go to Nashville, by Mr. Cloon. I got no summons. The second time I was summoned, and went before a large court, at least a dozen men. Paid my own expenses on the first trip, and have not been paid. The second time I was paid.

GREEN ^{his} + TURNER.
mark.

Sworn and subscribed to at Pulaski, Tennessee, January 10, 1870, in the presence of—

J. A. SLADEN,
Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

No. 12.—JAMES VANCE, 1st, Company I One hundred and tenth United States colored troops, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: I gave my claim to Captain Beckert in December, 1866. In about one year Captain Beckert came to me and loaned me \$50. Colonel Reeves only paid me about \$130. My discharge shows the amount of my bounty. &c., to \$300 20. Colonel Reeves told me that this was all that was coming to me. I sold my claim of commutations of rations to Dr. Cloon for \$25—it was worth probably about \$50—as I was in prison for eight or nine months. I got my discharge before I got my bounty. Captain Beckert sent it to me. Colonel Reeves told me to bring my discharge, but when I brought it the colonel did not look at it.

Question to both witnesses, *i. e.*, this witness and James Brown following, by M. M. Cloon: Did you receive the money advanced from Captain Beckert or from Major Mann?

Answer by James Vance and James Brown: From Captain Beckert. He was a captain in my own regiment, and his name was Beckert.

Question by Mr. M. M. Cloon to both witnesses, *i. e.*, this witness and James Brown: Did you give your notes for the money received, or were they by you acknowledged before a justice of the peace or any other officer?

Answered by James Vance: I did give my note before Squire Baugh.

Answered by James Brown: I did give my note before Squire Baugh.

Question by Mr. M. M. Cloon to both witnesses as above: Did they tell you what interest, if any, they would charge you?

Answered by James Vance: They said nothing about interest.

Answered by James Brown: They said, nothing about interest.

JAMES ^{his} + VANCE.
mark.

Sworn and subscribed to at Pulaski, Tennessee, January 10, 1870, in presence of—

J. A. SLADEN,
Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

No. 13.—JAMES BROWN, Company I One hundred and tenth United States colored troops, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: My bounty check was first given to me by Mr. Simpson. Then took my check, by Simpson's direction, to Dr. Cloon, and he paid me \$140. (Here the witness showed his discharge, which shows the amount to have been \$300 bounty, and difference of pay twenty cents.) In December, 1866, I gave my discharge to Captain Beckert, and about one year later, Captain Beckert came to me and loaned me \$35. When Dr. Cloon paid me the amount of my check, he told me he would settle with Captain Beckert for the amount I was owing him. I received my discharge from Dr. Cloon several months after I had received my bounty. I saw James Vance borrow \$25 of Captain Beckert at the same time that I got my money from him.

JAMES ^{his} + BROWN.
mark.

Sworn to and subscribed on the 10th of January, 1870, in presence of—

J. A. SLADEN,
Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

No. 14.—REUBEN P. CLARK, private Company K Forty-fourth United States colored troops, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: When Simpson was bureau agent here, claimants complained that when they were paid they first received their checks from Simpson, and then they went to Cloon to have it cashed. Cloon seemed always to know when a check came, and hunted up the claimant, and advised him to come back to him with check, and on claimant's returning he would pay him less than the face of the check—this without rendering any service under contract with claimant. Harris and I complained to General Carlin, and the cashing of checks was taken out of Cloon's hands, but the same business went on as before.

I have been here four years, teaching school; I am well acquainted with the colored people, and I know Cloon well; his character is generally bad, from his conduct in defrauding colored people; I could scarcely believe him under oath. I believe he would cheat any man he could; he was in the habit of loaning money and charging what he pleased; he would, when he found a man hard up, offer to loan him money and then charge him outrageously for it; he came here as a magic oil man, and it is said would advance bottles of his oil to soldiers and call it an advance in money.

I am well acquainted with James F. Fisher, colored grocer in this place; I judge from his conduct that he is in league with Cloon; he tries to make them believe Cloon is doing right; I hold him at least as guilty as Cloon, if not more so, for he is a colored man and ought to try to protect his own people. When the pension commission was here,

Cloon and Fisher tried to induce the witnesses to go away and not appear; I heard them say so in Harris's store.

REUBEN P. CLARK.

Sworn and subscribed at Pulaski, Tennessee, January 10, 1870, in presence of—

J. A. SLADEN,

Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

No. 15.—CHARLES A. HALL, photographer, (white,) being first duly sworn, deposes and says: I have a slight recollection that as I was passing through the office of Jones & Son, I heard Stephen Sloss ask about his fees. I understood Captain Jones was charging a fee of \$15: Sloss said he was willing to pay a fee, and think he did pay it; this was in the other or back room. I know Mr. Jones well, and never heard of his charging a fee where he had not rendered professional service. Major Wilson seemed to be busy; did not notice what he was doing; I paid little attention to it.

CHAS. A. HALL.

Sworn and subscribed to at Pulaski, Tennessee, January 10, 1870, in presence of—

J. A. SLADEN,

Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

The commission adjourned at 9 p. m., having been in session all day with the exception of a short recess for dinner and for tea.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,

Brevet Colonel United States Army.

J. R. LEWIS,

Brevet Colonel United States Army.

J. A. SLADEN,

Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

TWELFTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS—PULASKI, TENNESSEE.

Pursuant to adjournment, the commission met at 9 a. m., January 11, 1870, when the following testimony was taken, viz:

No. 16.—LOUIS REED, Company D One hundred and tenth United States colored troops—thought he was defrauded, but an examination of his discharge, and his own statements, show that he got all that was due him.

No. 17.—MOSES CARROLL, Company D One hundred and tenth United States colored troops, is a similar case to the above.

No. 18.—DAVID RHODES, Company G One hundred and tenth United States colored troops—same case as above.

No. 19.—WASHINGTON GILLMORE, Company D Fourteenth United States colored troops, put in a claim May 29, 1868, with Mr. M. M. Cloon: he never got any money; he paid Cloon only fifty cents. Being captured and absent sick from his regiment, he never got his discharge. (He was advised to go to Major Wilson.)

No. 20.—SALLIE TYNHAM, mother of Calvin Tynham, Company — One hundred and tenth, was paid check by Captain Judd for \$250, which Mr. M. M. Cloon cashed, giving her only \$240.

No. 21.—THEODORE M. GREED, Company I One hundred and tenth

United States colored troops, filed his claim originally with Doctor Cloon. He was paid about last summer by Major Wilson. He went to the Joneses, and the Joneses promised to hurry it up, and when Major Wilson paid him in the back room, Mr. Jones spoke to him in the front room, and asked him for the \$15, which he paid. He told him he thought it was too much, but he thought he should charge him something.

No. 22.—ALEXANDER CAEDEN, Company F One hundred and tenth United States colored troops, filed his claim for bounty, and it was paid; but Cloon paid him \$25 for his claim for commutation of rations, and he was prisoner of war for eight months.

No. 24.—NOAH JONES, alias HUNTER, (colored,) being duly sworn, deposes and says: In 1866, just before the One hundred and first regiment United States colored troops was mustered out, my son, Robert Hunter, died in hospital at Nashville, Tennessee. I immediately put in a claim at the bureau office in Nashville for his back pay and bounty, and paid \$2 at the court-house, witnessed by two corporals of Roberts's company, (H, One hundred and first regiment;) a year after, I went to Captain Coons, at Nashville, who sent me to Captain Judd, at Pulaski, giving me some papers to bring to Captain Judd. Captain Coons told me I ought to have attended to it, and I would have got it long ago. Captain Judd got a return from it, and then I had to go to the court-house and make oath, and pay fifty cents. Then Captain Judd went away. I did not go to any one about it, until last Christmas I carried it to Mr. Cloon; Cloon said he would try to get the money, and charged me \$10, which amount I paid Mr. Cloon.

NOAH ^{his} + JONES.
mark.

Sworn and subscribed to at Pulaski, Tennessee, January 11, 1870, in the presence of—

J. A. SLADEN,
Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

No. 25.—ANDERSON SLOSS, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: That my name is Anderson Sloss, Company B One hundred and eleventh United States colored troops. I filed my claim with Captain Judd, bureau agent at Pulaski, Tennessee, about three years ago. Mr. Cloon met me on the street, about two months after, and asked me if I had been a soldier, and when I told him I had, he requested me to go with him to his office. He there told me that he was the only one in the place that could collect these claims, and that he was a government agent for the collection of these claims. He then took the receipt, which I had received from Captain Judd, and gave one of his own. This was during the summer. About September, Doctor Cloon sent for me, and offered me \$40, which I took, and he offered to buy my whole claim for \$60, but I refused to sell it. I then signed a paper which Doctor Cloon told me was to show that I had received the \$40. About a year later, Doctor Cloon sent for me and told me to go to the bureau office and get my pay, but he sent a man with me to see that I came straight back to his office. I then went to Captain Simpson's office, and received a paper like the one you now show me, (here witness was shown the check of G. W. Balloch, payable to Anderson Sloss, or order, for \$301, which was his own check,) and this paper I took back to Cloon's office. Cloon then took that paper and counted out to me a sum of money, which he said, with the \$40 he had paid me before, made \$100; about one year

afterward I met him on the street and he told me to go to his office again. I did so, and he then paid me \$15, which he said was for my pension. I am perfectly sure that these three sums named before are all that I have ever received, and that I have never put my mark or my name on the paper you show me, (here witness was shown his own check again,) or any paper like it, but I did sign two papers in Captain Simpson's office at the time he gave me my check. About three or four months ago I heard a talk among the colored people that some gentlemen were here to see about our pensions. I started to see them, but while standing in front of the door waiting to be called in, Doctor Cloon came up to me and told me that there was no use for me to go in and see them, and that I had better go home. I took him at his word and went home. I was a prisoner of war over a year. (Exhibition of discharge shows certificate No. 441561, April 27, 1868, \$300 bounty; \$1 difference of pay. Discharge also exhibits that his claim for commutation of rations while prisoner of war has been settled.) Was prisoner of war over twelve months.

ANDERSON ^{his} + SLOSS.
mark.

Sworn to and subscribed at Pulaski, on the 10th of January, 1870, in the presence of—

J. A. SLADEN,
Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

Further states that when he refused to sell his claim to Doctor Cloon, Doctor Cloon said, "If you don't get out of my office, I'll knock you down with a stick."

ANDERSON ^{his} + SLOSS.
mark.

No. 26.—JOSEPH W. GREEN, Company K One hundred and tenth United States colored troops, being sworn, deposes and says: That he first put in his discharge for collection of his bounty claim with Mr. Shelton, a colored man in Pulaski, in 1866; that in 1867 he put Shelton's receipt into Mr. Cloon's hands, and Mr. Cloon paid him the bounty in 1868. The check called for \$180. He carried the check to the bureau agent, who sent him to Mr. Roseneau, who paid him \$180. Dr. Cloon has the discharge now, or at least told him so this evening; that he sold his claim for commutation of rations while a prisoner, to Dr. Cloon, for \$15; was a prisoner about six months; was captured at Athens, Alabama, and returned to his regiment while it was at White's Bluff on the Northwestern railroad; that Cloon offered to buy his claim for bounty for \$80; have heard parties say that they had sold their claims to Dr. Cloon.

JOSEPH W. ^{his} + GREEN.
mark.

Sworn and subscribed to at Pulaski, Tennessee, January 11, 1870, in the presence of—

J. A. SLADEN,
Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

No. 27.—JAMES H. JACKSON, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: My name is James H. Jackson; I am a livery-stable keeper; I do not know much about this business; I attended to the claim of Katie

Gardner, who had a claim against government, on account of her son ; I think Mr. Jones collected her claim ; at least he was prosecuting it ; I am not certain who paid it, Captain Jones or Major Wilson ; it was in Mr. Jones's office, and Major Wilson was present ; I do not remember whether she signed any paper or not ; about \$300 was due her ; I received, I think, \$285 ; the woman was here just before, and left me to get her money ; I am positive Mr. Jones paid me, and that Major Wilson did not first count and then hand the money to me ; after I received the money I paid Jones \$15, and had \$285 or thereabout left ; I paid Jones \$15 ; I cannot say whether or not the woman received the money in the back room and handed it to Jones ; I don't think the woman had the money in her hands.

Question asked by Mr. Wilson. Do you know of a transaction that occurred wherein a claim was transferred to you by M. M. Cloon without your knowledge, and the claim was collected by M. M. Cloon, the aforesaid claim being fraudulent ?—Answer. I do not. I believe I spoke to Major Wilson about the per cent. He said it was customary to charge something for collections made. The woman is in town. .

Question asked by Mr. Wilson. Was money placed in your hands to pay a note to a colored man in Cloon's absence ?—Answer. No, sir ; not that I recollect.

Question asked by Major Wilson. Did not Cloon place money in your possession, and did you not pay it to a negro ?—Answer. I think I did.

Question asked by the commission. Was any note taken ?—Answer. I never took any note.

Q. Was not a note given for that money, prosecuted in a civil court ?—A. I have heard that it was.

Q. How long did you hold money before it was paid to negroes ?—A. It may have been ten days. My memory is bad. I had no interest in the transaction. If I had known a note was taken in my name I would not have sanctioned the transaction. I have never indorsed any such note, and cannot recollect what Cloon told me when he gave me the money. I don't think Cloon explained the transaction when he gave me the money :

J. H. JACKSON.

Sworn to and subscribed on the 11th of January, 1870, in presence of—

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.

No. 28.—AMOS R. RICHARSON, of Pulaski, being first duly sworn, deposes and says : My name is Amos R. Richarson ; I am an attorney-at-law, and have resided here for twenty-five years ; I know that I was employed by a colored man, Gabe Higdon, to defend him in a suit brought upon a note given to James Jackson, and payable to him. The suit was prosecuted by Cloon. The negro was summoned, but the suit was continued, (on the day set for trial,) as we both understood, until some future day at 2 o'clock, but the indorsement on the paper was 10 o'clock. I appeared for the negro about 12 o'clock, but the justice had rendered judgment against him by default. I failed to induce the justice to reopen the case and hear the evidence—spoke of taking an appeal, but the negro could not give security. I then told the negro that when the execution issued I would supersede it and have the case tried *de novo* in the circuit court. The negro has never called on me. Jackson

repudiated the whole transaction when it was mentioned to him, and disclaimed any interest in it.

AMOS R. RICHARSON.

Signed and sworn to this 11th day of June, 1870, Pulaski, Tennessee, in the presence of—

J. A. SLADEN,
Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

No. 29.—W. A. BAUGH, of Elkton, Giles County, Tennessee, being first duly sworn, deposes and says, that Captain D. S. Mann and Major C. A. Beckert came to my house, by appointment, with some negro soldiers, and were at my house one day and two nights. This was in January or February, 1868. I was then a justice of the peace. They were getting claims for back pay, bounty and pensions. They advanced money; they gave men who had been soldiers money, taking their receipts therefor. I do not know what amount was shown in the body of the receipt, whether it corresponded with the amount advanced or not. My brother, Lewis Baugh, witnessed some of the receipts, but I do not believe he knew anything about the amounts. In my official capacity I took evidence in connection with claims being made out. I did not take any acknowledgments from the men to the amount they received. No such acknowledgments were taken at the time by any one. I don't believe they took the men to any other justice of the peace to have any acknowledgment taken to the amount they received at my house. They mostly got their money and went home. They, Mann and Beckert, took some kind of a paper in each case, but no official acknowledgment. William Reddus got what purported to be \$100; one Jim Vance got \$50; then another Jim Vance got \$25 there, and \$25 sent me for him; Paul Harvey got \$50 there at the time. Some fifteen or twenty got money at that time, and most of them got \$50. Dick Brown, at Elkton, got \$50. They paid me my legal fees, and gave me, one evening as we were going in to bed, twenty one-dollar bills, saying it was for my trouble. I never received anything else.

W. A. BAUGH.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 11th day of January, 1870.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.

No. 30.—D. A. WELBORN, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: I am clerk of the county court of Giles County, Tennessee. I served in the national army during the war.

Question. Do you know James Cloon, and if so, please state any transaction that may have taken place between you.—Answer. I know a man by the name of Cloon; what his right name is I can't say, he goes by several names; sometimes he signs James Cloon, again he signs M. M. Cloon. I once asked him why he signed his name both ways; his answer was, that his name was James M. M. Cloon.

Q. Please state the circumstances under which you asked him why he signed his name in different ways.—A. I discovered that his name was signed James Cloon when it had been signed before M. M. Cloon.

Q. What is your opinion of James *alias* M. M. Cloon, based on your general knowledge of the man?—A. I know but little about the man. His reputation is, as a general thing, bad.

Q. Have you qualified Cloon to various papers signed James Cloon?—

A. I have, but never to any signed M. M. Cloon, that I remember, but have seen his name signed M. M. Cloon, and knew him as M. M. Cloon.

Q. Do you know the Messrs. Jones, and if so, what is their general character as to honesty and fair dealing with colored men?—A. I know them, but never heard anything about it one way or the other. The firm is one of the leading firms in the county as a law firm. Their character is good.

Q. Would or would not a claimant, whose claim M. M. Cloon was prosecuting, do well to employ the Messrs. Jones to attend to their business?—A. That depends on Cloon's facilities for cheating.

Q. Do you know Major John S. Wilson, and if so, what is his reputation as a disbursing officer?—A. I know him; I never heard anything for or against him except what Cloon says.

D. A. WELBORN.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 11th day of January, 1870.

BEN. P. BUNKLE,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.

No. 31.—HENRY HINES, private Company H One hundred and tenth regiment United States colored troops, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: I put in my claim with Captain Beckert, in 1866. Mr. Goldsmith advanced me \$80, and no more—\$40 in money and \$40 in trade. Mr. Thorlow was in the store, but no one was standing by. I signed a paper then, and no one saw me sign it except Mr. Goldsmith. I never was paid any money since. This happened about one year ago. I was a prisoner seven or eight months. I put in claim for commutation of rations with Captain C. A. Beckert. Before the time I got the money advanced me by Goldsmith, Beckert sent for me and showed me a check which he said was for prison money, and called for \$50. He gave me two \$10s, two \$5s, and one \$1 bill. He said he charged \$15 for collecting the money. I never received any other money than mentioned above. (Discharge shows \$100 bounty, \$100 additional bounty, and \$4 20 difference of pay.)

HENRY ^{his} + HINES.
_{mark.}

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 11th day of January, 1870.

BEN. P. BUNKLE,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.

No. 32.—BURT REEDUS, Company I One hundred and tenth United States colored troops, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: That he first filed claim in 1866 with a colored claim agent named Sheldon. About a year after I filed my claim again with Dr. Cloon, say September, 1867. About the 19th of the following December, Dr. Cloon sent for me, and offered to buy my claim for \$125; when I refused, he offered me \$60, and said it was part of my bounty. I did not sign any papers when I got the \$60, but Cloon has indorsed it on the receipt of his, which I had. On the 16th of January, 1868, I went to Captain Judd and he gave me a check, which he told me called for \$305 84. He then told me to take my check to Dr. Cloon and he would tell me what to do. I then went to Cloon's office and he took my check and asked me why I did not come and take the \$125, which he had offered me. He finally offered me \$194 80, and told me if I did not take that I would not get any. So,

for fear I should not get any, I took the \$194 80. I was a prisoner of war eight months, and Cloon offered to buy my claim for commutation of rations for \$25. When I refused to sell it, he cursed me out of his office, and told me he would take a stick to me. I am positively sure that I never put my name on any check, or made my mark on the same. I have never got my discharge from Dr. Cloon, and he tells me that he has lost it, but will try to find it.

BURT ^{his} + REEDUS.
mark.

Signed and sworn to this 11th day of January, 1870, at Pulaski, Tennessee, in the presence of—

J. A. SLADEN,
Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

No. 33.—ALBERT HARNEY, Company K One hundredth United States colored troops, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he filed his claim about four years ago with Captain Beckert. Some months after he came to me and offered me \$50, which I took. I then signed my name to some papers in Squire Baugh's presence. About last July, Major Wilson paid me \$87, and told me that was all I had coming to me. I had previously filed a claim with Dr. Cloon for commutation of rations, and he gave me \$20 for it. This is all I have ever received.

ALBERT ^{his} + HARNEY.
mark.

Signed in the presence of—

J. A. SLADEN,
Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

No. 34.—NANCY JOHNSON, (colored,) being first duly sworn, deposes and says: I put in my claim with Mr. M. M. Cloon more than three years ago: it was for bounty, back pay, &c., due my late husband, Ben. Johnson, Company D One hundred and tenth United States colored troops, who died at hospital at Pulaski, Tennessee, before his regiment was mustered out. I have been to Mr. Cloon a great many times, and he always tells me that I will get it in a short time. I have signed papers twice in Mr. Cloon's office. I never paid only \$1 to Mr. Cloon, and never got any money from him, and I have never been paid any money on my claim. Mr. Cloon has never put in a claim for pension for me, that I know of. I heard the people say that Mr. Cloon cheated them, and did not pay them, so I came to Mr. Jones some time last summer to have him collect my claim. I have never paid him anything, and made no bargain with him.

NANCY ^{her} + JOHNSON.
mark.

Sworn and subscribed to at Pulaski, Tennessee, January 11, 1870.

J. A. SLADEN,
Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

No. 36.—KATIE GARDNER, colored, prosecuted a claim for pay and bounty due her son, Alexander Gardner, Company D One hundred and eleventh United States colored troops, who died in the service. She put her claim in the hands of M. M. Cloon three years ago. The first of last year Mr. Cloon sent her, by Mr. James Jackson, \$160. Cloon sent for her. She was sick, and could not go. Mr. Jackson went and got the

money. She signed no paper at that time. Last fall she went to Mr. Jones; was told by Mr. Cloon to go. She went three times to Mr. Jones. The first time she went to Mr. Jones he told her he would charge her \$15 to get her money. Mr. Cloon cursed her away, and she told Mr. Jones she would pay him well if he would get her money. Mr. Wilson went out and got the money the third time she went; brought it and handed it to Mr. Jones, who handed it to her. She swears positively that Mr. Jones handed the money to her, and she handed it to Mr. Jackson, and asked him to count it. She told Mr. Jackson to pay Mr. Jones what was right out of it. She then went home, leaving Mr. Jackson to bring her the money. Mr. Jackson brought the money home to her, and said he had paid Mr. Jones, and there was the rest of the money, every dollar of it. He said he paid Mr. Jones \$15; don't know how much money he brought to her; that about three months ago she heard there were men here looking after pension claims. She went to Mr. Cloon and asked him what she should do. Mr. Cloon told her to go home, that they did not want her. This was at Mr. Cloon's office. She knows that Mr. Jackson brought her less than \$200 the last time she was paid; is not aware that she ever put in a claim for pension money. At the time she got her first money, Mr. Cloon sent word it was bounty money. Mr. Jackson brought her the message that Cloon wanted to see her.

her
KATIE + GARDNER.
mark.

Sworn and subscribed to at Pulaski, Tennessee, January 11, 1870, in the presence of—

J. R. LEWIS,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.

No. 38.—WINNIE ROBERTS, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That she is the widow of Henry Roberts, Company A One hundred and eleventh United States colored troops; filed claim first with a Mr. Sheldon, four years ago; filed claim again about three years ago with Dr. Cloon; has received the bounty, but not the pension. About four months ago I heard some gentlemen were here to see about my pension. I went to see them, and while standing in front of the door to be called in, Dr. Cloon came up to me and told me not to go in, as it was no use, and that I ought to go home; that those men would fool us out of all of our money; that that was what they were here for, and he cursed us for wanting to go in. He stood round the door all the time, and kept telling other people the same thing, in my presence. I have never received one cent of pension money from any source whatever. I also heard Fisher tell other people the same thing. I thought that Fisher was working for Cloon, from the way in which he talked.

her
WINNIE + ROBERTS.
mark.

Lives with Stephen Williams, five miles south of Pulaski, Tennessee.

Sworn to and signed, this 11th day of January, 1870, in the presence of—

J. A. SLADEN,
Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

No. 39.—SOPHIA PARKSON, widow of Berry Parkson, Company C Twelfth United States colored troops, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

I put in my pension claim with M. M. Cloon. I have never received any money. I was before the pension commission, but Cloon tried to keep me from going. He offered me \$50 if I would go away and not appear before the commission. He told me if I went I would not get any money; that it would be flung out. I told him I would go; I had not received any money, and wanted to see any way. He then said I was a d—d fool, and pushed me off the sidewalk, and I went around and went in the other gate. He said he had a check of mine, but he could not pay it to me. When I would go to him he would say so.

SOPHIA ^{her} + PARKSON.
mark.

Sworn to and subscribed in the presence of—

J. A. SLADEN,
Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

PULASKI, January 11, 1870.

WILLIAM ROPE, colored teacher and minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: I know Mr. Cloon. He is accused of cheating and swindling. The colored people generally think him a bad man. I don't know any act of Cloon's, of my own knowledge.

WILLIAM ROPE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 11th day of January, 1870.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.

WILLIAM J. PARKES, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he is the cashier of the Richland Savings Bank of Pulaski, Tennessee; states Major Wilson is in the habit of bringing the checks of General Balloch, for amounts due colored claimants, to his bank, and there having them cashed; that most of the claimants are paid by Major Wilson in the bank; that sometimes Major Wilson brings the checks and has them cashed, and takes the money to Mr. Jones's office to pay the claimants—not very often; thinks that in two or three instances the checks have been brought to the bank by Mr. Jones; that he charges usually one-fourth of one per cent. for cashing the checks; that no other parties have brought General Balloch's checks to the bank since Major Wilson has been here; does not know of any checks having been cashed by other parties since Major Wilson came here. Major Wilson bears a good character among all parties for transacting his business fairly and honestly.

W. J. PARKES.

Sworn to and subscribed this 11th day of January, 1870, at Pulaski, Tennessee, in my presence.

J. R. LEWIS,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.

JAMES T. MCKISSACK, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: That he is an old resident of Pulaski, and has known M. M. Cloon ever since the latter has been here. His general reputation among both white and black is very bad. The blacks say that he has swindled them; have had no transactions with Cloon whatever. I have advised the colored

people to go to Messrs. Jones and Mr. Hickey, to have their claims settled, because I believed that they would do them justice.

JAS. T. MCKISSACK.

Signed and sworn to this 11th day of January, 1870, at Pulaski, Tennessee, in the presence of—

J. A. SLADEN,
Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

No. 40.—GEORGE BARLOW, Company I Thirteenth United States colored troops, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

That he filed his claim for bounty, &c., with M. M. Cloon two years ago last November; that he paid only fifty cents for stamps; had lost his discharge; that he borrowed \$2 two years ago this month of Cloon, who offered to advance half the claim, but he (Barlow) would not take it; Cloon wished to buy the claim, and offered to give \$100, but he would not do it; has never heard from the claim, only Cloon said it would come. The last time he went to him, last week, Cloon said that he thought the claim had been disallowed, but when he looked on his books he said no, he had never heard from it. In June he came to Mr. Jones, because he had got uneasy and he could hear nothing from it. Mr. Jones did not say what he would charge; Mr. Jones has heard nothing from it, or if he has, he has never told me anything about it; has never received anything from anybody except the \$2 from Cloon.

GEORGE ^{his} + BARLOW.
mark.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 11th day of January, 1870.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.

No. 41.—DANIEL G. ANDERSON, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

That he is an old resident of Pulaski, and knows Mr. M. M. Cloon, and knows his general reputation; it is bad. He is generally believed to be a swindler. He bears a very bad reputation among the people, both white and colored. In one instance where Cloon sued a colored man for a balance claimed to be due on a note, the case was tried before him, (Anderson,) and from the evidence adduced on the trial, he rendered a decision against Cloon, and required him to pay the costs.

DANIEL G. ANDERSON.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 11th day of January, 1870.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.

Transcript from docket.

June 26, 1868.—James H. Jackson *vs.* Gabriel Higdon.—For plaintiff and against defendant for \$95 30.

Cost: Warrant, 50 cents; inspection, 75 cents.

For value received I assign this judgment to M. M. Cloon this 26th day of June, 1868.

J. H. JACKSON.

Execution issued to M. M. Cloon November 14, 1868.

W. H. ABERNATHY,
Justice Peace.

Copy of note or evidence of debt.

PULASKI, TENNESSEE, June 2, 1863.

I, Gabriel Higdon, owe J. H. Jackson the sum of ninety-five dollars (\$95) of borrowed money.

GABRIEL ^{his} + HIGDON.
mark.

Witnessed by M. M. CLOON.

The above is a true copy of an instrument in my office of J. H. Jackson against Gabriel Higdon. That the above judgment of \$95 30 was based upon this. January 11, 1870.

W. H. ABERNATHY,
Justice of the Peace for Giles County, Tennessee.

Mr. JAMES MICHAEL MCGINNIS CLOON, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: My name is James Michael McGinnis Cloon.

Question. How do you usually sign your name?—Answer. I sometimes sign my name M. M., sometimes James M. M., and sometimes James Cloon.

Q. Have you ever said in writing over the signature of J. M. M. Cloons that you had no connection with a person named M. M. Cloon?—A. I have never said in writing over the signature of James M. M. Cloon that I had no connection with a person named M. M. Cloon.

Q. Have you ever over the signature of M. M. Cloon said, or intimated in writing, that you have no connection with a person named James Cloon?—A. I do not propose to answer any question tending to criminate myself.

Q. Have you any friend or acquaintance in this vicinity named James Cloon?—A. I do not propose to answer any such question.

Q. Are you a citizen of the United States?—A. I am not a citizen of the United States.

Q. Are you a claim agent, and have you license as such?—A. I am a claim agent and have a license as such.

Q. Have you ever practiced as a claim agent before the departments at Washington?—A. I have been practising as a claim agent before the departments at Washington.

Q. Have you ever been debarred from practicing as a claim agent in any of the departments at Washington?—A. I have not been debarred from practicing in any of the departments that I am aware of.

Q. Who is the high official referred to as guilty of the grossest fraud in your communication of the 29th November, 1869, to the Second Auditor?—A. The highest official referred to in my communication of November 29, to Second Auditor, is General Balloch.

Q. Please state to the commission what you know tending to criminate General Balloch.—A. About eighteen months ago I was approached by Captain Charles A. Beckert, who informed me that Chipman, Hosmer & Co., for whom he was acting as sub-agent, had sent out a man named Major Mann, whose object it was to loan money to colored claimants, and who did so loan to colored claimants, certificates for whose bounty the said Chipman, Hosmer & Co. were possessed of at that time. The money was to be advanced in proportion to the amount of each party's certificate; that is to say, if the certificate called for \$300 or upward, the sum of \$75 or \$100 was advanced to said claimant, whose note was to be taken for double the amount advanced; on the other hand, if the certificate called for \$200, more or less, the sum of \$25 was

to be advanced, and notes to be taken for double the amount of advances; said notes were to be acknowledged before a justice of the peace paid for that purpose. Those notes were to be presented with each party's certificate to General Balloch, who was to deduct the amount of each note from each certificate to which it applied, to be paid over to Chipman, Hosmer & Co., and he, General Balloch, was to receive twenty-five per cent. of the net profits.

Q. Do you know anything further tending to criminate General Balloch?—A. I know nothing further criminating General Balloch; but I know that General Balloch has been informed of this matter. I wish to make a further statement criminating this man Mr. Wilson with the grossest fraud.

Mr. Cloon here called for the reading of his testimony which the recorder had taken down; and when the sentence inclosed in parenthesis had been read, he objected to it, and wanted it entirely stricken out. This the commission refused to do, but gave him the privilege of making any statement regarding it he might choose; he declined, however, to proceed unless the whole was stricken out; but the commission again declining to comply with his request, he left the room.

Sworn to and given at Pulaski, Tennessee, January 11, 1870, in the presence of—



BEN. R. RUNKLE,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.

J. R. LEWIS,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.

J. A. SLADEN,
Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, *County of Giles, ss :*

On this 11th day of June, 1870, I, M. M. Cloon, of Pulaski, Giles County, Tennessee, do enter this my protest against the partial proceedings of a military commission now in session in said town, county, and State, composed of the following named officers, to wit, Generals Lewis and Runkle, and Captain Sladen, said commission being convened for the purpose of investigating frauds committed on colored people in the payment of their bounties, &c.

I charge that said commission ignores everything tending to show that all the frauds committed as above referred to were committed by and with the advice and consent of bureau agents, by asking the witnesses leading questions and permitting them to be answered only as they (commission) direct, thereby compelling the witnesses to ignore all testimony tending to implicate bureau agents.

I further charge that said commission failed to investigate any of the frauds committed in the county of Maury and State of Tennessee, which frauds amounted to about twenty-five thousand dollars, and which had been exclusively committed by bureau agents in person.

I further charge that if a witness perchance implicate a bureau agent in any of the said swindling alluded to, he is afterwards cross-examined and so annoyed, until he so mixes his statements that he knows not of what he deposes. And if he is intelligent enough as not to contradict his statement implicating a bureau agent, he then is taken into a separate apartment and there questioned in relation to his statements until he finally has to succumb to their farcé.

I further charge that no witnesses are sent for by the commission, only those who by their testimony implicate, indirectly or directly, claim

agents exclusively in frauds; that all the names of the bureau victims are ignored and nothing said of them.

I further charge that the said commission hold their councils and investigations in the office of Charles P. Jones, who is a party to the frauds committed by John L. Wilson, the present incumbent of the bureau for this section, and wherein all the frauds complained of have been committed, and that in view of said fact claimants are intimidated in giving testimony in the presence of the Joneses in their own house, tending to show that they have been fleeced and robbed out of their legitimate dues by the said Joneses.

I further charge that persons other than bureau agents are not allowed to contradict or rebut testimony detrimental to their honor and character. Against the above and other transactions of the commission I do hereby most solemnly protest, in the name of justice, honor, and decency.

M. M. CLOON.

C. P. JONES, being duly sworn, deposeth as follows: He is a lawyer in the town of Pulaski, and has been practicing law in said town for over two years; that some time during the year 1869, he does not recollect what month, he had a conversation with Captains A. C. and J. M. Hickey, brothers, practicing law in the town of Columbia, Tennessee, in regard to collecting or prosecuting claims for colored soldiers in the federal army. Captain J. M. Hickey stated during the conversation that he had consulted the Hon. Connelly F. Trigg, judge of the federal court, then at Nashville, in regard to charging a fee for inquiring into and investigating said claims, and stating at the time and in said conversation with Judge Trigg, that there was general complaint among the negroes that M. M. Cloon was swindling and cheating them out of their bounty and pension money; that Judge Trigg told him he had a perfect and legal right to inquire into and investigate said claims when solicited by claimants, as lawyers, and to charge a reasonable fee for services. Shortly after this, we, my brother and myself, were solicited by the Messrs. Hickey to act as their agents in inquiring into said claims. At first we refused to have anything to do with the claim, it being a notorious fact that the negroes were being defrauded by the various claim agents throughout the country; we were, however, so often and earnestly entreated by the negroes to investigate and inquire into their claims, and also solicited by a great number of the citizens of Giles County to take charge of their claims for bounty and pension, or that they (the colored claimants) would be cheated out of everything by Cloon and his associates, that we finally consented to inquire into and investigate their claims in connection with the Hickeys above alluded to as attorneys-at-law, we at all times making a contract with them in regard to a fee being paid for services rendered, before we touched their claims or receipts.

When the receipts or claims were given to us we gave them a receipt, agreeing to prosecute their claims as lawyers, said receipt being signed, A. C. & J. M. Hickey, per C. or C. P. Jones, or A. C., or J. M. Hickey. For reference, said receipt, marked Exhibit A, is here filed and made a part of this statement.

The claims were sometimes paid off in the office of T. M. Jones & Sons by Major J. L. Wilson, who, in every instance while I was present, paid them the full amount due them in the presence of two white and two colored witnesses, or they were taken by him to the bank, and there paid off. The negroes who contracted with us would sometimes pay us a fee, and sometimes they would not; but never at any time did Major Wilson pay

one cent of money into my or my brother's hands, and whenever we obtained a fee, it was only through the negro, and only from those with whom we had previously contracted, and rendered with the assistance of the Hickeys' valuable services.

In regard to the claim of Stephen Sloss, deponent states that he recollects distinctly contracting with said Sloss, who agreed in the presence of three witnesses to pay us \$15 when said claim was collected; that he had possession of the same over four months before the same was paid; and when paid by Major Wilson, that Sloss came out of the back room of the office of T. M. Jones & Sons, where Major Wilson was paying claimants, into the front room, and came up and asked what we charged him; we told him \$15, which he paid us, and went out. About two weeks after this he came back and said he had been sent by Cloon for the money he had paid us; that Cloon said he owed him \$15, and he could not afford to pay both.

As previously stated, most of the claimants paid off were carried to the bank by Major Wilson, and paid in the presence of the cashier.

C. P. JONES.

A. C. & J. M. HICKEY'S LAW AND COLLECTING OFFICE,
Pulaski, Tennessee, June 30, 1869.

Received of Richard Peters, late a private of Company G Fourteenth regiment, United States colored infantry, his claim for bounty against M. M. Cloon, agent, or against any other party or firm that may have possession of the claim, check, or certificate, which claims we promise to prosecute and collect, or account for as attorneys at law.

A. C. & J. M. HICKEY,
Per A. C. HICKEY.

Sworn and subscribed to this 11th day of January, 1870, at Pulaski, Tennessee, in the presence of—

J. A. SLADEN,
Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

JOHN L. WILSON, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he is bounty agent and disbursing officer of the Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands; that it is his universal custom to have the checks sent him for payment of claims cashed at the banks in Columbia and Pulaski, and pays the amount, less the bank discount, usually one-fourth of one per cent., to the claimants in money; that he usually pays the money to the claimants in the bank; sometimes, when he has a number to pay at one time, he takes the checks to the banks, gets them cashed, and pays the money to the claimants at his office, always in the presence of witnesses; that when in Pulaski, his office is with Messrs. Jones, and he sometimes pays claimants in the back room of said office; that he always takes pains to explain to the claimants that all the attorneys' and notarial fees have been paid by the government, and the money paid is all their own; that he knew that Messrs. Hickey, at Columbia, and Messrs. Jones, at Pulaski, were doing writing for and assisting claimants, but never knew they were charging a percentage on the claim, or a regular fee; that these and many other attorneys in the country were writing constantly for the freedmen to the Second Auditor and others in Washington, to ascertain the condition of claims; that many of them came to him to inquire as to the condition of claims; that they many times brought letters from the Second Auditor to him, which stated that certain claims had been allowed, or that certain additional evidence was

required; that he sometimes furnished such additional evidence himself, sending it to Washington; that sometimes, when requested, he furnished the attorneys with blanks on which to make up such evidence; that he has sent blanks to attorneys at a distance on which to make up necessary additional evidence; that he supposed such attorneys were paid at the time, or subsequently, for their services, but that no fees for such services were ever paid by him, or in his presence; that the first time he came to Pulaski, J. T. Fisher, colored, came to him with a long list of accounts against claimants, and requested to be paid at the pay-table; that he refused to do it, or allow him to be paid at the time of payment made by him, and that he was obliged to drive him from the room; that soon after he came to Columbia, Mr. M. M. Cloon came to him and requested that the claimants might be paid in checks; that he refused to do it or to recognize Mr. Cloon as a claim agent, or to have anything to do with him; that said Cloon made advances to Messrs. Hickey to enter into an arrangement with him (Cloon) to defraud the colored claimants, and that Messrs. Hickey gave the letter to him immediately, which is hereby presented, and dated Athens, Alabama, May 31, 1869; says that Cloon and Fisher have constantly traduced and abused him to the colored people, and through these means have doubtless made him more or less unpopular with the freedmen.

JOHN L. WILSON.

Sworn and subscribed to at Pulaski, Tennessee, this 11th day of January, 1870, in the presence of—

J. A. SLADEN,

Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

ATHENS, ALABAMA, May 31, 1869.

DEAR SIR: While in conversation a few days since with Mr. Calvin Jones, of Pulaski, he suggested the propriety of associating myself with him in matters pertaining to the disbursement of claims to colored soldiers and their heirs, and remarked that you were the party through which this thing can be accomplished successfully and profitably to all parties interested; or, in other words, if I work into your (including Jones's) hands, that you will work into mine. In reply, I said that I had no objections to him or you making money out of the disbursement of said claims, providing it was done to my satisfaction, and with and by my consent; and whereas nearly all the claims in the counties of Maury, Marshall, Lewis, Lincoln, Franklin, Giles, Rutherford, and Limestone County, Alabama, have been in my hands for collection, and which are now ready for payment, and I guess are being daily paid off, hence I could not consent that "outsiders" would step in and make money out of the parties directly interested in said claims without my consent. I would here remark that all the claims in the aforesaid counties have been completed and nearly all collected by me, except what was filed by bureau agents. Other men who filed claims having transferred their interests therein to me for a certain sum, (with a few exceptions,) I have advanced a large sum of money to some of those claimants; and whereas I am now extremely busy operating in North Alabama with a large force of clerks, hence time don't permit me to be present personally for the collection of such advancements, and therefore I would feel glad to procure your services in the premises. We are comparatively strangers to each other—knowing each other only by character and personal appearance—hence, on this occasion, a more intimate acquaintance, reciprocated on both sides, would, I doubt not, prove equally profitable to us

jointly. Nothing gives me greater pleasure than an association with worthy and reliable gentlemen on all occasions; and I can flatter myself that when such an acquaintance is once formed it is always highly appreciated by the opposite party as well as by myself. You, I dare say, are well acquainted with the prejudices which I had to overcome for the past three years by a community which knew nothing of my antecedents or relations. And in view of the fact that they were not only prejudiced against me, but also against my business, therefore I did not attempt to court the acquaintance of anybody, as my stay among you is not perpetual. And in conclusion, I must say, that inasmuch as I am not a citizen of the United States, and have no party feelings to be gratified, it therefore behooves me to treat everybody with due respect, whether he be a northern or southern man, as the one is as much to me as the other. Hence, anybody who is gentlemanly, confidential, and trustworthy, has in me a friend, and one on whom he may depend. I stopped over at Columbia on Friday evening for the purpose of seeing a friend, and in the meantime at the solicitation of hundreds of my claimants I wanted to have an interview with Mr. Wilson, the present disbursing agent, who prevented the same by his abruptness and partial insolence. I wish to have no trouble with Wilson nor any other disbursing agent who may take his place, but I can assure them that when they begin to interfere with my business, that their pleasantest time is not then at hand, as his predecessors Carlin, Simpson, and Reeves can testify to that fact.

I hope that a reply may be received at your earliest convenience in regard to the matter herein referred to; or it may be perhaps better to have a personal interview in the premises. You will please be the judge.

Respectfully, &c.,

M. M. CLOON.

J. C. HICKEY, Esq.,
Attorney at Law, Columbia, Tennessee.

At the close of the examination of Mr. A. R. Richardson, the witness stated to the court that if Mr. M. M. Cloon would like to ask any questions he would be glad to answer them.

Permission having been given, Mr. Cloon turned to the commission and said, "I can show by evidence that the statements made by Mr. Richardson are incorrect," (or words to that effect.) Mr. Richardson said to him, "Do you mean to say that the statements I have just made are incorrect?" (or words to that effect.) Mr. Cloon replied, "I do, sir."

Mr. Richardson then said, "Do you mean to say that I lie?" (or words to that effect.) Mr. Cloon replied, "I do, sir." Here Mr. Richardson reached to the floor and laid hold of the tongs, when Mr. Cloon drew from his pocket a pistol, with motions as if he intended to point it at Mr. Richardson, when the commission interfered, and Mr. Cloon was ordered to leave the room, and told that when he was wanted by the commission he would be sent for. He did so, but protested against the whole manner of procedure on the part of the commission, and was told to reduce his protest to writing.

He again returned without having been sent for by the commission. He was then informed that he must leave the room or apologize to the commission for his conduct. He then said he had nothing to apologize

for, and would not apologize; that he was armed at all times, and would use them if necessary. He was informed that he had drawn arms in the presence of the commission, which was contemptuous and insulting. He was again ordered to leave the room, when he laid his protest in writing before the commission, and asked if the commission desired to examine him as a witness. The commission then decided to examine him at once, Colonel Runkle voting against his examination on the ground that he had insulted the commission, and that he was, from evidence already before the commission, not entitled to credit under oath.

Mr. Richardson left the room at the time of the difficulty, but returned and apologized to the commission for his part in the affair, stating that it was his intention when he picked up the tongs to request the commission to protect him from insult, or he should feel obliged to protect himself.

At 5.30 p. m. the commission adjourned to meet at Huntsville, Alabama, the next day, January 12, 1870.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.
J. R. LEWIS,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.
J. A. SLADEN,
Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

THIRTEENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS—HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA.

Pursuant to adjournment the commission met at 4 o'clock p. m. January 12, 1870, at the office of Captain Wager, bureau agent at Huntsville, Alabama, and the recorder was instructed to write notices, to be read in all the colored churches this evening, inviting all claimants who had reason to suppose that they had not received their just dues to present themselves to the commission the following day at 9 o'clock a. m.

Request was made by the commission to the post commander, Brevet Major General S. W. Crawford, for the services of a soldier as orderly, which request was complied with, as per annexed Special Order No. 7, headquarters post of Huntsville, Alabama.

The commission then examined Captain Wager relative to frauds in and about Huntsville, Alabama, and then adjourned to meet the next day at 9 a. m.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.
J. R. LEWIS,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.
J. A. SLADEN,
Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

[Special Order No. 7.]

HEADQUARTERS POST OF HUNTSVILLE,
Huntsville, Alabama, January 13, 1870.

I. Private George Reynolds, Company G Second Infantry, is hereby detailed on daily duty as orderly for the military commission now in session in this city, and he will report at once to Brevet Colonel B. P. Runkle, president of the commission, for duty.

By order of General Crawford:

JAS. M. INGALLS,
Lieutenant Second Infantry, Post Adjutant.

FOURTEENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS—HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA.

The commission met at 9 o'clock a. m. January 13, 1870. A large number of witnesses were examined, but as most of the complaints were imaginary ones, but little testimony was recorded.

The commission, however, decided to summon a very important witness, Captain Charles A. Beckert, who was supposed to be in Winston County, Alabama, and ordered Captain Wager, the bureau agent, to proceed to Decatur, Alabama, and after ascertaining the whereabouts of this witness, to find him and bring him before the commission.

The following is the evidence taken, viz :

No. 1.—**CAREY CRENSHAW**, Company H One hundred and tenth United States colored troops, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: That I was paid in the office of General John B. Callis. There were present General Callis, Colonel Rugg, and another gentleman across the counter, who, from his appearance, I judge to be John W. Raines, (I am not positive as to that.) Some man, I don't remember who, gave me a check. I handed this over to a gentleman behind the counter, and he handed me over the money; that is to say, they asked me how much money I wanted; I said I wanted \$50. This amount he handed me, and gave me a check-book for the balance. (Witness examined and found competent to count money.) This is the check-book I received: (Check-book No. 83 shows, January 15, 1868, a credit of \$79 20 deposited in Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company, Huntsville Alabama.) I further state that I never had a dollar advanced or loaned me by any one on account of my bounty. The gentleman behind the counter was the same person referred to in the first part of this affidavit as John W. Raines.

CAREY ^{his} + CRENSHAW.
mark.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 13th day of January, 1870.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.

No. 2.—**HARRY ROBINSON**, father of George Robinson, late Company E One hundred and first United States colored troops, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: I put in my claim for bounty with M. M. Cloon, at Huntsville, Alabama, August 14, 1869. I had but one witness present, named George Granger, and no acknowledgment was taken before any justice of the peace or other civil officer. I signed some papers.

HARRY ^{his} + ROBINSON.
mark.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 13th day of January, 1870.

No. 3.—**MARTHA DRAKE**, mother of Lafayette Drake, Company G One hundred and first regiment United States infantry, says: That on the 23d of August, 1869, she put in her claim with M. M. Cloon, at Huntsville, Alabama, and that she took but one witness before said Cloon, to wit, Tom Moore, as he is known at home, but he said he was called Philpot in the army. There were no other parties present, and no acknowledg-

ment taken before a justice or any other civil officer; nor did I sign (by mark) any papers.

MARTHA ^{her} + DRAKE.
mark.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 13th day of January, 1869.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.

No. 4.—WILLIAM LOVE, Company B One hundred and first regiment United States colored troops, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: That he put in his claim for bounty with M. M. Cloon, at Huntsville, Alabama, on September 14, 1869, as shown by his receipt. That he had no witnesses to prove his identity, though he signed papers.

WM. ^{his} + LOVE.
mark.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 14th of January, 1870.

J. A. SLADEN,
Brevet Captain U. S. A., Recorder Mil. Com.

No. 5.—JOHN W. RAINES, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: My name is John W. Raines; I am a clerk in the internal revenue office at Huntsville, Alabama; was formerly clerk for Colonel Callis, and sometimes acting cashier of the Freedmen's Savings Bank; I recognized the entry of a deposit of \$79 20 in the bank-book of Cary Crenshaw, colored, as being in my own handwriting; I recognized my signature as a witness to the signature of, and payment of \$194 20 to Cary Crenshaw, in outside claim-book, page 45, now in the hands of Captain Wager, disbursing officer. If Crenshaw's check was drawn on the Freedmen's Bank, at Huntsville, Alabama, I paid him the full amount, \$194 20, less the amount deposited.

JOHN W. RAINES.

Sworn to and subscribed to, at Huntsville, Alabama, January 13, 1870, in presence of—

J. A. SLADEN,
Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

At 5 p. m. the commission adjourned until the next day.

BEN. P. BUNKLE,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.

J. R. LEWIS,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.

J. A. SLADEN,
Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

FIFTEENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS—HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA.

The commission met at 9 a. m., January 14, 1870, when the following evidence was taken, viz:

No. 6.—LEWIS M. DOUGLASS, of the city of Huntsville, being first duly

sworn, deposes and says: I am probate judge of Madison County. M. M. Cloon sent me from time to time during the past year three or four sets of papers (affidavits) by the hands of the affiants, that I might qualify them thereto, and affix my official signature to the papers. On one occasion I found on examining an affiant (a colored man) that he was about to perjure himself, as he stated he did not authorize Cloon to write in the affidavit a statement that he saw a certain colored soldier die or knew he was dead, and that he knew nothing about said soldier alleged to be dead. I returned the papers, sending Cloon word not to send me any more papers, as I would not have anything more to do with his papers.
LEWIS M. DOUGLASS.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 14th day of January, 1870.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.

No. 7.—LOUISA FENNEL, widow of Shedrick Fennell, Company — regiment —, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: I put in my claim for bounty, August 9, 1869, through M. M. Cloon, at Huntsville, Alabama. I had two witnesses, William Acklin and Frank Horton; Acklin saw my husband die; the other did not know it of his own knowledge. We all touched the pen, but did not swear to it there or anywhere else. There was no other white man present. He also put in a claim for pension, I suppose, because he asked me about my children—how old they were, &c.

LOUISA ^{her} + FENNEL.
_{mark.}

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 14th day of January, 1870.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.

No. 8.—ELIZABETH FANELL, widow of Egbert Fanell, alias Heywood, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: I filed my claim on the 28th of August, 1869, with M. M. Cloon. I had one witness, and no more, that saw my husband die, and there was no one else present who knew anything, of their own knowledge, concerning my husband's death, and no acknowledgment was taken before any public officer, and Mr. Cloon was the only white man present in the office. I do not know whether he took up my claim for pension for me or not, but he asked me how many children I had. I replied that I had but one.

ELIZABETH ^{her} + FANELL.
_{mark.}

Signed and sworn to, at Huntsville, Alabama, January 14, 1870.

J. A. SLADEN,
Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

No. 9.—WILLIAM FINLEY, brother of Alexander Finley, Company D Fifteenth regiment United States colored troops, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: I went to M. M. Cloon's office, August 18, 1869, and filed a claim on account of my deceased brother. I took one witness to prove that my brother died while in the service. I had no other witness. We touched the pen, but did not go outside of Cloon's office.

[It appears from discharge (in hands of Captain Wager) of Alexander

Finley, that he was allowed bounty and arrears of pay \$300 20, by certificate 437,754, April 17, 1868.]

WILLIAM ^{his} + FINLEY.
mark.

Sworn to and signed, at Huntsville, Alabama, January 14, 1870, in the presence of—

J. A. SLADEN,
Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

NOTE.—This claim was put in by Colonel Rugg while he was bureau agent at this town.

No. 9.—MARY GARRISON, widow of Coleman Garrison, regiment and company unknown, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: That I filed my claim with M. M. Cloon, and took with me one witness who belonged to the same company and regiment, and who was with my husband when he died, at Fort Donelson, and John Martin who belonged to the same regiment, but who was in Nashville when my husband died. We went nowhere else with Mr. Cloon or by his direction, and no other white man was present. I did touch the pen to some papers, but we did not have to take oath to anything.

MARY ^{her} + GARRISON.
mark.

Sworn and subscribed to at Huntsville, Alabama, January 14, 1870, in the presence of—

J. A. SLADEN,
Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

The commission learning by the following telegram that Captain Wager could not get back to Huntsville until Monday following, it was decided to adjourn to Memphis, Tennessee, thence to return to Decatur Alabama.

[Telegram dated Decatur, Alabama, January 14, 1870; received January 14.]

To CAPTAIN SEATON, *Military Commission*:

Beckert is forty-five miles. Cannot get here until Monday.

J. H. WAGER

The commission accordingly, at 4.30, adjourned.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.

J. R. LEWIS,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.

J. A. SLADEN,
Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

SIXTEENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS—MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

The commission met at the office of Colonel Palmer, agent Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, January 15, 1870, at 3 p. m. and made examination of papers in cases of fraud in that office.

At 5 p. m. the commission adjourned to meet Monday, January 17, 1870.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.
J. R. LEWIS,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.
J. A. SLADEN,
Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

SEVENTEENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS—MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

The commission met at 9 a. m., January 17, 1870, and proceeded to the examination of witnesses.

The following is the evidence taken in writing, viz :

No. 1.—WILSON POLK, corporal Company F Sixty-fourth United States colored troops, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: I put in my claim with Moyers & Dedrick, and borrowed money of them twice, to wit: the first time \$20; the second time a coat, for which I was to pay \$25, a pair of boots, for which I was to pay \$15—in all, \$60. I bought the coat of Moyers's brother; also the boots. Colonel Palmer paid me about \$210. I took the money and stepped out of the door of Colonel Palmer's office, and Moyers & Dedrick's clerk met me and demanded \$160. This man's name was, as he said, Captain Dean. Dean said if I did not pay \$160 he would have me put in the station-house. I paid him because I did not know any better.

I can count money.

WILSON ^{his} + POLK.
mark.

Sworn to before me and subscribed* in my presence this 17th day of January, 1870.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.

No. 2.—EMILY ELLIOTT, widow of Granville Elliott, Company A Fifty-ninth United States colored troops, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: I put in a claim for bounty on account of services of Granville Elliott, with Parnell and McAllister, in Memphis, Tennessee. Afterward I put in a claim for bounty on account of services of Jacob Stanley, private Company D Fifty-ninth colored troops, to whom I was married, and whose widow I was previous to marriage to Granville Elliott; I was paid bounty for Jacob Stanley, but not for Granville Elliott. I put in a claim for pension on account of the services of Jacob Stanley with Dr. John Ingalls, of Memphis, the same man who put in and prosecuted my claim for bounty on account of said Jacob Stanley, my first husband. I was Dr. Ingalls's washerwoman for some months, when he was in the regiment, the Fifty-ninth United States colored troops, and he knows, having been in my house, that I was married to Elliott after the death of Stanley. He was our family physician, and he knew all about me.

EMILY ^{her} + ELLIOTT.
mark.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, January 17, 1870.

BEN. P. RUNKLE.

No. 3.—JUNIUS CARTMAN, corporal Company G Third United States colored heavy artillery, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: I first

put my claim in with Lieutenant Garrett, agent of the bureau, but it was afterward turned over to Moyers & Dedrick. I received in advances of M. & D. \$40, and not one cent more. I received of Colonel Palmer \$231 91. As soon as I received this money I put it in the hands of Dr. S. J. Quinby, who was to take care of it for me. The whole amount was garnisheed in the hands of Quinby by Moyers & Dedrick, for the amount of \$66, which they claimed to be due them for advances. Dr. Quinby gave me back \$25 the day I was paid, and after the case was tried, Dr. Q. gave me back \$12 75 more. This is every cent I have received on account of my bounty. About a week after I was paid I called at the office of Moyers & Dedrick, and they told me all the conversation that I had with Dr. Quinby, as well as I could have told it myself. When I left Colonel Palmer's office I was met at the door by Moyers's brother, who asked me if I was going to the office. I replied that I would go up in a little while. Then Dr. Quinby, who had been waiting outside the door for me, came up to me, and told me that I had better give him all of my money, in order to keep it out of the hands of M. & D. About eight days before this I met Dr. Quinby on the street and he told me that he would make out a bill for medical services against me, for the full amount of my bounty, so that I could keep it out of the hands of M. & D., who had been locking up the colored men, because they would not pay them large amounts for their advances. When I met Dr. Q. at the door of Colonel Palmer's office, I took him at his word, and gave him all of my money, and he gave me in return a bill, which I supposed was for the full amount of my bounty, but which I afterward ascertained to be for only \$50. As soon as Dr. Q. had received my money, he started for his office, and when I ran to overtake him, he ran so fast that I could not reach him. I then observed that the sheriff was running after the doctor, and when I saw Dr. Quinby again, he told me that the sheriff got to his office before he did, and immediately garnisheed the money. I thought at first that the sheriff was following me, but when I turned off on a by street, I noticed that the sheriff did not follow me at all, but kept on after Dr. Quinby. The only person who saw me hand this money to the doctor, to the best of my knowledge and belief, was Jesse Bigee, my brother-in-law. Captain Thomson, who was collecting for Pettit & Siddons, also garnisheed my money for \$93, which they claimed I owed them for clothing; but I only owed them \$52. They did not claim the difference as interest, but the whole as the full amount of the bill.

JUNIOUS ^{his} + CARTMAN.
mark.

Sworn and subscribed to at Memphis, Tennessee, January 17, 1870, in the presence of—

J. A. SLADEN,
Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

No. 4.—MADISON CARTMAN, sergeant Company G Third United States colored heavy artillery, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: First filed claim with Lieutenant Garrett in the bureau, and afterward it was turned over to Moyers & Dedrick. Received as advances from M. & D. \$50 in money, and \$40 worth of clothing; but I made oath before Colonel Palmer that I had received the worth of \$104. This \$104 was taken from my pay and bounty at Washington, and when I was paid the balance by Colonel Palmer, I paid them \$25, and promised to pay them \$20 more. I have not yet paid that \$20, nor do I ever intend to do so. I have never been able to obtain my discharge. Moyers & Dedrick

claimed this \$59 as interest on the \$90 that I owed them. My brother was with me when I paid Dedrick \$95. His name is Junius Cartman. I paid it because I did not want to go to jail, as some had to for refusing to pay. I received from Colonel Palmer \$124.

MADISON + ^{his}CARTMAN.
mark.

Signed and sworn to at Memphis, Tennessee, this January 17, 1870, in the presence of—

J. A. SLADEN,
Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

No. 5.—JOHN SMALL, private Company H Third United States colored heavy artillery, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: I first filed my claim with Moyers & Dedrick. I have received in advances of Moyers & Dedrick, in all, the sum of \$75, in three sums, viz: \$40; \$31 of which I paid immediately to Moyers's brother down stairs for goods I had purchased—\$10 in cash, for which I gave a receipt for \$15, and \$20 which they gave me to pay for goods I had purchased of Moyers's brother down stairs. When I was paid I was met at Colonel Palmer's door by Moyers's brother, who demanded of me \$24, which he said I owed them as interest. I refused to do this, but went to Moyers & Dedrick's office, where they insisted that I should pay them the \$24. I reckoned up with them all I had received, and showed them that I did not owe them any such amount. Mr. Dedrick then said they had made a mistake, and that I only owed them \$10. This I paid, and I left the office.

JOHN + ^{his}SMALL.
mark.

Sworn and subscribed to at Memphis, Tennessee, January 17, 1870, in the presence of—

J. A. SLADEN,
Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

No. 6.—JOHN MCKINNEY, corporal Company D Sixty-fourth regiment United States colored troops, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: That I first filed my claim with Moyers & Dedrick. I have received in money of Moyers & Dedrick the sum of \$89, all of which I paid to G. C. Moyers, down stairs, for goods, with the exception of \$15 which I carried away in money. Besides these advances, I borrowed, a few days before I was paid, \$7, for which I promised to pay them \$10. When I was paid by Colonel Palmer, Mr. G. C. Moyers met me at the door and told me to go to Moyers & Dedrick's office and settle with them. I did not go till the next day, when they told me that I was owing them about \$80. I did not have so much money left, but I paid them \$10 then in payment for the seven I had received a short time before. They worried me so that I went again in a few days and paid them \$25, which was all the money I could raise. I paid this money very reluctantly, for Colonel Palmer told me when I was paid that this money I had borrowed had been taken out of my pay in Washington.

JOHN + ^{his}MCKINNEY.
mark.

Sworn and subscribed to at Memphis, Tennessee, January 17, 1870, in the presence of—

J. A. SLADEN,
Brevet Captain U. S. A., Recorder Mil. Com.

No. 7.—WILLIAM CANNON, private Company F Third heavy artillery, colored, being first duly sworn, deposes and says : I put in my claim with Moyers & Dedrick. On September 9, 1868, I received from Moyers & Dedrick \$10, and certified before Colonel Palmer that I had received \$15. On October 14, 1868, I received \$42 in clothing and ten in money, and acknowledged before Colonel Palmer that I had received \$60. On October 29, 1868, I received \$15, and certified that I had received \$25. In all, I received \$77, but made oath before Colonel Palmer, at Moyers & Dedrick's direction, that I had received \$100, which was deducted from my bounty, and I received from Colonel Palmer \$89 45. I paid some debts and left the rest in the Freedmen's Bank. Moyers & Dedrick garnisheed it, and took the balance, about \$30. They claimed this for interest on advances.

WILLIAM ^{his}
+ CANNON.
_{mark.}

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 17th day of January, 1870.

BEN. P. RUNKLE.

No. 8.—A. M. SPERRY, being duly sworn, deposes and says : That he is a cashier of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company, in charge of the Branch at Memphis, Tennessee, and that in accordance with an arrangement made with the Pension Office, at Washington, D. C., he is an agent for the payment of such pensions as are payable at Nashville, Tennessee. That as such agent, he collected and paid the pension of America Tucker, mother of Isaac Tucker, claim No. 88,137, some time in the month of November, 1869, due her September 4, 1869; that the amount thus collected was \$96, less the legal fees of collection, for preparing vouchers and oaths required—this being in full satisfaction of her claim for pension to September 4, 1869; that this pensioner is totally blind, and has always been accompanied, when attending to her pension claim, by her former mistress, Mrs. E. Oakley, residing at No. 55 Exchange street extended—such being Mrs. Oakley's statement made to affiant; that it appears from Mrs. Oakley's statement made to affiant, that M. Coombs, jr., or M. Coombs, jr., & Co., was the attorney in the case, and that from him, the said M. Coombs, the pensioner, America Tucker, has received some \$200 or thereabouts—Mrs. Oakley having the exact amount thus paid on record; that the records of the pension office at Nashville show this pension has been regularly paid, and that the aggregate payments thus made amount to \$446 22; that it thus appears the pensioner has been defrauded of a large part of the pension due her; and further, affiant states that all the facts herein set forth can be fully substantiated by the different parties herein referred to.

A. M. SPERRY,
Cashier.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 17th day of January, 1870.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.

No. 9.—HENRY MILLER, Company F Third United States colored heavy artillery, being first duly sworn, deposes and says : I put in my claim with Moyers & Dedrick. I borrowed money of Moyers & Dedrick, as follows : The first time, \$10, and the second time \$10, and that was all. I was paid

by Colonel Palmer about \$196, January 9, 1869; paid what I owed, but did not pay Moyers & Dedrick. They arrested me and put me in jail; they wanted \$50; they did not give me any time to pay the \$20, but arrested me when I went out of the bank just as I had been paid; I was in jail one night and one day, and was released, but I never paid the \$20 to Moyers & Dedrick; only paid \$10 to a lawyer.

HENRY MILLER.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 17th day of January, 1870.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.

No. 10.—THOMAS BRANCH, Company F Third United States colored heavy artillery, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: I first filed my claim with Lieutenant Garrett, bureau agent, and it was afterward turned over to Moyers & Dedrick. Before I got my bounty, I received from Moyers & Dedrick the sum of \$45; thirty-eight of this was to pay for clothing bought of Moyers's brother down stairs; this is every cent I have ever received from Moyers & Dedrick. When I was paid last month by Colonel Palmer, I was met at the door by Mr. Moyers, brother of Moyers of the firm, who claimed \$7 as interest on the money they had lent me. I owed Dr. Quinby \$53 for medical services, which I paid him just as soon as I came out of Colonel Palmer's office.

THOMAS BRANCH.

Sworn and subscribed to at Memphis, Tennessee, January 17, 1870, in the presence of—

J. A. SLADEN,
Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

No. 11.—WILLIAM C. JUPEE, Company E Fifty-ninth United States colored troops, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: I put in my claim with Dr. John Ingalls; Ingalls loaned me \$10 at one time, and at another, \$15; he said he would charge me half a dollar on every dollar. I was paid by Colonel Palmer, and he, Ingalls, caught me right outside of the door of the colonel's office and made me pay him \$50. He said all those who did not pay would be put in jail. Lieutenant Maxwell, formerly of the Fifty-ninth, was with him; Lieutenant Maxwell took the money out of my own hands.

WILLIAM C. ^{his} + JUPEE.
_{mark.}

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 17th day of January, 1870.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.

No. 12.—HENDERSON THOMPSON, private Company B Third regiment United States colored troops, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: I put in my claim with Moyers & Dedrick, of Memphis, Tennessee. Moyers & Dedrick loaned me \$15, and that was all. Colonel Palmer paid me, and Mr. Ryan caught me just out on the steps, and I paid him \$25, and Captain Dean \$25 for Moyers & Dedrick. Dean said I had

that money to pay or go to the station-house, and I paid rather than have any trouble. I had the money about three months.

HENDERSON ^{his} + THOMPSON.
mark.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 17th day of January, 1870.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.

No. 13.—MARY BUFORD, widow of Solomon Buford, Company G Eleventh United States colored troops, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That she filed her claim for bounty and pension with Mr. M. Coombs, jr., three or four years ago, and that her bounty was paid her by Colonel Palmer, a year ago last August—he, Colonel Palmer, paying her \$311; that shortly before she got her bounty, she borrowed \$5 of Mr. Coombs, which is all the money that was ever advanced to her by Mr. Coombs; that when she got her bounty, she went to Mr. Coombs and offered to pay him, but he said he would take it out of her pension; that she never got any money from Mr. Coombs in any way whatever, except the \$5 borrowed before she got her bounty; that just before last Christmas, she received from Mr. A. M. Sperry, cashier of Freedmen's Bank at Memphis, about \$120 pension money, and that this is all the pension money she has ever received; that last week she learned that Mr. Coombs was looking for her, and she went to him and inquired what he wanted, when he demanded \$10 of her, which she paid him at the time.

MARY ^{her} + BUFORD.
mark.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 17th day of January, 1870.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.

Pension certificate 103,678, November 26, 1867.

Mary Buford was first paid to September 4, 1867, again to March 4, 1868, and again to September 4, 1868. Paid to her agent M. Coombs, jr., & Co., in each case. Paid in all, \$480 20.

Mary Ann Wright has been paid three times: first, to September 4, 1867; March 4, 1868; and September 4, 1868. Paid to M. Coombs, jr., & Co., in each case. Paid in all, \$468 47.

These women assert that they have been paid but about \$200 each.
SPERRY.

The above is an original memorandum furnished by Mr. Stokes, pension agent, at Nashville.

No. 15.—JULIA TUCKER, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: That I am the widow of Conger Tucker, of Company E Fifty-ninth United States colored troops, who died at Corinth while in the United States service. I went to M. Coombs, jr., to file my claims; he made out some papers, and I made my mark. He then told me that I must pay him \$10 before he would send off the papers. I tried to raise the money but failed. He then said that he would put in the papers for \$2 50, but I could not even raise that amount, and I never went to him again. One reason why I did not return to him again was, because he used my witness, a young

girl named Lucy Reeves, in a very outrageous manner, throwing her down on a sofa, and then thrusting me out of the room. I supposed that he had not put in my claim, and so about two years, more or less, afterward, I went to Dr. John Ingalls, and filed my claim with him. I never saw Coombs from that day until the 23d day of August, 1869, when I was sent to him by Colonel Palmer. I never gave him any authority to sign my name, and never knew that my claim was settled till informed of the fact by Colonel Palmer, and I have never received one cent of bounty from any source whatever.

her
JULIA + TUCKER.
mark.

Sworn and subscribed to at Memphis, Tennessee, January 17, 1870, in presence of—

J. A. SLADEN,
Brevet Captain U. S. A., Recorder Mil. Com.

No. 16.—ALFRED FOGG, late corporal Company F Eleventh regiment United States colored troops, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he put in a claim for bounty, &c., with Messrs. Moyers & Dedrick about *three years ago*; that about a year since he went to Mr. Moyers's house and got a pair of pants, a shirt, four pair socks, and a hat, for which Moyers said he would charge \$22; that about two months afterward he went to Moyers's office and borrowed \$5, for which Moyers said he would charge him \$10; that, about two weeks after, he borrowed \$10 of Moyers, who said he would charge him \$20; that about a year ago he got a pistol for \$15, a gun for \$15, and a pair of pants for \$15, which Mr. Moyers gave him \$45 to pay for, and he paid it all for the three articles mentioned; that this is all the money or advances of any kind he ever received from Moyers & Dedrick; that on the 30th of December, 1869, Colonel Palmer paid him \$206 50, having given him a slip of paper showing that \$93 50 had been deducted at Washington from his bounty for fees and advances due Moyers & Dedrick, and that Colonel Palmer told him that all he owed them had been paid; that after he left Colonel Palmer's office, Mr. S. C. Davis came to him and said he must pay what he owed Moyers & Dedrick, and made him pay \$17 50, which he claimed was due them, and for which he gave me the receipt herewith presented.

his
ALFRED + FOGG.
mark.

MEMPHIS, December 27, 1869.

Received of Alfred Fogg seventeen dollars and fifty cents, in full of all demands up to date.

MOYERS & DEDRICK.
Per S. C. DAVIS.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 11th day of January, 1870.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.

No. 17.—HANNAH BOOKER, widow of Archibald Booker, late private of Company I Fifty-third regiment United States colored troops, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That on the twenty-fourth day of January, 1867, she put in a claim for bounty, additional bounty, and arrears of pay with Mr. M. Coombs, jr., and that she did not know that he put in a claim for pension; that he never told her she had put in a claim for

pension; that in the summer of 1868 she borrowed \$55 of Mr. M. Coombs, without any bargain as to how much she was to pay him for it; that on March 30, 1869, Colonel Palmer paid her \$271 20 bounty, &c.; that the next week she went to Mr. Coombs to pay him, and Mr. Coombs demanded \$70, which she paid him in the presence of a witness who is known to her as Charlie Crook, (colored;) that in a week or two Mr. Coombs came to her house and wanted to borrow \$75, which she loaned him, he agreeing to pay her \$100 for it in three weeks, giving her his note for \$75, payable in thirty days, which note he has not paid, but has renewed two or three times, the last note being dated October 26, 1869; that she has never received any money for her claims from any one, except the \$271 20 paid her by Colonel Palmer, and the \$55 which she received from Mr. Coombs, and for which she paid him \$70; that she put in a claim for pension with Colonel Palmer on July 29, 1869, after which it was found that a claim had been already put in and allowed—No. 112220, payable at Nashville agency, at rate of \$8 per month, commencing 11th April, 1864, certificate dated 25th April, 1863, and sent to B. D. Hyam, Washington, D. C., (act 14th June, 1862, Book 6, vol. 14, page 97, House Clerk.)

her
HANNAH + BOOKER.
mark.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 17th day of January, 1870.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.

[Two-cent postage stamp.]

\$75]

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, October 26, 1869.

Thirty days after date we promise to pay to the order of Mrs. H. Bucher seventy-five dollars, at our office, Memphis, Tennessee, value received.

M. COOMBS, JR., & Co.

No. 2. Due November 26, 1869.

True copy:

J. R. LEWIS,
Brevet Colonel U. S. A.

EIGHTEENTH DAYS PROCEEDINGS—DECATUR, ALABAMA.

The commission met at Decatur, Alabama, at 1 o'clock p. m., January 18, 1870.

Captain Wager reported that he had been to Winston County, and found Captain Charles A. Beckert, and had presented the summons to him, but that he refused to return with him, but promised to report to him at Huntsville, Alabama, on Tuesday evening, January 18, 1870.

It was then decided that one of the members of the commission should proceed to Huntsville, Alabama, to take the deposition of Charles A. Beckert.

The commission then adjourned to meet in Nashville, Tennessee, for the purpose of examining the records of the pension office, and procuring copies of the indictments against M. M. Cloon.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.

J. R. LEWIS,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.

J. A. SLADEN,
Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

NINETEENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS—NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

The commission met at Nashville, January 19, and at once proceeded to the examination of the records of the pension office. The result of this examination is shown by the notes made in red ink on the pension cases.

After examination of the records of circuit court for copies of indictments against M. M. Cloon, (copies herewith attached,) the commission adjourned to meet at Washington, D. C., in accordance with the following telegram, viz :

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 13, 1870.

To Captain J. A. SLADEN :

Special Orders No. 189 is hereby extended, to direct the board to meet at Washington, D. C., after concluding investigation in Tennessee and Alabama.

By order, &c.

HENRY M. WHITTLESEY,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Colonel J. R. Lewis, being designated by the commission at Decatur, Alabama, to proceed to Huntsville, Alabama, to receive the testimony of Captain Charles A. Beckert, proceeded to that place and remained till 11 o'clock p. m. Tuesday evening, Mr. Beckert not having reported up to that time. Letter of John D. Wager, January 21, 1870, herewith appended, showing that Captain Beckert did not report during the two days following.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.

J. R. LEWIS,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.

J. A. SLADEN,
Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

Circuit court of the United States for the middle district of Tennessee—
October term, 1869.

The grand inquest of the United States for the middle district of Tennessee, upon their oaths present that, on or about June 24, 1868, within said district, M. M. Cloon caused and procured to be falsely made, forged, and counterfeited a paper writing purporting to be a power of attorney to receive a pension due from the United States, in this—one Lucy Chambers, as the widow of Philip Chambers, a soldier in the army of the United States, to wit, in the One hundred and eleventh regiment of United States colored volunteers, was entitled to a pension from the United States from March 6, 1865, to March 4, 1868, and said Cloon caused to be falsely executed a paper writing purporting to be a power of attorney from said pensioner to one W. W. Ingersoll, authorizing him, as the true and lawful attorney of said pensioner, for her and in her name, to receive from the agent of the United States for paying pensions, in Nashville, in the State of Tennessee, the said pension; said false and counterfeit power of attorney being so caused to be made in order that the said Ingersoll might receive the said pension.

And further, that at said time and in said district said Cloon did willingly aid and assist in falsely making, forging, and counterfeiting the paper writing aforesaid to receive the said pension, with the intent thereby to aid and assist said Ingersoll to receive the same from the said agent of the United States.

And further, that at said time and in said district said Cloon did cause and procure to be forged and counterfeited the name of said Lucy Chambers to said paper writing purporting to be such power of attorney, with the intent that thereby said Ingersoll might receive from said agent said pension.

And further, that at said time and at said district said Cloon did willingly assist and aid in forging and counterfeiting the name of said pensioner to said paper writing purporting to be such power of attorney, with the intent thereby to aid said Ingersoll in receiving said pension from said agent. And further, that at said time and in said district said Cloon did knowingly and fraudulently endeavor to have said pension to be received by said Ingersoll, by virtue of such false, forged, and counterfeited power of attorney, contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the United States.

R. MCP. SMITH,
United States District Attorney.

A true copy :

E. R. CAMPBELL,
Clerk United States District and Circuit Court.

First indictment.—W. W. Ingersoll, for wrongfully withholding pension money due Lucy Chambers, widow of Philip Chambers, private Company F One hundred and eleventh regiment United States colored volunteers.

Second indictment.—For his agency in manufacture of spurious power of attorney to himself, in order to obtain said pension.

Against Cloon for aiding in the forgery of said power of attorney.

Theory of the prosecution.—That Ingersoll, in Nashville, and Cloon, in Pulaski, combined for the purpose of manufacturing a fictitious power of attorney, purporting to be made by Lucy Chambers, at Pulaski, authorizing said Ingersoll to draw her pension, at Nashville; that, accordingly, said Cloon procured a negro woman, at Pulaski, to personate said Lucy Chambers in executing said power, which was thereupon prepared and acknowledged and witnessed in due form, the genuine Lucy Chambers being all the while at Nashville; their object being to enable said Ingersoll to get into his hands said pension, which the pension agent would have insisted on paying to the pensioner in person had he known that she was at Nashville. The matter succeeded, and Ingersoll got the money, and kept it.

OFFICE OF AGENT BUREAU REFUGEES,
FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Huntsville, Alabama, January 21, 1870.

COLONEL: I have the honor to return, as per your instructions, the letter left by the commission for Captain C. A. Beckert, who has not up to this time made his appearance.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. WAGER, *Agent.*

Brevet Colonel J. R. LEWIS,
Superintendent of Education, Atlanta, Georgia.

TWENTIETH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Pursuant to adjournment at Nashville, the commission met at Washington, D. C., January 28, 1870, and proceeded to the examination of the evidence, with a view to investigating in the departments each case of alleged fraud, both of bounty and pensions.

At 3.30 p. m. the commission adjourned.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.
J. R. LEWIS,
Brevet Colonel United States Army,
J. A. SLADEN,
Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

TWENTY-FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The commission met at 9.30 a. m., January 29, (Saturday,) 1870, and continued the examination and collation of the cases of frauds, and commenced to make out their report upon the evidence in their possession.

A communication was received from John H. Wager, bureau agent at Huntsville, Alabama, inclosing the affidavit of Charles A. Beckert, made in answer to certain written questions propounded to him by the commission. The letter and inclosure is herewith attached.

At 3.30 the commission adjourned.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.
J. R. LEWIS,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.
J. A. SLADEN,
Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA, January 25, 1870.

SIR: On the 16th instant I received your summons to appear before the military commission then in session at Huntsville, Alabama, to investigate "certain alleged frauds committed upon colored soldiers and their heirs in the payment of bounties, pensions, &c." According to the summons, I left for Huntsville on the 17th instant in the morning, intending to be at that place on Tuesday night, but was delayed on the road by the accidental injuring and falling of my horse, and the drawing off of myself; in consequence of this accident I did not arrive here until to-day, and I hasten to make the following statement relative to the charges and accusations made by a certain M. M. Cloon:

1. In regard to the advances to colored soldiers on their bounties I would state that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, Messrs. Chipman, Hosmer & Co., of Washington, D. C., (whose correspondent I am,) had no knowledge of the same, and are not concerned in the same; Major D. S. Mann, of New York, came to this neighborhood about the 20th day of December, 1867, and made several advances to soldiers on their bounty claims, taking their notes, but in all instances, as far as I have seen, the amounts stipulated with the soldiers were paid, interest for the advance was charged according to agreement, and to the satisfaction of the soldier. About the same time I formed the acquaintance of this M. M.

Cloon, who kept an office as correspondent for General O'Neil at Pulaski, Tennessee, and solicited the bounty claims for said O'Neil, claim agent at Washington, D. C. In conversation with him on business concerning claims, &c., he proposed to me to act with him in partnership; to advance money on claims, as we could as well make the percentage as others; he could raise the money; he could furnish \$6,000 for this purpose. I refused to do anything with him in that line, as I presumed, from all his conversations, that he was working out a scheme which would have been to no advantage to me, but would have ruined me. He came to see me at Decatur, Alabama, my home, about the middle of September of the same year, and renewed the proposition, telling me, that he had made already over \$6,000, and wished me to assist him and share the profits. I again declined. After this he took up the receipts I had given claimants for their claims, discharges, &c., in the name of Chipman, Hosmer & Co., of Washington, D. C., and attempted to prosecute the claims, always assuring me that he would not interfere with our business. In the month of November, 1869, I visited him, the said M. M. Cloon, in his office, at Huntsville, Alabama, where he exhibited to me a large lot of pension certificates, which he had received from colored pensioners, for the purpose, as he told me, to hold them until the decision was made concerning their payment.

2. In regard to the charges preferred by said M. M. Cloon against Mr. J. H. Wager, agent Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, at Huntsville, Alabama, I would state that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the same are untrue and without any foundation, as I have known the said J. H. Wager, esq., as an efficient and strict officer, (as disbursing officer,) and know of no instance of complaint against him in the exercise of his duties. And I further believe that the charges against the other officers, preferred by the said M. M. Cloon, are of the same character, as the bureau officers were in his way to execute his plans.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

CHAS. A. BECKERT.

J. A. SLADEN,

Brevet Captain United States Army,

Recorder of Military Commission, Washington, D. C.

P. S.—As to the remarks I should have made to the said M. M. Cloon, that General Balloch was implicated in the advancing of money to colored soldiers on their claims; that I had said to the said Cloon General Balloch *did* receive twenty-five per cent. of the profit on said advances, is untrue and false, and without any foundation, as I only knew that the advances were made by said D. S. Mann on his own responsibility, and in accordance with a circular issued by General O. O. Howard regulating advances on said colored claims. In the conversation with said Cloon at Pulaski, Tennessee, he remarked to me that advances could be made without conflicting with the laws regulating the payments of said claims.

CHAS. A. BECKERT.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the 25th day of January, A. D. 1870.

JAMES H. BONE,
Clerk Circuit Court.

OFFICE AGENT BUREAU REFUGEES,
FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Huntsville, Alabama, January 25, 1870.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to herewith transmit the inclosed statement of Captain C. A. Beckert.

He said he just reached town. Was detained by his horse falling, hurting the horse and himself.

I stated to him, as far as I could remember, the contents of a letter left for him by Colonel Lewis.

After which he handed me the statement.

I am, respectfully,

JOHN H. WAGER, *Agent.*

Captain SLADEN,

Recorder of Military Commission, Washington, D. C.

TWENTY-SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The commission met January 31, 1870, (Monday,) at 9.30 a. m., and adjourned at 3.30 p. m., the day being spent in examining the records and making out and forwarding lists of names to Mr. W. P. Drew, of those names concerning which the commission desired further information.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.

J. R. LEWIS,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.

J. A. SLADEN,
Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The commission met February 1, 1870, (Thursday,) at 9.30 a. m., and continued the examination of the records and the collation and arranging of cases.

Adjourned at 3.30 p. m.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.

J. R. LEWIS,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.

J. A. SLADEN,
Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The commission met at 9.30 a. m., February 2, (Wednesday,) 1870, and continued the examination of the records and the collation and arranging of cases.

Adjourned at 3.30 p. m.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.

J. R. LEWIS,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.

J. A. SLADEN,
Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The commission met at 9.30 a. m., February 3, (Thursday,) 1870, and proceeded to the office of the Commissioner of Pensions for the purpose of examining the records of that office in cases of alleged frauds on pension claimants.

After this examination the commission continued the examination of their own records.

Communications were sent to the Commissioner of the Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, asking that certain information be obtained from the Surgeon General and the Chief Engineer of the army concerning the claims of employes of those departments.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,

Brevet Colonel United States Army.

J. R. LEWIS,

Brevet Colonel United States Army.

J. A. SLADEN,

Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The commission met at 10 a. m. Friday, February 4, 1870, and continued the examination of the evidence and the work upon the report.

The commission adjourned at 4 p. m.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,

Brevet Colonel United States Army.

J. R. LEWIS,

Brevet Colonel United States Army.

J. A. SLADEN,

Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The commission met at 10 o'clock a. m. Saturday, February 5, 1870, and continued the examination of the evidence, and the work upon the report.

Communication was sent to Mr. Wm. P. Drew, chief of claim division, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, asking for statements in cases of certain bounty claimants.

At 4 p. m. the commission adjourned.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,

Brevet Colonel United States Army.

J. R. LEWIS,

Brevet Colonel United States Army.

J. A. SLADEN,

Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The commission met at 10 a. m. Monday, February 7, 1870, and continued the examination of the records and the collection of cases, and the work upon the report.

A communication was received from General G. W. Balloch, (hereto attached,) containing evidence of forgery on the part of M. M. Cloon, in making up the applications of a widow for bounty.

At 4 p. m. the commission adjourned.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.

J. R. LEWIS,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.

J. A. SLADEN,
Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

DISBURSING OFFICE OF CLAIMS—BUREAU, &C.,
Columbia, Tennessee, January 21, 1870.

DEAR SIR: Inclosed please find an application purporting to be from Lina Ballentine, widow of Sullivan. The paper was got up by M. M. Cloon. When first sent me, I did not notice the writing particularly, but upon its return I noticed it, and took it to Pulaski, when I saw a colored man who was present in the clerk's office, and who said there was no such men as B. J. Sheridan and Jim Morgan there, and as to John Green and Matthew Lipscomb, there are no such men in the country. It is evidently a forgery of Cloon's getting up. The woman's old master told me Cloon wanted him to go her security for \$15, and he would get her the money. Since the commission was here he has been charging the colored people in advance. This paper inclosed should become part of others the commission have. The name of Sheridan no doubt was signed by his clerk, J. Morris; while in Jim Morgan his (Cloon's) writing sticks out in every feature. I have not read the late circular in regard to witnesses who write their names, and you have one set of papers in the case of Eliza Leonard.

Very respectfully yours,

JOHN L. WILSON,
Disbursing Officer of Claims—Bureau, &c.

General GEO. W. BALLOCH,
Chief Disbursing Officer, Bureau, &c., Washington City, D. C.

PULASKI, TENNESSEE, *December 17, 1869.*

DEAR SIR: I inclose herewith my application for the bounty and other allowances of my deceased husband, Sullivan Ballentine, late of Company G Twelfth United States colored infantry, who died since making application for the bounty, &c., due him; which I understand has been settled by certificate No. 484,521, and turned over to the bureau, and probably has been received by you. If so, you will please return, if necessary, the vouchers in your hands issued in favor of my husband, with the inclosed application, and have them replaced by ones in my favor. And if not yet received by you, you will be kind enough to forward the inclosed application, and request my vouchers to be forwarded to you.

My destitution compels me to request your early action in the premises.

Very respectfully, &c.,

LINA BALLENTINE.
Per J. M., *Clerk.*

Major J. L. WILSON,
Agent of Bureau, &c.

H. Ex. Doc. 241—8

*Widow's application for bounty.*STATE OF TENNESSEE, *County of Giles, ss :*

On this 16th day of December, 1869, personally appeared before me, a clerk of the county court in and for the county and State aforesaid, Lina Ballentine, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that she is the widow of Sullivan Ballentine, deceased, late a resident of the county of Giles, and State of Tennessee, who was a private in Company G, of the Twelfth regiment of United States colored infantry volunteers, who enlisted at Elk River Bridge, in the State of Tennessee, on or about the 1st day of August, 1863, and who died out of the service aforesaid, at Elkton, in the State of Tennessee, on or about the 16th day of July, 1869, leaving her as widow. She further says, that she was married to the said Sullivan Ballentine on 13th day of October, 1868, at Elkton, county of Giles, and State of Tennessee, by John Bonner, a colored minister of the gospel, whose affidavit is hereto annexed. Deponent further says that the best proof of her said marriage is hereto annexed, as may be seen thereby; that her name before her said marriage was Lina Butler; that she makes this application for the purpose of recovering the amount of treasury certificate No. 484521, which certificate had been issued in favor of her said deceased husband from the United States government, and which yet remains in the possession of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and desires that the certificate of pay, when issued in satisfaction hereof, may be sent to her at Pulaski post office, county of Giles, and State of Tennessee, and I hereby constitute and appoint John L. Wilson, Bureau Agent at Columbia, Tennessee, attorney to present and prosecute this claim, and authorize him to receive and receipt for any certificate, check, or draft that may be issued for the same, or to do any other act or thing necessary, or that I might do if personally present at the doing thereof, with full power of substitution and revocation, hereby countermanding all former authority given for the above specified purpose.

her
LINA + BALLENTINE
mark.

Signed in presence of—

JIM MORGAN.

B. J. SHERIDAN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me. And also personally appeared John Green and Mathew Libscomb, of the county of Giles, and State of Tennessee, who being duly sworn according to law, depose and say, that they are well acquainted with the above-named claimant, and know that she is the widow of Sullivan Ballentine, deceased, who was a private in Company G, of the Twelfth regiment of United States colored infantry volunteers, and who died out of the service of the United States, as above stated, leaving the above-named widow. Deponents further say that they were well acquainted with the said Sullivan Ballentine before his death, and know that he and the said Lina Ballentine lived and cohabited as man and wife, and were so reputed in the community in which they lived; and that she is the widow of the identical Sullivan Ballentine named above, and who made application for the bounty and other allowances due him prior to his death through Messrs. O'Neill and Dufour, of Washington, D. C., and which claim said firm reports as having been settled by certificate No. 484521. Deponents

further say that they were personally present at the death and inhumation of the said Sullivan Ballentine, and depose from their personal knowledge of all the facts in the case.

Deponents further say, that their knowledge of these statements of facts is derived from a personal and very intimate acquaintance with the whole of said family, having lived near neighbors for twenty years. They further say that they have no interest whatever, neither directly nor indirectly, in this matter.

JOHN ^{his} + GREEN.
mark.

MATHEW ^{his} + LIBSCOMB.
mark.

Signed in presence of—

JIM MORGAN.

B. J. SHERIDAN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 16th day of December, 1869 and I certify that claimant and witnesses are credible and worthy, and that they understood fully the foregoing declaration and joint affidavit before signing their names thereto, and I am not interested in this matter.

[SEAL.]

D. A. WILBURN,
Clerk Giles County Court.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, *Giles County* :

Personally appeared before me, D. A. Wilburn, clerk of the county court of said county, John Bonner, colored, a minister of the Gospel, with whom I am personally acquainted, and made oath in due form of law that about the last of October, 1868, he solemnized the rites of matrimony between Solomon Ballentine, colored, and Lina Butler, colored, and that he returned the license authorizing such marriage, with the proper indorsement of their execution on the same, to the clerk of the county court of said county. This December 16, 1869.

JOHN ^{his} + BONNER.
mark.

Attest :

J. T. ROSE.

W. P. GRIGSBY.

Sworn to and subscribed before me 16th December, 1869.

D. A. WILBURN,
Clerk.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, *Giles County* :

I, D. A. Wilburn, clerk of the county court of said county, do hereby certify that I have made diligent search in my office for the marriage license of Solomon Ballentine to Lina Butler, and am unable to find the same.

Witness my hand and official seal this December 16, 1869.

[SEAL.]

D. A. WILBURN,
Clerk Giles County Court.

BOUNTIES TO COLORED SOLDIERS.

TWENTY-NINTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The commission met at 10 a. m., Tuesday, February 8, 1870, and continued the examination of the record and the work upon the report.

Communications were sent to the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, asking for certain information.

At 4 p. m. the commission adjourned.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.
J. R. LEWIS,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.
J. A. SLADEN,
Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

THIRTIETH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The commission met at 10 a. m., Wednesday, February 9, 1870, and continued the examination of the records and the labor upon the report. A communication was received from W. P. Drew, chief of claim division, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, containing information in cases of certain claimants for bounty, called for by the commission, which document is appended to the proceedings of the commission, marked Drew's Statement A.

At 4 p. m. the commission adjourned.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.
J. R. LEWIS,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.
J. A. SLADEN,
Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

THIRTY-FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The commission met at 10 a. m., Thursday, February 10, 1870, and continued its labor in examining the evidence and arranging specific cases and in making up the report. A communication was received from W. P. Drew, chief of claim division, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, in answer to requests from the commission, containing information in certain bounty cases, which document is appended to proceedings of commission, and marked Drew's Statement B.

At 4 p. m. the commission adjourned.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.
J. R. LEWIS,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.
J. A. SLADEN,
Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

THIRTY-SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The commission met at 10 a. m., Friday, February 11, 1870, and continued to examine the record and the work upon the report.

Communications were sent to Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, asking for certain information.

At 4 p. m. the commission adjourned.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.
J. R. LEWIS,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.
J. A. SLADEN,
Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

THIRTY-THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The commission met at 11 a. m., Saturday, February 12, 1870, and continued the examination of the proceedings and the labor upon the report.

A communication (hereto attached) was received from Wm. P. Drew, chief of claims division, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, inclosing copy of his letter of June 25, 1869, to M. M. Cloon.

Communications were written to the Commissioner Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, calling for certain information.

At 4 p. m. the commission adjourned.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.
J. R. LEWIS,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.
J. A. SLADEN,
Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES,
FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, CLAIM DIVISION,
Washington, D. C., February 11, 1870.

COLONEL: In accordance with your request of the 10th instant, I am directed to inclose herewith copy of letter from this office addressed to M. M. Cloon, under date of June 25, 1869.

The letter was intended to be sarcastic, but it would seem from subsequent developments that Mr. Cloon interpreted it literally, and as in some measure justifying his conduct.

In this connection your attention is respectfully invited to copy of letter from this office dated July 26, 1869, addressed to J. B. Coons, esq., agent and disbursing officer of this bureau at Nashville, Tennessee.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM P. DREW,
*Agent Bureau Refugees, Freedmen
and Abandoned Lands, Chief of Claim Division.*
Brevet Colonel B. P. RUNKLE, U. S. A.,
*President Military Commission Bureau Refugees,
Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, Washington, D. C.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES,
FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, CLAIM DIVISION,
Washington, D. C., June 25, 1869.

SIR: In acknowledging the receipt of your communication of the 15th instant, I beg to assure you that there has been no intention on the part of this office to accuse you unjustly, and to express the earnest hope that success may attend your laudable exertions to expose and punish dishonesty, whether perpetrated by private persons or by officials.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM P. DREW,
*Agent Bureau Refugees, Freedmen
and Abandoned Lands, Chief of Claim Division.*

M. M. CLOON, Esq.,
Pulaski, Tennessee.

THIRTY-FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The commission met at 10 a. m., Monday, February 14, 1870, and continued the examination of the records, the collection of cases, and the work upon the report.

In reply to communications from the commission, W. P. Drew, chief of claim division Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, sends, first, copy of letter written by M. M. Cloon to Chipman, Hosmer & Co., (hereto attached;) second, statement in case of Elvis Key, late private Company F Fourteenth regiment United States colored troops, (attached to the proceedings of the commission and marked Drew's Statement C;) and third, statement in case of William Reedus, late corporal Company I One Hundred and Tenth regiment United States colored troops, (attached to report of commission and marked Drew's Statement D.)

At 4 p. m. the commissioned adjourned.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.
J. R. LEWIS,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.
J. A. SLADEN,
Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES,
FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, CLAIM DIVISION,
Washington, D. C., February 12, 1870.

CAPTAIN: In answer to your letter of the 11th instant, I am directed to inclose herewith letter of the 15th ultimo, addressed to Messrs. Chipman, Hosmer & Co., attorneys, &c., by M. M. Cloon, of Pulaski, Tennessee, and to request return of the same after examination.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM P. DREW,
*Agent Bureau Refugees, Freedmen
and Abandoned Lands, Chief of Claim Division.*

Brevet Captain J. A. SLADEN, U. S. A.,
*Recorder for Military Commission Bureau Refugees,
Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, Washington, D. C.*

(Inclosure returned to W. P. Drew, esq., in accordance with his request. March 4, 1870.)

THIRTY-FIFTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The commission met at 10 a. m., February 15, 1870, and took the testimony of Thomas Wilson, attorney and claim agent, A. A. Hosmer, attorney and claim agent, of the firm of Chipman, Hosmer & Co., and B. D. Hyam, claim agent, all of Washington, and whose testimony is hereto attached. Statements in cases of certain pension claimants were received, in reply to requests from the commission from the Pension Bureau, which are attached to the proceedings, and marked "Pension Office A." A communication from W. P. Drew, chief of claim division Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, inclosing letter from M. M. Coon to the Second Auditor, hereto attached.

At 4 p. m. the commission adjourned.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.
J. B. LEWIS,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.
J. A. SLADEN,
Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES,
FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, CLAIM DIVISION,
Washington, February 14, 1870.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with your letter of the 12th instant, I am directed to inclose herewith communication addressed to the Hon. Second Auditor of the Treasury by Mr. M. M. Cloon, dated Pulaski, Tennessee, January 18, 1870, and to particularly request return of the same to this office, after desired examination by the commission.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM P. DREW,
*Agent Bureau Refugees, Freedmen,
and Abandoned Lands, Chief of Claim Division.*

Brevet Captain J. A. SLADEN, U. S. A.,
*Recorder for Military Commission,
Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.*

PULASKI, TENNESSEE, *January 18, 1870.*

DEAR SIR: Pardon me for again taking the liberty of writing to you personally; but circumstances are such as to compel me to beseech your aid in the following case. The military commission sent here to investigate the frauds complained of in my recent letter to you entirely ignored their duty, and failed intentionally to inquire into the official conduct of bureau agents. It is not necessary that I should here give you any of the proceedings of the said commission, but would refer you to a protest that is being gotten up here by the Union element of our citizens, complaining of the proceedings of the same. They would not permit anybody to depose against bureau agents; and if any, perchance, did so, they construed the testimony so as to destroy its original intent and meaning, after which it was by them written. It would be an insult to your intelligence to attempt to inform you that claim agents could cheat colored claimants out of bounty in any of the lately rebellious States without the co-operation of bureau agents. My name having been extensively used in connection with bounty frauds in this part of

the country, I therefore deem it my duty to exonerate myself of such charges, and to throw full light on the subject, that the guilty ones may be known.

Now, sir, some time ago I was employed by certain bureau agents to buy such bounty claims as they directed, giving for them such amounts as they directed. This I accordingly did in conformity with our contract, until finally the negroes began to complain of the matter, after which I refused to purchase any more claims, and advised the said bureau agents to immediately stop the same or else I would report the matter. They still operated, and I reported them time after time to General George W. Carlin, then chief commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Tennessee. Some of the agents were afterwards requested to resign, which they accordingly did. Others of them were removed and their places refilled by men who have from time to time robbed the negroes in like manner. Against this I have been fighting for the past twelve months. Week after week have I written to General Howard about the matter, without avail, and finally gave it up and determined not to annoy myself with it any more, and when I wrote to you I did not anticipate that it would cause a commission to be appointed; if I did, I would have complained to you long before then. I am sorry, however, that the commission were not more impartial in their investigation, as I have already said they would not take any testimony into consideration unless it implicated a claim agent and exonerated a bureau agent.

The honorable Commissioner of Pensions has seemingly suspended me from further practice in his office, for what cause I know not, other than he writes to the firm of O'Neill & Dufour, claim agents of your city, saying that my name is one thing to-day and another to-morrow. My name in full is J. M. M. Cloon. I sometimes contract my name by using only the M. M. and sometimes the J; the name being rather copious. I find it often essential to contract the same for which reason. I did not engage in claim business until solicited by the colored people. They having confidence in my integrity, requested me to attend to the collection of their claims, which I accordingly did. I am innocent of any charges brought against me other than that of buying claims, which, as I have already stated, was done in favor of bureau agents. Since I began to file claims for adjustment in my own case I defy anybody to show where, when, or how I have violated the rules of honor and honesty. The charges which I am charged with were committed over two years ago in the manner just prescribed, and I could to-day, to-morrow, or at any other time since I first reported bureau agents, have bought colored bounty claims for twenty-five cents on the dollar if I would do it; but because I would not make any compromise with the bureau ring, but, on the contrary, have continually reported them, therefore I must be abused and censured because I would not comply with their wicked designs. It is well known to you that if I was guilty of the offenses charged to me in connection with colored bounty frauds that I would not have from week to week solicited a board of investigation in the premises. A man don't often cut a twig with which to stripe his own flesh.

Now, my dear sir, this the foregoing is my status as well as I can give it in a small space. I most solemnly declare before God that it is not my intention to neither cheat, swindle, nor rob the government nor claimants out of any portions of that which belongs to them, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. I further certify that I don't intend filing any more claims other than what is already in my office, which is about two hundred claims for bounty and back pay. Those are already completed, are sworn to, properly witnessed, and are ready for trans-

mission if I receive the assurance from you that they will be favorably received and considered. Each paper has cost me and the claimants about \$1 50 for its preparation and notarial advancements. If the claims would have to be destroyed that would be lost, and besides the claimants would incur a good deal of inconvenience and annoyance. I have given you facts as they are, and now if you think that I deserve suspension from further practice in your department then I will in good faith receive and abide your decision, knowing that your honor will be governed by justice and impartiality in the premises. On the other hand, if you permit me to file the claims now in my office, and with the others already on file in my name to prosecute the same to a successful issue, I assure you that I will have nothing more to do with new claims, and will not attempt to solicit nor prosecute new business. This I request in justice to the poor claimants that have intrusted their business to my care, as I am the only person who in this section attends to any business of that class presently. If necessary I will give bond for the faithful discharge of my duties as claim agent toward my said claimants. Hoping to hear from you soon,

I remain your very obedient servant,

JAS. CLOON.

Hon. E. B. FRENCH,

Second Auditor, War Department, Washington, D. C.

THOMAS WILSON, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: I am an attorney at law, practicing in Washington as such, and as a claim agent. I am doing business for Moyers & Dedrick in two capacities, one for them, as the successors of Lee & Flory. Lee & Flory had about five hundred or seven hundred claims which they employed us, that is, Owen & Wilson, to prosecute before the departments. They were claims for bounty and back pay of colored soldiers. They prepared the claims; we presented and filed them as the attorney of record. Long afterward, when Captain Lee was about to be appointed agent of the bureau for the payment of bounties at Vicksburg, it became necessary for him to dispose of his interest in these as well as all other claims. He presented them to us, but we were unable to make satisfactory arrangements for their purchase. At this time the firm of Lee & Flory had dissolved, and Lee had succeeded to the business. Captain Lee then disposed of his business, or rather his interest in these claims, to Moyers & Dedrick, and authorized us to pay to them what before was due to him. The preparation of none of these claims fell to Moyers & Dedrick, and I believe they have had nothing to do with them whatever, except to receive the money, which was before due to Captain Lee. The other capacity in which I act as their attorney is by authority of circular November 29, 1867, from the War Department, that I suppose you are acquainted with. I am now prosecuting before the bureaus of the Treasury and War Departments all cases entered by Moyers & Dedrick, however, only of colored soldiers and their heirs, under the authority of this circular.

THOMAS WILSON.

Sworn to in the presence of—

J. A. SLADEN,

Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

FEBRUARY 15, 1870.

ADDISON A. HOSMER, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I am an attorney at law, of the firm of Chipman, Hosmer & Co. I have been in

business in Washington since December, 1865. We have done business generally throughout the States where negro troops were enlisted, and throughout all the States and Territories of the Union. Have done business generally through what we term correspondents, not wishing to recognize them as agents. We advertised in our circulars for correspondents who should take up all kinds of claims and divide the fees, we to be the recognized attorneys of record. This is the only plan we have ever adopted with our correspondents. In 1866 we opened branch offices in New York, Louisville, Nashville, and St. Louis. Some colored claims might have been received through these branch offices which were all closed within a year, however, and business subsequently carried on through correspondents. We had no arrangement here with the bureau with regard to advances previous to the time they were given, or at any time. If there was any law or order authorizing these advances to be made, I read it and knew of it at the time, and believe there was such a law or order. To the best of my knowledge there was no understanding with any officer of the government as to how we should collect these advances. We were governed in these cases by the law or authority governing all persons alike. As to the manner of making these advances and securing the proper evidence for their collection, I must refer you to General Gilmore, who had the matter in charge. I know nothing about it of my own knowledge, and never had a private conversation with any bureau official on the subject. We have received one claim of an officer, and, perhaps, half a dozen other claims from M. M. Cloon, but do not know how long he acted as our correspondent. I had charge of the correspondence in our office from the fall of 1867 to November, 1868, and it was during this time that I knew of the one case sent us by M. M. Cloon. Colonel Hill was a correspondent of ours at Pulaski, in sending claims for quartermaster stores. Charles A. Beckert was our correspondent at Decatur. I first met Beckert about one year ago. He was employed as our correspondent in the usual way, by applying to us and sending us cases. I never saw him before he was our correspondent. Major Mann was a correspondent, but neither agent nor partner of ours; he was what might be termed an itinerant correspondent, that is, he was constantly traveling and collecting cases which he forwarded to us. We first employed Major Mann as a clerk, immediately after his muster out of the volunteer service, in 1866, on the strength of previous friendship between him and me. He was at one time our bookkeeper during the absence of our regular bookkeeper. He had been an officer on the staff of General Ullman, and had had considerable experience in the organization of colored troops. He grew restive in our office as clerk, and he arranged to do business as a correspondent. When he left our office and his situation as a clerk he severed all business relations existing between the firm and himself except such as existed between any other correspondents and the firm. I do not know whether he was ever authorized to make advances, and refer you to General Gilmore. Major Mann at any rate was governed by the same arrangements made by us with other correspondents. To my knowledge we have not furnished any money to correspondents previous to the time the advances were made, but it may possibly so have been furnished. It is possible, though I am not aware of it, that checks signed by our firm, or drafts procured by the firm, were furnished Major Mann before he went out, or in his absence, but do not think it probable. I cannot say when advances were made, whether before or after the treasury certificate was issued, but presume it was before. The matter did not pass under my hand or eye. I never collected any advances in my life, only knew the general practice.

As far as my understanding goes it was done in this way. A correspondent would send us the receipt of the person for whom the advance had been made acknowledged before a civil officer, as provided by the regulations, (if there were such regulations, and it is my impression there were,) the claimant (soldier) acknowledging that he had received such advance accompanied with (I suppose) a request to collect the amount. There may have been other papers, I do not know. These papers were, together with a certificate signed by a member of our firm, filed in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands. This certificate was acknowledged before a civil magistrate, as required by the regulations of the bureau. The reason I cannot give more definite information is, that our business is very extensive and divided into branches. This branch did not come directly under my personal supervision or even general cognizance. Any statements made by any person that we had any arrangement with any officer of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands to make advances, collect the same with certain interest, and to pay to said officers a per cent. of profit, is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, unqualifiedly false. Beckert is still a correspondent of our firm; Major Mann is not to my knowledge, only in the closing up of all old cases. We have no regular correspondent at Memphis, but several parties send us cases occasionally, viz: Moyers & Dedrick, probably no soldiers' claims, but of quartermaster's stores, and Frank Bros. We take up the business of suspended claim agents with the consent of the Second Auditor; in fact, we cannot do it without his consent. We take from them general powers of attorney; we then divide the fees with them. Any new business they bring up we put in on our own blanks, and we furnish our blanks to any one applying. At Nashville we left our branch office in the charge of General A. Dawson. We have received cases from Mr. Glassie. McQuithy and Alden were correspondents of ours, but I believe it was after they were suspended. We still do business with Major Mann in the settlement of old cases. He ceased to be a clerk in our office on his own motion. He ceased to send us cases on his own motion, and the only trouble we ever had with him was with regard to his signing the name of General Gilmore. It was possible for Major Mann to advance to claimants a less amount than he represented to us. If there was ever any regulation of the bureau made as to the certificate required in the case of advances, I think it must have been done with the concurrence of the Second Auditor or Second Comptroller, and it is my impression that the regulation was made with the latter's concurrence. Neither the Hickeys, of Columbia, Tennessee, nor the Joneses, of Pulaski, Tennessee, are correspondents of our firm to my knowledge, although both firms may have written to us for information.

ADDISON A. HOSMER.

Witness to signature: J. DRUMMERT.

Sworn to before me this 15th day of February, 1870.

J. A. SLADEN,

Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

BENJAMIN D. HYAM, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: I am an attorney-at-law and a claim agent. I have been in the claim business since August, 1864. I now have no partner. I collect claims for colored and white soldiers. I receive claims from local agents, but these agents are not regarded as subordinates of mine, but I am looked upon by them as their subordinate. These agents I recognize as correspondents, and not as agents. The departments will not recognize or furnish information to a claim agent in any case, unless he is the attorney of

record. I have made no advances individually, directly. M. Coombs, jr., & Co. have at times had large sums of money accumulated in their hands of mine, of fees received by them belonging to me, and which I take for granted he advanced to colored soldiers, sending me up receipts or affidavits; and when the advances so made were collected they were credited by me to him, (M. Coombs, jr.) To collect such advances, I had to make affidavit, based on the receipt or affidavit of the claimant. At first I received only the receipts of the correspondence, but I saw this might get me into trouble, and I required their affidavits, (viz., the soldiers'). I have collected advances also for B. H. Harrington, Cambridge, Missouri. Some cases sent me by J. W. Bush, Smithland, Kentucky, were rejected by the bureau. Also have collected some cases from H. Tomkins & Co., Nashville, Tennessee. Tompkins & Co. sent me fortification and hospital claims, amounting to about seventy thousand dollars. One case was presented to the department as a test case by me, and was rejected, if my memory serves me correctly, on the ground that the claimant had been paid all he was entitled to, while the claim was made out for a much larger sum. This was a fortification claim. I have never done business to my knowledge for suspended claim agents. I know I might, but I prefer not to do so. I have never had any understanding with the officers of the bureau concerning the payment of advances, previous or since the time I collected the aforesaid advances. About three years ago, the executive committee of the Claim Agents' Association, of which I was a member, met in consultation with the Second Auditor and First and Second Comptroller, General Howard, and Mr. Alvord, at which the subject of advances then outstanding was considered, and the justice of securing the local agent, through the attorney of record, was recognized. Nothing was said as to future advances, and what was said, as above, led me to collect advances made subsequent to that time. The fees charged and collected from the bureau by me were predicated upon the statements sent me by correspondents. Wishes to say that the bill making bounties payable through the bureau was framed and passed by the advice and urgent wish of claim agents in Washington, to prevent frauds being committed upon them and the soldiers and heirs by their correspondents. The following list exhibits some advances collected by me, and kind of evidence submitted by me, so far as I can recollect:

Names.	Co.	Regiment.	Advances paid.	How received from Freedmen's Bureau.
Henry Clay, corporal.	A	61st U. S. C. T...	\$100, June 10, 1867	By receipt and my affidavit.
William Young	A	55th U. S. C. T...	200, Jan. 31, 1868	By soldier's affidavit, receipt, and my affidavit.
Henry Bellamy	G	61st U. S. C. T...	100, Feb. 24, 1868	By soldier's affidavit, receipt, and my affidavit.
Archer Booker	I	53d U. S. C. T...	None, Jan. 23, 1869	
Frank Key	B	3d U. S. H. A. ... 55th U. S. C. T...	\$38, Feb. 24, 1868	By soldier's affidavit, receipt, and my affidavit.
David Allen, serg't ..	D	55th U. S. C. T...	40, June 12, 1868	By soldier's affidavit, receipt, and my affidavit.
Benben Sikes	K	11th U. S. C. T...	20, July 21, 1868	By soldier's affidavit, receipt, and my affidavit.
John Ingraham	C	55th U. S. C. T...	100, May 12, 1868	By soldier's affidavit, receipt, and my affidavit.
Moses Pedan	A	55th U. S. C. T...	60, July 21, 1868	By soldier's affidavit, receipt, and my affidavit.
Isam Strong	K	11th U. S. C. T...	40, Mar. 10, 1868	By soldier's affidavit, receipt, and my affidavit.
Alexander Alston	B	55th U. S. C. T...	100, Feb. 24, 1868	By soldier's affidavit, receipt, and my affidavit.
Humphrey Means	E	61st U. S. C. T...	150, Dec. 17, 1867	By soldier's affidavit, receipt, and my affidavit.
Abraham Polk	G	11th U. S. C. T...	100, Mar. 12, 1868	By soldier's affidavit, I believe receipt, and my affidavit.

Joseph Manley, of Davidson County, Tennessee, for work on fortifications: \$620 20. (To chief engineer, November 13, 1865. Returned by him January 25, 1867. Sent to Secretary of War the same day, and submitted by him to claim commission. No action thereon yet.)

Jo. Watson, of Davidson County, Tennessee, for work on fortifications: \$161. (To chief engineer Delafield, November 28, 1865, and there the papers appear to be.)

Lewis Wilson, of Davidson County, Tennessee, for work on fortifications: \$622. (To General Delafield, November 28, 1865. Rejected, and claim retained by him April 25, 1866.

These three cases are docketed to H. Tomkins & Co, Nashville, Tennessee.

Without some clue being given, by name or otherwise, I am unable to discover, through the large mass of business on my dockets, any cases filed for hospital services.

B. D. HYAM.

THIRTY-SIXTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The commission met at 10 a. m., Wednesday, February 16, 1870, and continued the examination of the records of the commission and the collation of specific cases.

The evidence of Charles Gilmore, of the firm of Chipman, Hosmer & Co., was taken and is hereto attached.

Communication was forwarded to General Balloch, calling for certified copies of checks on which Dallas Webster and Elvis Key had been paid.

At 4 p. m. the commission adjourned.

BENJ. P. RUNKLE,

Brevet Colonel United States Army.

J. R. LEWIS.

Brevet Colonel United States Army.

J. A. SLADEN,

Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

CHARLES GILMORE, of the firm of Chipman, Hosmer & Co., attorneys-at-law and claim agents, of Washington, D. C., being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

Question. How long have you been in the claim business?—Answer. Since January, 1866.

Q. Have you had charge of the colored bounty claims division of Chipman, Hosmer & Co.'s business?—A. I have had more charge of it than any other member of our firm. We have a chief clerk of that division of the work who has exclusive charge thereof, that is to say, of the records and mechanical work.

Q. Did you ever make any arrangement, verbal or written, with any officer of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, to the effect that the firm of Chipman, Hosmer & Co., or any member or agent thereof, should make advances to colored soldiers, and same to be audited and paid by said bureau? If so, please state the terms of such arrangement.—A. We never made any arrangement whatever with any bureau officer or any one, before making or collecting advances. Whatever we did we so did under the laws and regulations.

Q. Did you ever have any conversation with Mr. Drew or other officer or agent of the bureau on the subject of advances, and if so, please state its terms?—A. I advised Mr. Drew to have an order issued that no ad-

vances should be paid through the bureau without its being acknowledged before some bureau officer; and before that order was issued we had several cases that were not acknowledged in that way, which we returned to our correspondents to be so acknowledged before we would collect the advances. Subsequently this order was issued by the bureau. I went to see Mr. Drew often on this subject. I had conversation with Mr. Alvord on this subject, also with General Balloch. In some cases I desired General Balloch to send the whole amount to his local disbursing officer, and let him decide whether the soldier had received the advances charged against him, and pay it or not as he saw fit. This is the case of advances sent us to collect where we refused to collect the advances.

Q. Did the firm of Chipman, Hosmer & Co. ever, directly or through agents or correspondents, make such advances to colored soldiers?—A. Yes, in a very few cases, directly in three or four cases. Indirectly in, I think, not over fifty or sixty cases.

Q. Through what correspondents or agents did you make these advances?—A. The indirect advances were made in this way: Correspondents had in their possession money belonging to us, the same being fees due white cases accumulated in their hands, asked permission to make advances, which we granted, and these advances were collected. Upshur, of Norfolk, drew on us once for money; we honored his draft, and the only remuneration we received for the use of the money was his business. We had advanced money through D. S. Mann, Charles A. Beckert, and a man named Goldsmith, and C. C. Brown. I think these were all.

Q. Did the firm of Chipman, Hosmer & Co., or any member of the said firm, ever furnish D. S. Mann or Charles A. Beckert with checks or drafts, or money in any way, directly or indirectly, to advance to colored soldiers?—A. In no way except as stated as above.

Q. Has M. M. Cloon ever been a correspondent of your firm?—A. Never to my knowledge.

Q. Are the Hickeys, (J. M. and A. C.,) of Columbia, or the Joneses, (Calvin and C. A.,) of Pulaski, Tennessee, regular correspondents of your firm at the present time, or have they ever been so?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Will you please state what kind of evidence you were required to produce at the bureau in order to collect the advances made by you or your correspondents?—A. At first, my impression is, in all cases the acknowledgment of the soldier before some magistrate of the receipt of the money from our correspondent was required, and the receipt of the correspondent for the money from our firm, together with our affidavit that we had paid the money. Afterward they required that the soldier should certify before a bureau officer that he had received the amount.

Q. Do you recollect the nature of the papers certified by Justice Baugh, near Pulaski, Tennessee?—A. I do not remember his name.

Q. What are the names of your Memphis correspondents?—A. Frank Brass, Green, and Workman, but think they filed all their claims for colored soldiers direct.

Q. Is M. Coombs, jr., & Co., of your correspondents?—A. No, sir; never was.

Q. Are Moyers & Dedrick?—A. No, sir; never were.

Q. Did you ever make any advances through any correspondents in Nashville or Memphis?—A. Not any in either place.

Q. What per cent., if any, of the profits on the advances made by Mann, or Beckert, or any other correspondent, did your firm receive?—A. Not anything. We simply collected these advances in order to retain

the business of these men, who were doing business through us, and being responsible for these advances, we were anxious that such safeguards should be thrown around the advances by the bureau as would secure us.

Q. Who are your correspondents at Nashville?—A. We have had the business of McQuitley & Alden, suspended claim agents, at their request, but have not collected any advances for them. We took this business with the consent of the Second Auditor of the Treasury. We had a general power-of-attorney from McQuitley & Alden.

Q. How many suspended claim agents are you doing business for and dividing fees with?—A. Not any, for we cannot do business for them without a power-of-attorney from them stating that they will do no more new business. We are really put in their stead. I don't remember any but McQuitley & Alden. If there is anything very bad against the claim agent, we cannot take the business. Take the case of Ingersoll, of Nashville, who is charged with retaining bounty of white soldiers. He sent us a general power-of-attorney. We wrote him that if he would allow us to pay up the money he had retained, the Auditor would permit us to take up his business, otherwise not. He demurred, and we did not take his business.

Q. How many colored soldiers claims have you prosecuted?—A. I suppose about ten thousand.

Q. On what evidence do you make up your bill of fees?—A. From lists sent from our correspondents, on which we rely when they are not apparently exorbitant.

Q. How can notarial fees amount to \$5, \$6, or \$6 50 per case?—A. Cases were made out in 1866, on blanks for pay department. These afterward (being turned over to Auditor) had to be made out anew. So making two applications. Two dollars and fifty cents is about the average of notarial fees in ordinary cases. We put in an extra affidavit here that we have no interest in the case. We send a fee bill with such case stating each affidavit. The following is a specimen thereof; we send every dollar notarial fees, except fee for our affidavits, to the correspondents.

Q. Do you admit your responsibility in cases of advances made by Mann, Beckert, and other correspondents?—A. Yes, if they were not properly made, we hold ourselves ready to pay the amounts ourselves.

Q. From your knowledge of the claim business, your acquaintance with claim agents through the country, what, in your opinion, would have been the result of the payment of the bounties, had not the law approved — — —, made the same payable through government officials?—A. I don't think they would have got fifty per cent. of it in many places. This is my opinion from our knowledge of the manner in which many white soldiers were swindled by unprincipled men.

Name of soldier.	Co.	Regiment.	Correspondent who made advances.	Amount advanced collected.
William H. Palmer, quartermaster o'g'l.	....	36th U. S. colored troops.....	J. B. Upshur & Co	\$75 00
John Tallier	A	do	D. S. Mann	138 00
Joseph Fuller	A	1st U. S. colored cavalry	J. B. Upshur & Co	100 00
Joseph H. Scrutchings	G	38th U. S. colored troops.....	D. S. Mann	86 00
Isaac King	A	1st U. S. colored cavalry	J. B. Upshur & Co	160 00
Jerry Jenkins	K	110th U. S. colored troops.....	D. S. Mann	40 00
Bazil Holt	I	do	do	70 00
Wesley Redus	I	do	do	100 00
Samuel A. Kinason	I	do	Captain C. A. Beckert	100 00
George Reed	I	do	D. S. Mann	100 00
J. Hardgrove	I	do	do	100 00
Ruffen Brown	I	do	do	100 00
Thomas Upshur	K	do	do	50 00

Name of soldier.	Co.	Regiment.	Correspondent who made advances.	Amount advanced collected.
James Brown	I	110th U. S. colored troops	D. S. Mann	\$80 00
Turner Lader	K	do	C. A. Beckert	15 02
Henry Hines	H	do	do	100 00
Wash. Woodward	G	do	do	100 00
Robert Brown	I	do	do	250 00
Samuel Smith	H	1st U. S. colored troops	Chipman, Hosmer & Co.	20 00
Frank P. Reed	F	110th U. S. colored troops	D. S. Mann	40 00
John Jackson	I	do	M. Goldsmith	225 00
Samuel Anderson	D	23d U. S. colored troops	Chipman, Hosmer & Co.	50 00
Henry McRea	B	1st U. S. colored cavalry	D. S. Mann	60 00
Purket Harris	C	75th U. S. colored troops	D. H. Reese	150 00
Charles Keup	E	44th U. S. colored troops	C. A. Beckert	150 00
James Harney	G	38th U. S. colored troops	D. S. Mann	100 00
George M. Arnold, hospital steward.	...	4th U. S. colored troops	C. H. & Co. advanced \$75.	44 00
William Williams	H	80th U. S. colored troops	D. S. Mann	90 00
George Adams	F	38th U. S. colored troops	A. Moise	60 00
John Adams	F	do	do	60 00
William Murden	F	do	J. B. Upahur & Co.	175 00
James Watson	E	2d U. S. colored cavalry	do	153 00
Jasper Smith	E	do	do	200 00
Andrew Eason	I	do	do	170 00
Peter Jones	C	do	do	100 00
Clarkson Billope	C	do	Upshur, \$21; C. C. Brown, \$50	71 00
Richard Jones	C	do	C. C. Brown	20 00
Peter Leach	C	do	C. C. Brown, \$15, \$35.	50 00
Axon Moore	C	do	Brown, \$20; Upahur, \$150.	170 00
William T. Fuller	C	do	Brown, \$80; Upahur, \$175.	255 00
Richard R. Johnson	C	do	J. B. Upahur & Co.	162 00
Thomas Britton	D	do	do	120 00
Albert Harney	K	110th U. S. colored troops	D. S. Mann	100 00
William Redus	I	do	do	20 00
Paldo Bailey	K	do	do	10 00
James Vance	I	do	do	150 00
Henry Haregrove	K	do	do	100 00
Henry Thorn	B	do	do	226 00
Charles Wright	H	do	do	150 00
Benjamin Webb	K	do	Captain C. A. Beckert	120 00
Green Stanley	B	do	do	226 00
Charles Bailey	K	do	D. S. Mann	150 00
Spenson Benson	F	do	do	100 00
Adam Simpson	B	do	do	192 00
Turner Luder	K	do	M. Goldsmith	127 00
Samuel Atkinson	I	do	D. S. Mann	100 00
George Reed	I	do	do	100 00
Squire Camba, musician	...	do	do	223 00
Paul Harney	K	do	Captain C. A. Beckert	140 00
Isaac Hardgrow	I	do	D. S. Mann	100 00
Ruffin Broon	I	do	do	100 00
Bazil Holt	I	do	do	70 00
Godfrey Maples	I	do	Captain Charles A. Beckert	60 00
Clinton Malone	H	do	D. S. Mann	190 00
Dock Bailey	K	do	do	150 00
Jim Morrill	K	do	do	100 00
George Harney	K	do	do	100 00
Henry Bingleton	K	do	Captain C. A. Beckert	120 00
Dick Brown	K	do	D. S. Mann	100 00
Archy Isabel	C	do	do	223 00
Claybourn Harris	A	do	do	211 00
Coleman Murry	H	do	do	120 00
Hubbard Bradyford	I	do	do	120 00
Total				9,527 55

I have examined our records from 1867 to 1870, and believe that the seventy-three cases named above are all the colored soldiers' cases upon which we have collected any advances made by ourselves direct, and by our correspondents, as named above.

CHARLES D. GILMORE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, 23d day of February, 1870.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Brevet Colonel U. S. A.

LAW OFFICES OF CHIPMAN, HOSMER & Co.,
Washington, D. C., March 4, 1870.

COLONEL: Upon further examination of the records of colored soldiers' claims in our house, I find that some advances were collected in 1867, for Captain T. F. Lee, of Raleigh, North Carolina, from twenty-eight cases of soldiers' of the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh United States colored troops, a schedule I have the honor to transmit herewith.

When I went through the former examination and made a schedule of claims in which Chipman, Hosmer & Co. had received advances from the bureau, I thought I had found all such cases.

The clerk who kept our records of this class of business, from the commencement of filing claims, has been absent sick for more than a month, and as it would require more time to make further examination than it would to get a full schedule from the bureau, I respectfully ask that you call on Mr. Drew, chief of the claims division, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, to furnish such other information as you desire.

Very respectfully,

C. D. GILMORE.

Colonel B. P. RUNKLE,
President Military Commission
Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.

Name of soldier.	Co.	Regiment.	Correspondent who made advances.	Amount advanced collected.
Alfred Comesal	K	36th U. S. colored troops.	T. F. Lee, Raleigh, N. C.	\$18 50
Daniel Cooper	K	do	do	25 93
Charles Campbell	K	do	do	2 43
Benjamin Franklin	K	do	do	3 46
W. Whitish	K	do	do	1 25
John A. Freeman	F	37th U. S. colored troops.	do	79 26
Sammy Herton	F	do	do	1 71
Joseph Jones	F	do	do	1 68
Harry Christea	F	do	do	34 24
Jordan Brooks	F	do	do	82 53
Robert Gill	F	do	do	20 51
John Ellis	F	do	do	62 98
George Cooper	F	do	do	98 68
Peter Barker	F	do	do	1 68
Henry Patterson	F	do	do	1 71
William Christian	F	do	do	1 71
Jerry Jones	F	do	do	1 74
David Butts	F	do	do	62 74
John Bowman	F	do	do	127 96
Major Cole	F	do	do	1 71
Harson Brass	F	do	do	57 16
Peter Jones	F	do	do	35 29
Daniel Robinson	F	do	do	82 54
John Hull	F	do	do	155 09
Robert Coleman	F	do	do	67 38
Edward W. Tucker	F	do	do	26 86
Thomas Barnett	F	do	do	44 14
Major E. Harrison	F	do	do	70 90

THIRTY-SEVENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The commission met at 10 a. m., Thursday, February 17, 1870, and continued the labor upon the report and examination of the records.

A communication was received from the Pension Office in answer to one from the commission, giving information in certain cases of pension claimants, which document is appended to the proceedings of the commission, and is marked, "Pension Office B."

Several communications were written to the Commissioner Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and his officers, asking for information.

At 4 p. m. the commission adjourned.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,

Brevet Colonel United States Army.

J. R. LEWIS,

Brevet Colonel United States Army.

J. A. SLADEN,

Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The commission met at 10 a. m. Friday, February 18, 1870, and continued the examination of the records. The evidence of C. C. Tucker, claim agent, J. J. McCarthy, attorney and claim agent, and J. M. Dufour, of the firm of O'Neill & Dufour, claimants, was taken, and is hereto attached. A communication was received (hereto attached) from General G. W. Balloch inclosing certified copies of checks on which Dallas Webster, late private Company F Fourteenth United States colored troops, was paid. Also, a communication from W. P. Drew, inclosing a memorial, alleged to be from loyal citizens of Tennessee, protesting against the action taken by this commission, which the commission at once answered, and returned both memorial and answer to General O. O. Howard, Commissioner Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.

At 4 p. m. the commission adjourned.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,

Brevet Colonel United States Army.

J. R. LEWIS,

Brevet Colonel United States Army.

J. A. SLADEN,

Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, CLAIM DIVISION, Washington, D. C., February 17, 1870.

COLONEL: I am directed by the commission to inclose herewith for your examination and report a "memorial" received at this bureau from the honorable Secretary of War, purporting to be signed by citizens of Pulaski, Tennessee, remonstrating against the action of your commission during its recent session at that place, and reflecting upon the methods pursued by the commission in investigating cases of suspected frauds.

Please return the "memorial" to this office with report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM P. DREW,

Agent Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands,

Chief of Claim Division.

Bvt. Col. B. P. RUNKLE, U. S. A.,

President Military Commission Bureau Refugees,

Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, Washington, D. C.

ROOMS OF THE MILITARY COMMISSION FOR
THE INVESTIGATION OF FRAUDS AGAINST
COLORED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS,
Washington, D. C., February 16, 1870.

GENERAL: I have the honor, respectfully, to request that you furnish this commission with copies of checks, (with the indorsements thereon,) by which the bounty of the following named soldiers were paid, viz: Dallas Webster, late Company F Thirteenth United States colored troops; Elvis Key, late Company F Fourteenth United States colored troops; it appearing, by evidence, that Webster was paid by Eastman and not by Wilson. Key was paid by check No. 1381.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Brevet Colonel U. S. A., President of Commission.

General GEORGE W. BALLOCH,
*Chief Disbursing Officer Bureau Refugees,
Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.*

[Indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES,
FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, D. C., February 17, 1870.

Respectfully returned to Colonel Ben. P. Runkle, with copies of checks, as requested.

GEO. W. BALLOCH,
Brevet Brigadier General and Chief Disbursing Officer.

CHARLES C. TUCKER, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: That his name is as above; that he is a claim agent; that he has been in the business for about twenty years. I have no correspondents at Nashville, nor at Columbia. No person named M. M. Cloon has ever been a correspondent of our firm at Pulaski or elsewhere. Moyers & Dedrick have not acted as my correspondents, except to close up old business, for about two years. Reuben Daily and J. W. Strycker sent me one thousand one hundred or one thousand two hundred claims, which have been suspended. A Mr. Dougherty, now deceased, has sent me claims, which Colonel Palmer is closing up. I have had correspondents who have made advances. In these cases I have assumed the responsibility of these advances and have made the usual affidavits to that effect, forwarding with said affidavits the receipt from the correspondent that the claimant had received the money.

CHAS. C. TUCKER.

Witness to signature: J. DRUMMERT.

Sworn to in my presence, at Washington, D. C., this 18th day of February, 1870.

J. A. SLADEN,
Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 22, 1870.

SIR: This morning a copy of my testimony, given before you, was presented to me for my signature and signed. In it is stated that some

claims, sent me by F. P. Dougherty, now deceased, were perfected by Colonel F. S. Palmer, of Memphis, Tennessee.

Since your messenger left I have thought that this statement, without explanation, might be doing an act of injustice to Colonel Palmer; that it might induce a belief that he was acting as a claim agent for remuneration. I will be much pleased if you will have added to this paper the statement I made to you that I do not know that Colonel Palmer ever received, either directly or indirectly, any compensation for his services in these claims. I will add that I have never remitted to him, or for him, any portion of the fees received on these claims; and I have never received a word from him, either in writing or verbally, in reference to the fees or any portion of them.

I called at your office this morning to make this request in person, but you were absent, and, at the suggestion of your clerk, I now make it in writing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. C. TUCKER.

Captain J. A. SLADEN,

Recorder Military Commission.

JUSTUS I. McCARTY, attorney-at-law and claim agent of Washington City, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

Question. Have you any correspondents in the United States through whom you do business for colored claimants for bounty, pension, &c.? If so, please name them.—Answer. Yes; M. M. Cloon has sent me between six and one dozen bounty and pension cases. Have had correspondence with Moyers & Dedrick, of Memphis, who bought out a claim agent firm named Pannell & McCallister, and have corresponded with them concerning the business of this firm.

Never had any business with M. Coombs, jr., at Memphis; did not want to have anything to do with him. Had no correspondents in Nashville; have had nothing to do with Messrs. Jones of Pulaski, or Hickey of Columbia, Tennessee.

Q. Have you advanced any money to colored claimants in Tennessee or Alabama?—A. No, sir.

Q. Can you state what was done with the pension certificate of Rhoda Jones, widow of Nelson Jones, No. 131,748, sent to you July 14, 1869?—A. See appended list.

Q. Is the attached list a full and complete account of all pension certificates issued in cases prosecuted by you and sent by you to M. M. Cloon?—A. It is.

J. I. McCARTY.

Signed and sworn to in my presence, this 26th day of February, 1870, at Washington, D. C.

J. A. SLADEN,

Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

Memoranda of pension cases in which the certificates were sent to M. M. Cloon by J. I. McCarty.

1. Rhoda Jones, widow of Nelson Jones, Company D Thirteenth United States colored troops. Certificate No. 131,748, sent M. M. Cloon August 20, 1869.

2. Hannah Young, widow of Wm. Young, Company F One hundredth United States colored troops. Certificate No. 129,275, sent M. M. Cloon May 29, 1869.

3. Mary Wilson, widow of General Wilson, Company D Forty-fourth United States colored troops. Certificate No. 128,031, sent M. M. Cloon May 7, 1869.

J. M. Dufour's evidence.

J. M. DUFOUR, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: That his name is as above; that he is a claim agent of the firm of O'Neill & Dufour. That M. M. Cloon is a correspondent of our firm. He does not write to us over any other initials than those of M. M. to the best of my knowledge. I have been a member of the firm since March, 1868, and Mr. Cloon has been a correspondent of our firm ever since and before that time. We received notice from the Pension Office about last November, instructing us to drop Mr. Cloon as a correspondent, and to obtain and return to that office all pension certificates we had forwarded to him. We did not receive back from him one of these certificates, but he stated to us that he had given out the most of them, and had still but few in his possession. The Second Auditor and Mr. Drew, chief of the claim division of the Freedmen's Bureau, have never communicated with us in writing concerning Mr. Cloon, although both of these gentlemen have said to me that he was impudent or insolent. Since the notice from the Pension Office above alluded to, we have not retained Mr. Cloon as a correspondent, and we have notified him that we could not correspond with him until he was set right before the departments. I am under the impression that Mr. Moulton, in the Second Auditor's office, informed my clerk, Mr. Miller, that he did not care if we retained Mr. Cloon as a correspondent, inasmuch as the Freedmen's Bureau had thrown around the fees such safeguards as to prevent fraud in that direction. Inasmuch, too, as Mr. Cloon had informed us that he was innocent of these charges, and could prove it to the satisfaction of the departments, we notified him that, of course, he could not expect us to settle with him until he had exonerated himself of the charges before the departments. He has also forwarded to us claims for the collection of commutation of rations of prisoners of war.

We have sometimes complained to him of discrepancies in his evidence gotten up in cases of claims, but attributed it to his loose way of doing business; and we have filed some of these claims in order to show him the effect of these discrepancies when brought to the notice of the departments. Neither the Hickeys of Columbia, nor the Joneses of Pulaski, Tennessee, are correspondents of ours. We have no correspondents at Memphis, Tennessee. At Nashville, Tennessee, our correspondents are Mr. Glassie, Mr. John Newton, one or two other white men, and two colored men, whose names I do not remember.

J. M. DUFOUR.

A.—List of names for whom checks for commutation of rations have been forwarded from the office of O'Neill & Dufour to M. M. Cloon, Pulaski, Tennessee.

Name.	Co.	Regiment.	When settled.	No. check.	Am't.
Edwin Asser	A	111th U. S. C. T.	Mar. 14, 1868	3517	\$5.25
Amis Rason	B	111th U. S. C. T.	Mar. 14, 1868	3540	5.25
Clayborne Murray	H	110th U. S. C. T.	Mar. 14, 1868	3543	50.00
Donald Hobson	A	111th U. S. C. T.	Mar. 14, 1868	3514	50.00
Harry Henry	B	111th U. S. C. T.	Mar. 14, 1868	3537	57.25
Leman McGrew	F	110th U. S. C. T.	Mar. 14, 1868	3530	54.50
Henry Bass	A	111th U. S. C. T.	Mar. 14, 1868	3528	54.25
Braxton Bass	A	111th U. S. C. T.	Mar. 14, 1868	3527	57.25
Horace Bramlett	D	110th U. S. C. T.	Mar. 14, 1868		54.25
Mark Bruce	F	110th U. S. C. T.	Mar. 30, 1868	3944	54.50
Mack Marks	F	110th U. S. C. T.	Mar. 30, 1868	3941	50.00
Peter Hobson	A	111th U. S. C. T.	Mar. 30, 1868	3938	50.00
John Bell, (sergeant major)	F	111th U. S. C. T.	Mar. 30, 1868	3942	54.50
Marion Brown	F	110th U. S. C. T.	Mar. 30, 1868	3943	54.50
Rufus Oliver	H	111th U. S. C. T.	Apr. 17, 1868	4150	57.25
Thomas Green	A	111th U. S. C. T.	Apr. 17, 1868	4151	49.50
Jackson Conner	D	110th U. S. C. T.	Apr. 17, 1868	4154	54.50
George Ross	B	111th U. S. C. T.	Apr. 17, 1868	4155	54.50
Horace Carr	F	110th U. S. C. T.	Apr. 17, 1868	4157	54.50
Burrell Reddus, 2d	I	110th U. S. C. T.	Apr. 21, 1868	4226	54.50
Alex. Johnson	I	110th U. S. C. T.	Apr. 21, 1868	4225	54.50
Horace Braden	E	110th U. S. C. T.	Apr. 21, 1868	4310	54.50
Samuel Holt	D	111th U. S. C. T.	Apr. 24, 1868	4312	56.00
Albert Harney	K	110th U. S. C. T.	Apr. 24, 1868	4313	57.25
William Dalley	D	110th U. S. C. T.	Apr. 24, 1868	4319	54.25
Sweeney Howell	I	110th U. S. C. T.	Apr. 24, 1868	4318	54.50
George Harvell	F	111th U. S. C. T.	Apr. 24, 1868	4317	54.50
Samuel Woods	B	111th U. S. C. T.	Apr. 24, 1868	4316	57.25
Obadiah Reynolds	D	110th U. S. C. T.	Apr. 24, 1868	4314	54.50
William Lammiere	K	110th U. S. C. T.	Apr. 30, 1868	4431	54.50
Jarrett Clack	K	110th U. S. C. T.	Apr. 30, 1868	4437	54.50
Myers Stephenson	K	111th U. S. C. T.	Apr. 30, 1868	4434	57.25
Sonney Reed	F	110th U. S. C. T.	Apr. 30, 1868	4435	54.50
Anthony Harney	K	110th U. S. C. T.	Apr. 30, 1868	4432	56.00
Patrick Webster	B	111th U. S. C. T.	Apr. 30, 1868	4436	54.50
Idol Wright	F	110th U. S. C. T.	May 13, 1868	4598	54.50
William Dobbins	A	111th U. S. C. T.	May 13, 1868	4597	54.50
William Gilbert	E	110th U. S. C. T.	May 13, 1868	4592	54.50
Silas Martin	F	110th U. S. C. T.	May 13, 1868	4593	54.50
Anderson Wheeler	I	110th U. S. C. T.	May 27, 1868	4614	54.50
Nathan Williams	F	110th U. S. C. T.	May 27, 1868	4615	54.50
Bailey Watson	F	110th U. S. C. T.	May 27, 1868	4613	54.50
John Brown	F	110th U. S. C. T.	May 28, 1868	4646	54.50
William Rutledge	E	110th U. S. C. T.	May 28, 1868	4647	54.50
William Sylvester	E	110th U. S. C. T.	May 28, 1868	4645	54.50
James Brown	I	110th U. S. C. T.	May 28, 1868	4612	54.50
William Ordway, (or Odaway)	A	111th U. S. C. T.	May 28, 1868	4644	57.25
Ben. Lowry	B	110th U. S. C. T.	June 12, 1868	4626	56.00
Jackson Hobson	A	111th U. S. C. T.	June 12, 1868	4622	54.50
James Lewis	K	106th U. S. C. T.	June 12, 1868	4690	54.50
John Archie	K	44th U. S. C. T.	June 12, 1868	4629	45.00
Jerry Johnston	K	44th U. S. C. T.	June 12, 1868	4627	54.50
Thomas Butler	F	110th U. S. C. T.	June 12, 1868	4623	54.50
Sol. Short	H	110th U. S. C. T.	June 12, 1868	4625	54.50
Nathan Holt	F	110th U. S. C. T.	June 12, 1868	4624	54.50
Paul Brinkley	A	111th U. S. C. T.	June 25, 1868	4742	54.50
Albert Knight	D	110th U. S. C. T.	June 25, 1868	4743	54.50
Joseph Harrison	D	110th U. S. C. T.	June 25, 1868	4745	54.50
Louis Overton	D	110th U. S. C. T.	June 25, 1868	4744	54.50
Turner Harville	K	110th U. S. C. T.	July 2, 1868	4778	57.25
Nias Watson	F	110th U. S. C. T.	July 15, 1868	4804	54.50
Harry Holloway	B	110th U. S. C. T.	July 15, 1868	4905	54.50
Jackson Butler	K	111th U. S. C. T.	July 20, 1868	4956	57.25
Thomas Corlier	F	110th U. S. C. T.	Aug. 17, 1868	5070	56.00
John Valentine, (or Ballentine)	B	111th U. S. C. T.	Aug. 17, 1868	5071	50.00
Peter Harwood	D	110th U. S. C. T.	Aug. 17, 1868	5073	54.50
Thomas Abernathy	D	110th U. S. C. T.	Aug. 17, 1868	5072	54.50
William Knight	D	110th U. S. C. T.	Sept. 15, 1868	5222	54.50
Paul Bridgefort	K	110th U. S. C. T.	Sept. 15, 1868	5248	56.00
Tonny Swift	D	111th U. S. C. T.	Sept. 15, 1868	5250	46.50
Hanibal Stacy	D	110th U. S. C. T.	Sept. 15, 1868	5254	54.50
Hebbard Bridgeford	I	110th U. S. C. T.	Sept. 15, 1868	5251	54.50
Alex. Edmondson	F	110th U. S. C. T.	Sept. 15, 1868	5259	54.50
Gilbert Phillips	F	110th U. S. C. T.	Sept. 15, 1868	5253	54.50
James Odaway	A	111th U. S. C. T.	Sept. 15, 1868	5257	114.50
Gordon Green	D	111th U. S. C. T.	Oct. 30, 1868	5467	54.50
Madison Bledsoe	A	111th U. S. C. T.	Oct. 30, 1868	5466	57.25
Robert McLairin	F	111th U. S. C. T.	Oct. 30, 1868	5464	57.25
George Bledsoe	A	111th U. S. C. T.	Oct. 30, 1868	5461	57.25

A.—List of names for whom checks for commutation of rations, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Co.	Regiment.	When settled.	No. check.	Am't.
John Collins.	I	111th U. S. C. T.	Oct. 30, 1868	5455	57 75
Jacob English.	D	110th U. S. C. T.	Oct. 30, 1868	5458	26 50
Harrison Gilbert.	A	111th U. S. C. T.	Oct. 30, 1868	5462	32 25
Joseph Carter.	D	110th U. S. C. T.	Oct. 30, 1868	5456	54 75
Samuel Gilbert.	F	110th U. S. C. T.	Oct. 30, 1868	5463	54 50
Joshua Warren.	C	106th U. S. C. T.	Oct. 30, 1868	5465	50 75
Joseph Troupe.	C	106th U. S. C. T.	Oct. 30, 1868	5460	50 75
Austin Ford.	C	106th U. S. C. T.	Oct. 30, 1868	5459	50 75
Richard Donnegan.	C	106th U. S. C. T.	Oct. 30, 1868	5457	50 75
Samuel Drayton.	I	110th U. S. C. T.	Nov. 25, 1868	5554	54 75
Thomas Atkinson.	I	110th U. S. C. T.	Nov. 25, 1868	5552	54 75
Koff Marie, (or Maire).	K	110th U. S. C. T.	Nov. 25, 1868	5551	57 50
William Reedus, 1st.	I	110th U. S. C. T.	Nov. 25, 1868	5555	45 25
Thomas Upahan.	K	110th U. S. C. T.	Nov. 25, 1868	5556	54 25
Spencer Sloss.	B	111th U. S. C. T.	Nov. 25, 1868	5553	75 50
Richard Schurics.	A	106th U. S. C. T.	Jan. 16, 1869	5748	57 50
John Perkins.	D	111th U. S. C. T.	Jan. 16, 1869	5744	41 75
Anderson Sloss.	B	111th U. S. C. T.	Jan. 16, 1869	5749	78 25
James Vance.	H	110th U. S. C. T.	Jan. 16, 1869	5750	54 75
Anderson Woods.	B	111th U. S. C. T.	Jan. 16, 1869	5745	58 00
James Moore.	I	111th U. S. C. T.	Feb. 15, 1869	5834	58 25
Jacob Whitfield.	D	111th U. S. C. T.	Mar. 30, 1869	5996	59 00
Lafayette Martin.	D	110th U. S. C. T.	Apr. 14, 1869	5948	54 75
John Bledsoe.	A	111th U. S. C. T.	Apr. 14, 1869	5951	21 75
Pink Leatherman.	D	110th U. S. C. T.	May 19, 1869	6064	54 75
Toliver Reedus.	I	110th U. S. C. T.	Feb. 19, 1868	3287	50 00
John Butler.	I	110th U. S. C. T.	Feb. 19, 1868	3288	50 00
William Shadden.	D	110th U. S. C. T.	Mar. 14, 1868	3531	50 00
Benjamin Nelson.	I	110th U. S. C. T.	Mar. 14, 1868	3518	50 00
Spencer Taylor.	C	110th U. S. C. T.	Mar. 14, 1868	3516	50 00
Graham Mason.	D	110th U. S. C. T.	Mar. 14, 1868	3523	50 00
Cager Ezell.	D	110th U. S. C. T.	Mar. 14, 1868	3529	50 00
George W. Green.	K	110th U. S. C. T.	Mar. 14, 1868	3522	50 00
Henry Fields.	I	110th U. S. C. T.	Mar. 14, 1868	3526	50 00
Burrell Reedus, 1st.	I	110th U. S. C. T.	Mar. 14, 1868	3524	50 00
Jerry Meals, (or Neale).	I	110th U. S. C. T.	Mar. 14, 1868	3519	50 00
Mourue Abernathy.	F	110th U. S. C. T.	Mar. 14, 1868	3540	50 00
Cesar Reedus.	F	110th U. S. C. T.	Mar. 14, 1868	3534	50 00
Joseph Howard.	F	110th U. S. C. T.	Mar. 14, 1868	3525	50 00
John Carden.	F	110th U. S. C. T.	Mar. 14, 1868	3533	50 00
Abel Benson.	F	110th U. S. C. T.	Mar. 14, 1868	3542	50 00
Frank Reed.	F	110th U. S. C. T.	Mar. 14, 1868	3515	50 00
Jeff Brunson.	F	110th U. S. C. T.	Mar. 14, 1868	3532	50 00
Giles Carden.	F	110th U. S. C. T.	Mar. 14, 1868	3538	50 00
Lewis Butler.	F	110th U. S. C. T.	Mar. 14, 1868	3536	50 00
Joseph Corper.	F	110th U. S. C. T.	Mar. 14, 1868	3535	50 00
John Reed.	F	110th U. S. C. T.	Mar. 14, 1868	3538	50 00
Edmond Reed.	F	110th U. S. C. T.	Mar. 14, 1868	3520	50 00
Peter Kimber.	F	110th U. S. C. T.	Apr. 17, 1868	4153	50 00
Tyler Abernathy.	F	110th U. S. C. T.	Apr. 17, 1868	4152	50 00
Samuel Logan.	C	106th U. S. C. T.	Apr. 21, 1868	4932	50 75
Harry English.	D	110th U. S. C. T.	Apr. 24, 1868	4311	54 75
Columbus Washington.	B	106th U. S. C. T.	Apr. 24, 1868	4315	50 75
Ezekiel Hobson.	A	111th U. S. C. T.	Feb. 19, 1868	3289	50 00
Pink Steele.	D	110th U. S. C. T.	Feb. 19, 1868	3286	54 75
McGilbert Tucker.	C	110th U. S. C. T.	Feb. 19, 1868	3284	50 00
Alex. Carden.	F	110th U. S. C. T.	Apr. 17, 1868	4156	58 00

Amount collected in these and all other claims for commutation of rations, when paid, number, date, and amount of certificate, and to whom sent.

No.	Name.	Co.	Regiment.	Remarks.
.....	Henry Hargrove.....	K	110th U. S. colored troops.	Have no record of this claim, (Chipman & Hosmer.)
.....	Jerry Jenkins	K	.....do	Rejected October 2, 1868; was settled through Messrs. Chipman, Hosmer & Co.
92	William Reedus	I	.....do	Settled November 25, 1868; check \$55.25.
.....	Poldo Bailly.....	K	.....do	Rejected September 25, 1868. The claim was settled through Messrs. Chipman, Hosmer & Co.
93	Thomas Upshur	K	.....do	Settled November 25, 1868; check \$55.25.
98	James Vance, 1st	I	.....do	Settled January 16, 1869; check \$750.84.
46	James Brown	I	.....do	Settled April 28, 1868; check \$612.45.
.....	Washington Gilmore.....	D	14th U. S. colored troops.	Have no record of this claim.
136	Alexander Caden	F	110th U. S. colored troops.	Settled April 17, 1868; check \$156.45.
97	Anderson Sloss	B	111th U. S. colored troops.	Settled January 16, 1869; check \$749.87.
112	Joseph W. Green	K	110th U. S. colored troops.	Have a Geo. W. Green, Company K, 110th U. S. colored troops. Settled March 14, 1868; check \$522.450.
.....	Aleck Gardner.....	D	.....do	Have not this case.
.....	Henry Hines.....	H	.....do	Have not this case.
114	Burl Reedus.....	I	.....do	Have Reedus, 1st and 2d; see our list. Settled April 21, 1868; check \$226.45.
24	Albert Harney.....	K	.....do	Anthony Harney; this seems identical with Albert. Settled April 24, 1868; check \$432.450.
.....	George Barlow.....	I	13th U. S. colored troops.	Have claim on file for bounty only.

B.—List of pensions.

The date of settlement as given in cases below, is date of receipt of certificates on the same date they were forwarded to Cloon.

List of pension certificates forwarded from the office of O'Neill & Dufour to M. M. Cloon, Pulaski, Tennessee.

No.	Name.	Co.	Regiment.	Remarks.
.....	Peggy Grigaby.....			
137	Widow of Jesse McKinney, Vienna.	G	101st U. S. colored troops.	Settled April 18, 1868, by certificate 111,000 and sent to Cloon same date.
138	Widow of Chas. Taylor, Frank.	A	111th U. S. colored troops.	Settled June 10, 1868, by certificate 114,302 and sent to Cloon same date.
139	Guardian of child of Simon Taylor, Jenkins, Sallie A.	E	12th U. S. colored troops.	Settled June 12, 1868, by certificate 114,000 and forwarded to Cloon same date.
140	Widow of Alex. Parkerson, Sophia.	I	17th U. S. colored troops.	Settled July 13, 1868, by certificate 115,300 and forwarded to Cloon same date.
141	Widow of Berry McKinney, Isabelle.	C	12th U. S. colored troops.	Settled July 14, 1868, by certificate 115,512 and sent to Cloon same date.
142	Widow of John Upshaw, Emiline.	.....	111th U. S. colored troops.	Settled July 21, 1868, by certificate 116,100 and sent to Cloon same date.
143	Widow of Jasper Henderson, Cley.	D	.....do	Settled July 24, 1868, by certificate 116,200 and sent to Cloon same date.
144	Widow of Harry Roberts, Winey.	I	110th U. S. colored troops.	Settled September 10, 1868, by certificate 118,331, and sent to Cloon same date.
145	Widow of Henry Stevenson, Arabella.	A	111th U. S. colored troops.	Settled September 25, 1868, by certificate 119,091, and sent to Cloon same date.
146	Widow of Frank Howard, Annie.	A	111th U. S. colored troops.	Settled September 25, 1868, by certificate 119,090, and sent to Cloon same date.
147	Widow of Giles Horn, Lucy A.	F	.....do	Settled December 23, 1868, by certificate 122,461, and sent to Cloon same date.
148	Widow of Lafayette Rivers, Maria.	D	110th U. S. colored troops.	Settled January 2, 1869, by certificate 122,830, and sent to Cloon same date.
149	Widow of Burrell Fitzpatrick, Judy.	D	111th U. S. colored troops.	Settled January 2, 1869, by certificate 120,831, and sent to Cloon same date.
150	Widow of Abraham Lewis, Nicv.	G	110th U. S. colored troops.	Settled January 16, 1869, by certificate 123,373, and sent to Cloon same date.
151	Widow of Frederick Hammonds, Vinv.	D	.....do	Settled January 23, 1869, by certificate 123,632, and sent to Cloon same date.
152	Widow of Cary Loyd, Lucy.	I	13th U. S. colored troops.	Settled February 6, 1869, by certificate 124,190, and sent to Cloon same date.

*List of pension certificates, &c.—Continued.**

No.	Name.	Co.	Regiment.	Remarks.
153	Widow of Marshall Stone, Parathena.	F	111th U. S. colored troops.	Settled February 6, 1869, by certificate 124,188, and sent to Cloon same date.
154	Widow of Richard Wilkerson, Mary.	B	15th U. S. colored troops	Settled February 12, 1869, by certificate 124,501, and sent to Cloon same date.
155	Widow of Dock Pepper, Sarah.	D	110th U. S. colored troops.	Settled February 12, 1869, by certificate 124,500, and sent to Cloon same date.
156	Widow of James McGrew, Martha.	C	111th U. S. colored troops.	Settled March 13, 1869, by certificate 125,692, and sent to Cloon same date.
157	Widow of Monroe Kimble, Josephine.	D	110th U. S. colored troops	Settled March 17, 1869, by certificate 125,930, and sent to Cloon same date.
158	Widow of Jerry Hadley, Rachel.	F	..... do	Settled March 17, 1869, by certificate 125,931, and sent to Cloon same date.
159	Mother of Isaiah Riggs, Mylinda.	A	15th U. S. colored troops.	Settled March 24, 1869, by certificate 126,246, and sent to Cloon same date.
160	Widow of Jack Wadkins, Maria.	I	17th U. S. colored troops	Settled April 3, 1869, by certificate 126,902 and sent to Cloon same date.
161	Widow of Alfred Stockard, Mary.	E	111th U. S. colored troops	Settled April 3, 1869, by certificate 126,904, and sent to Cloon same date.
162	Widow of Ned Driver, Mary E.	A	15th U. S. colored troops	Settled April 16, 1869, by certificate 127,473, and sent to Cloon same date.
163	Widow of Pleasant Fitzpatrick, Elmira.	G	111th U. S. colored troops	Settled April 17, 1869, by certificate 127,519, and sent to Attorney Cloon same date.
164	Widow of Milan Fitzpatrick, Paralle.	E	..... do	Settled June 12, 1869, by certificate 130,169.
165	Widow of John Butler, Famie.	B	110th U. S. colored troops.	Settled June 12, 1869, by certificate 130,168.
166	Mother of William Crofford, Rachel.	C	12th U. S. colored troops	Settled June 21, 1869, by certificate 130,476.
167	Widow of Henderson Richie, Mary A.	K	..... do	Settled June 23, 1869, by certificate 130,571.
168	Widow of Moses Kennedy, Mylinda.	A	111th U. S. colored troops	Settled July 10, 1869, by certificate 131,234.
169	Widow of Jacob Rountree, Mary.	E	14th U. S. colored troops	Settled July 15, 1869, by certificate 131,463.
170	Widow of Albert Joyce, Henrietta.	C	17th U. S. colored troops.	Settled July 17, 1869, by certificate 131,535.
171	Widow of John Carden, Margaret.	A	13th U. S. colored troops.	Settled August 11, 1869, by certificate 132,930.
172	Widow of Nathan Rutledge, Caroline.	F	110th U. S. colored troops.	Settled August 5, 1869, by certificate 132,687.
173	Widow of Freeman Lofton, Gracie.	G	..... do	Settled August 17, 1869, by certificate 133,143.
174	Mother of Paul Coffey, Jane.	D	17th U. S. colored troops.	Settled September 3, 1869, by certificate 133,779.
175	Widow of James Watkins, Fanny.	D	110th U. S. colored troops	Settled September 11, 1869, by certificate 134,049.
176	Widow of Milton Fox, Ruthie.	G	..... do	Settled September 14, 1869, by certificate 134,162.
177	Widow of Benjamin McDonald, Francis.	A	13th U. S. colored troops	Settled September 12, 1869, by certificate 134,437.
178	Widow of Robert Arnell, Sally.	C	111th U. S. colored troops.	Settled April 23, 1869, by certificate 127,887.
179	Widow of Marshall Cooper, Louisa.	A	15th U. S. colored troops.	Settled May 14, 1869, by certificate 128,879.
180	Widow of Geo. Goliday, Milly.	A	..... do	Settled May 12, 1869, by certificate 128,733.
181	Widow of Godfrey Anderson, Harriet.	K	13th U. S. colored troops.	Settled May 12, 1869, by certificate 128,732.
182	Widow of Isaac McDongle, Rachel.	E	14th U. S. colored troops	Settled May 15, 1869, by certificate 129,012.
183	Widow of George Brown, Agnes.	A	40th U. S. colored troops.	Settled May 15, 1869, by certificate 128,964.
184	Widow of Burt Lee, Silla.	D	110th U. S. colored troops.	Settled May 19, 1869, by certificate 129,192.
185	Widow of Sam'l Boyd, Abie.	A	15th U. S. colored troops.	Settled May 19, 1869, by certificate 129,194.
186	Widow of Dandridge Rucker, Maria.	E	110th U. S. colored troops.	Settled May 19, 1869, by certificate 129,191.
187	Widow of Willis Garrett, Cornelia.	D	13th U. S. colored troops.	Settled May 19, 1869, by certificate 129,195.
188	Widow of Judge Howard, Paralee.	G	110th U. S. colored troops.	Settled May 21, 1869, by certificate 129,326.
189	Widow of Jefferson Sloan, Anderson.	C	15th U. S. colored troops.	Settled May 21, 1869, by certificate 129,327.
190	Mylinda Fogg	B	111th U. S. colored troops.	Settled May 24, 1869, by certificate 97,836.
191	Widow of John Green, Emeline.	B	12th U. S. colored troops.	Settled May 25, 1869, by certificate 129,642.
192	Widow of Washington.	F	111th U. S. colored troops.	Settled June 3, 1869, by certificate 129,827.

Pension certificates.

No.	Name.	Co.	Regiment.	Remarks.
167	Rachel Crofford, wid. of Henderson Crofford.	K	12th U. S. colored troops.	Settled by certificate 130,571 for \$6 per month, and one child, June 23, 1869, sent to Cloon.
193	Bidda I. English, wid. of Franklin English.	.....	.....	Settled May 25, 1869, by certificate 129,441 and sent to Cloon.
194	Amanda Grimes, wid. of Alfred Grimes.	.....	.....	Settled May 25, 1869, by certificate 129,442 for self and two children, and sent to Cloon.
170	Mary Roundtree, wid. of Albert Roundtree.	C	17th U. S. colored troops.	Settled July 17, 1869, by certificate 131,235 at \$8 per month, three children, and sent to Cloon.
141	Sophia Parkeson, wid. of Berry Parkeson.	C	12th U. S. colored troops.	Settled July 14, 1868, by certificate 115,913 for her three children, to begin April 18, 1868, sent to Cloon, and resume settled October 9, 1868, to begin January 12, 1869.
145	Mother of Wm. Steel.	C	14th U. S. colored troops.	Have no such claim on our books.
	Winnie Roberts, wid. of Henry Roberts.	A	111th U. S. colored troops.	Settled September 25, 1868, by certificate 116,091, for self and two children, and sent to Cloon.
	Hannah Booker, wid. of Archib'd Booker.	I	53d U. S. colored troops.	No such claim on our books. (M. Coombes, jr., through B. D. Hyam.)
	Mary Edwards, wid. of John Edwards.	H	101st U. S. colored troops.	Have no such claims on books. (E. J. Gaines, attorney, in hands of J. B. Coons.)

THIRTY-NINTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The commission met at 10 a. m., Saturday, February 19, 1870, and continued the examination of the records and the elimination of special cases. Communications hereto attached, from the Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, giving information called for by the commission, were received.

At 4 p. m. the commission adjourned.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,

Brevet Colonel United States Army.

J. R. LEWIS,

Brevet Colonel United States Army.

J. A. SLADEN,

Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES,
FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, CLAIM DIVISION,

Washington, D. C., February 18, 1870.

CAPTAIN: In answer to your letter of the 17th instant, requesting information whether J. C. McMullin is an agent of this bureau, and a member of the firm of Buck & McMullin, I am directed to inform you that the records of this office show that the firm of Buck & McMullin (J. Jay Buck & J. C. McMullin) was dissolved January 1, 1867, the unsettled business of the firm falling to Mr. Buck, and that J. C. McMullin was appointed April 23, 1867, agent and disbursing officer of this bureau at Clarksville, Tennessee, which appointment he has continued to hold up to the present time.

Shortly after the dissolution of the firm, Mr. Buck was appointed register in bankruptcy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM P. DREW,

Agent Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands,

Chief of Claim Division.

Brevet Captain J. A. SLADEN, U. S. A.,

Recorder of Military Commission, Bureau Refugees,

Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, Washington, D. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES,
FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, D. C., February 18, 1870.

CAPTAIN: I am directed by the Commissioner to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 17th instant asking for information of certain officers, agents, and clerks, late on duty in Tennessee, and, in reply, to state that Henry A. Eastman, agent, resigned, to take effect September 30, 1868; George W. Carlin, clerk, was discharged on account of reduction of force, to take effect October 31, 1868; Charles R. Simpson, agent, was discharged on account of reduction of force, to take effect October 31, 1868; John Mills, agent, was on duty at Athens, Alabama; Colonel T. H. Reeves was a retired officer of the army; he was transferred from Columbia to Cleveland in May, 1869; from Cleveland to Jonesboro in July, 1869. He requested to be relieved from duty in the bureau, to accept the assistant clerkship of the Tennessee legislature, and he was relieved accordingly by Special Orders No. 222, Adjutant General's Office, September, 1869. Captain George E. Judd, United States Army, was transferred from Pulaski to Nashville, March 30, 1868; from Nashville to Murfreesboro in October, 1868, and was transferred from Tennessee to Kentucky by Special Orders No. 81, series 1869, from these headquarters. He was relieved from duty in this bureau at the special request of General Sherman, by Special Orders No. 197, Adjutant General's Office, August, 1867.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY M. WHITTLESEY,
Acting Asst. Adj. General.

Brevet Captain J. A. SLADEN,

Recorder of Commission to Investigate Frauds, Washington, D. C.

FORTIETH DAYS PROCEEDINGS.

The commission met at 10 a. m. Monday, February 21, 1870, and continued the work upon the report.

A communication, hereto attached, was received from the Surgeon General, through the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, concerning employes in hospitals at Nashville. Communications were sent to the Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, asking for certain information.

At 4 p. m. the commission adjourned.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.

J. R. LEWIS,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.

J. A. SLADEN,
Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

ROOMS OF THE MILITARY COMMISSION FOR
THE INVESTIGATION OF FRAUDS AGAINST
COLORED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS,
Washington, D. C., February 3, 1870.

GENERAL: We have the honor to state that certain colored persons appeared before the commission while in session at Nashville, Tennessee.

and stated that they had been employed in the United States hospital at Nashville during the war, and that although they signed rolls every two months during the time of their service, they never received the amount due them for such services.

We learned also that there were a large number of such claimants, many of whom suppose that they have been defrauded by the bureau or claim agents, and thereby have given rise to many rumors of fraud.

We therefore respectfully request that the Surgeon General United States Army be requested to furnish information whether all employes in hospitals at Nashville, Tennessee, during the war, were taken up on regular hospital rolls, and if so, do the records show that they have all been paid.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

BEN. P. RUNKLE,

Brevet Colonel United States Army.

J. R. LEWIS,

Brevet Colonel United States Army.

J. A. SLADEN,

Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

[Indorsements.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES,
FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,

Washington, February 4, 1870.

Respectfully forwarded to Brevet Major General J. K. Barnes, Surgeon General United States Army, with the request that the information be furnished if possible.

O. O. HOWARD,

Brevet Major General, Commissioner.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,

February 17, 1870.

Respectfully returned to General O. O. Howard, United States Army, Commissioner Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands. It is not possible to furnish the information asked for from the records of this office, but it can probably be obtained from the Adjutant General's, Paymaster General's, and Second Auditor's Offices.

J. K. BARNES,

Surgeon General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES,
FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,

Washington, February 19, 1870.

Respectfully returned to Colonel Ben. P. Runkle, president of commission to investigate frauds, Washington, D. C.; attention invited to the indorsement of Surgeon General United States Army hereon.

By order of Brevet Major General O. O. Howard:

HENRY M. WHITTLESEY,

Acting Asst. Adjt. General.

FORTY-FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The commission met at 10 a. m. Tuesday, February 22, 1870, and continued the examination of the proceedings and the work upon the report.

Communication (hereto attached) was received from William P. Drew, chief of claim division, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, containing information in the cases of Thomas Branch and William Cannon, of Company F Third United States colored heavy artillery, called for by the commission.

At 4 p. m. the commission adjourned.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.

J. R. LEWIS,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.

J. A. SLADEN,
Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN,
AND ABANDONED LANDS, CLAIM DIVISION,
Washington, February 21, 1870.

CAPTAIN: In answer to your letter of the 19th instant, requesting information as to the cases of William Cannon and Thomas Branch, late of Company F Third United States colored heavy artillery, viz: "when paid, by whom, amount of advances, to whom paid, number of certificate, and date of blue letter," I am directed to inform you that the records of this bureau show the case of William Cannon, as above, settled by Second Auditor's certificate No. 484,869, (blue letter dated October 22, 1868,) for \$201 95, of which amount \$100 advances, and \$12 50 fees, were paid October 27, 1869, at Washington, by the chief disbursing officer of this bureau to Messrs. Moyers & Dedrick, attorneys in the claim, and the balance (\$89 45) paid to the claimant December 6, 1869, by Lieutenant Colonel F. S. Palmer, disbursing officer, at Memphis, Tennessee.

The claim of Thomas Branch, as above, was settled by Second Auditor's certificate No. 484,863, (blue letter dated October 22, 1868,) for \$208 88, of which amount \$45 advances, and \$12 50 fees, were paid October 27, 1869, at Washington, by the chief disbursing officer of this Bureau, to Messrs. Moyers & Dedrick, and the balance (\$151 38) paid to the claimant December 11, 1869, by Colonel Palmer, at Memphis, Tennessee.

These certificates were received at this office from the attorneys November 9, 1868, and payment of the same withheld in consequence of circular dated "War Department, Adjutant General's Office, November 25, 1868," suspending the attorneys.

October 26, 1869, orders were received from the Secretary of War, authorizing this bureau to pay to the attorneys the advances referred to.

It is proper to add that the advances in these cases were duly certified by Colonel Palmer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM P. DREW,
Agent Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands,
Chief of Claim Division.

Brevet Captain J. A. SLADEN, U. S. A.,
Recorder for Military Commission, Bureau R. F. and A. L.,
Washington, D. C.

FORTY-SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The commission met at 10 a. m. Wednesday, February 23, 1870, and continued the examination of the record, the writing of the report, and the collation of frauds.

A communication was sent to Mr. Drew, calling for information as to the date of the act of Congress ordering that certificates for bounty be sent to the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, instead of to the claim agents.

At 4 p. m. the commission adjourned.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,

Brevet Colonel United States Army.

J. R. LEWIS,

Brevet Colonel United States Army.

J. A. SLADEN,

Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

FORTY-THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The commission met at 10 a. m. Thursday, February 24, 1870, and continued the work upon their report and the examination of the records.

A report of cases made up from information from the Second Auditor's Office, called for by the commission, was received from W. P. Drew, chief of claim division, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and is attached to the proceedings of the commission, and marked "Drew's Statement E."

Commission (hereto attached) also received from General Balloch, containing information concerning the case of Carey Crenshaw.

At 4 p. m. the commission adjourned.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,

Brevet Colonel United States Army.

J. R. LEWIS,

Brevet Colonel United States Army.

J. A. SLADEN,

Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

ROOMS OF THE MILITARY COMM'N FOR INVESTIGATION OF
FRAUDS AGAINST COLORED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS,
Washington, Feb'y 21, 1870, (Room No. 7, Plant's Building.)

GENERAL: I am directed by the commission to request you to furnish this office with a certified copy of the check by which the bounty of Carey Crenshaw, late of Company H One hundred and tenth regiment United States colored troops, was paid. He was paid by Colonel J. B. Callis, at Huntsville, Alabama.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. SLADEN,

Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

General GEORGE W. BALLOCH,

Chief Disbursing Officer Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, &c.

P. S.—Please furnish this information with the least possible delay.

[Indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, &c., February 23, 1870.

Respectfully returned. I am unable to furnish a copy of the draft within referred to, as it was a transfer draft drawn by Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company of this city on the branch at Huntsville. The draft was drawn in favor of Brevet Brigadier General John B. Callis, then agent at Huntsville, and was dated January 11, 1868, for \$466 89, to pay—

Carey Crenshaw.....	\$194 20
Abraham Reynold.....	272 69
	<hr/> 466 89 <hr/>

The present residence of General Callis is not known.

GEO. W. BALLOCH,
Bvt. Brig. Gen. and Chief Disbursing Officer.

FORTY-FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The commission met at 10 a. m. Friday, February 25, 1870, and continued the examination of the proceedings and the work upon the reports.

Several communications were received from William P. Drew, chief of claim division, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, (hereto attached,) containing information called for by the commission.

The commission called in person upon the Second Comptroller of the Treasury Department, and asked for copies of vouchers in cases of advances on file in his office. This request was granted. A clerk was sent by the commission for the purpose of making copies of the same.

At 4 p. m. the commission adjourned.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.
J. R. LEWIS,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.
J. A. SLADEN,
Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, &C.,
Claim Division, Washington, Feb. 24, 1870.

COLONEL: In accordance with your verbal request of the 10th instant, I have the honor to inclose herewith a schedule showing the number and value of treasury certificates adjusted at the claim division of this bureau, and sent to the chief disbursing officer for payment, from April 23, 1867, to February 1, 1870, and the amounts paid thereon by the chief disbursing officer; also the number of certificates on which advances have been allowed, and the amount of such advances.

The report of advances claimed by attorneys and disallowed by this office will be delayed for a few days, owing to the thorough examination of the records necessary to ascertain the amounts.

It may be of interest to add that there are now in this office about twelve hundred certificates awaiting adjustment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM P. DREW,

Agent Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, &c., Chief of Claim Dir'n.

Brevet Colonel BEN. P. RUNKLE, U. S. A.,

Pres't Military Comm'n, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, &c.

Schedule showing the number of treasury certificates adjusted at the claim division, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and sent to the chief disbursing officer for payment, the value of the same, and the amount paid thereon by the chief disbursing officer ; also the number of certificates on which advances have been allowed, and the amount of such advances.

Total number of certificates sent to chief disbursing officer, from April 23, 1867, to January 31, 1870, inclusive.....	40, 443
Amounting in value to.....	\$7, 937, 985 37
Amount paid by chief disbursing officer on account of above certificates.....	6, 700, 427 76
Balance remaining unpaid.....	1, 237, 557 61

Total number of certificates on which advances have been al- lowed.....	2, 672
Total amount of advances allowed.....	\$125, 224 70

WAR DEPARTMENT,

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, &C.,

Claim Division, Washington, Feb. 24, 1870.

CAPTAIN: I am directed to return herewith the inclosed three reports originally forwarded to you from this office on the 8th, 9th, and 12th instants, respectively, in which have been inserted the number of certificates and the date of the Auditor's letter transmitting the same in each case, as requested in your letter of the 17th instant.

Added to the inclosed report, marked A, please find the names of John Young, late of Company F One hundred and eleventh United States colored troops, and Burrell Reedus, 1st, and Burrell Reedus, 2d, both late of Company I One hundred and tenth United States colored troops, the same being settled and paid cases, and previously omitted from the report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM P. DREW,

Agent Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, &c., Chief of Claim Dir'n.

Brevet Captain J. A. SLADEN, U. S. A.,

Recorder of Military Comm'n, Washington, D. C.

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
OFFICE DISBURSING AGENT OF CLAIMS,
Nashville, Tennessee, February 21, 1870.

SIR: Joseph Johnson, deceased, late corporal Company C Seventeenth United States colored infantry, left a widow and one child. The widow received the bounty due her husband, and shortly afterward died. A pension claim was filed by the widow, but never settled. The grandmother of the child states she gave the papers in the claim to the late board of officers sent out by General Howard. Can you inform this office if there is any such claim on file; if so, its present condition?

Respectfully, &c.,

J. B. COONS, *Agent, &c.*

WM. P. DREW, Esq.,
Chief Claim Div., Bureau R. F. and A. L., Washington, D. C.

[Indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES,
FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, CLAIM DIVISION,
Washington, February 24, 1870.

Respectfully referred to Brevet Colonel Ben. P. Runkle, United States Army, president military commission Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, Washington, D. C., with request for the papers mentioned within, if in his possession.

By order of Brevet Major General O. O. Howard, United States Army, Commissioner.

WILLIAM P. DREW,
Agent Bureau R. F. and A. L., Chief of Claim Division.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES,
FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, CLAIM DIVISION,
Washington, D. C., February 24, 1870.

COLONEL: In answer to your letter of the 23d instant, requesting information "when the Second Auditor ceased to send certificates for bounty, &c., direct to claim agents, and sent them to the bureau," I am directed to state that such certificates were ordered to be sent to this bureau direct by act of Congress approved April 10, 1869, and that the first certificate forwarded under said act was received at this bureau April 21, 1869, since which date they have been sent regularly to this bureau.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM P. DREW,
Agent and Chief of Claim Division.

Brevet Colonel B. P. RUNKLE, U. S. A.,
President Military Commission, Bureau R. F. and A. L.

H. Ex. Doc. 241—10

FORTY-FIFTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The commission met at 10 a. m., Saturday, February 26, 1870, and continued the examination of the proceedings and the work upon the report.

At 4 o'clock p. m. the commission adjourned.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.
 J. R. LEWIS,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.
 J. A. SLADEN,
Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

FORTY-SIXTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The commission met at 10 a. m., Monday, February 28, 1870, and continued work upon the report.

Communication (hereto attached) furnishing information called for by the commission was received from William P. Drew, chief of claim division, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, copies of vouchers from Second Comptroller, herewith attached. The commission adjourned at four p. m.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.
 J. R. LEWIS,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.
 J. A. SLADEN,
Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

WAR DEPARTMENT BUREAU OF REFUGEES,
 FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, CLAIM DIVISION,
 Washington, February 26, 1870.

COLONEL: In answer to your letter of the 25th instant, requesting information as to the number of treasury certificates on which advances have been collected through this bureau by Messrs. Moyers & Dedrick, attorneys, the total amount of such advances, and the circumstances under which they were allowed and paid, I am directed to inform you that the records of this bureau show that to January 31, 1870, advances amounting to \$51,321 80 have been paid to said firm on seven hundred and thirty-nine certificates. Advances were allowed and paid to this firm upon the usual evidence required by bureau circulars until November 25, 1868, at which date the firm was suspended by the War Department, and their further recognition by its bureaus prohibited. At this date there were on file in this office and unadjusted one hundred and fourteen certificates received from them, on which advances amounting to \$7,781 were claimed.

Payment of their fees and advances in these cases was finally made by this bureau, under orders of the honorable Secretary of War, dated October 26, 1869.

November 29, 1869, by circular of the War Department, (copy inclosed,) the firm was relieved from suspension so far as the business of their "white clients" was concerned, and were authorized to "settle all business for colored claimants" by their attorney, Thomas Wilson, "in conjunction with the proper officers of the Freedmen's Bureau." This

bureau being in doubt whether the circular would authorize payment of fees and advances claimed by them on certificates withheld by the honorable Second Auditor during the year of their suspension, and which were sent by him to this bureau, when circular of November 29, 1869, was issued by the War Department, the question was referred to the honorable Secretary of War, who, under date of December 9, 1869, ordered payment of the same to Mr. Wilson, as attorney for Messrs. Moyers & Dedrick. Of the number (some fifteen hundred) thus withheld and received, advances were allowed and paid on two hundred and ninety-six certificates.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM P. DREW,
Agent Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands,
Chief of Claim Division.

Brevet Colonel B. P. RUNKLE, U. S. A.,
President Military Commission, Bureau Refugees,
Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, Washington, D. C.

[Circular.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 Washington, November 29, 1869.

The officers appointed to hear the answers to charges against certain attorneys and claim agents having reported that the complaints against the firm of Moyers & Dedrick "*relate exclusively to their dealings with their colored clients, and that from the nature of the evidence an examination of these cannot for some time be completed,*" it is ordered by the Secretary of War, pending the result of such examination, and with a view to the relief of claimants, that so much of the circular of September 11, 1869, from this office, as relates to the said firm, be revoked, *in so far as it affects their white clients.*

It is ordered, further, by the Secretary of War, that Thomas Wilson, the attorney for the firm of Moyers & Dedrick, be permitted, in conjunction with the proper officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, and subject to the further orders of the War Department, to adjust and settle all business for *colored claimants* in which the firm is concerned.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant General.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, *County of Washington, ss :*

On this 29th day of January, 1868, personally appeared before me, the undersigned, a notary public within and for the District aforesaid, C. D. Gilmore, who, being duly sworn, declares and says that he is a member of the firm of Chipman, Hosmer & Co.; that the money cited in the within receipt was paid as therein stated, in good faith, by D. S. Mann, as agent of the firm, and not on his personal account.

C. D. GILMORE.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, the day and year first above written.

T. J. GARDNER,
Justice of the Peace.

A true copy :

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.

Received of Chipman, Hosmer & Co., attorneys at Washington, D. C., this 20th day of January, 1868, fifty dollars, being for money paid on the 15th day of October, 1867, to Thomas Upshaw, private of K Company One hundred and tenth regiment United States colored troops.

DANIEL S. MANN.

Fees of Chipman Hosmer & Co., attorneys, for settlement in claim of Thomas Upshaw, Company B One hundred and tenth regiment of United States colored troops, volunteers.

No. of treasury certificate, 366,726; amount of treasury certificate, \$203 20.

Legal fees, act March 29, 1867.....	\$10 00
Notarial fees.....	3 00
Advances, per voucher.....	50 00
Attorney's affidavit as to advances	50
Attorney's affidavit as to itemized bill.....	50
Attorney's affidavit as to non-interest	50
Attorney's affidavit in second application	3 00
Total.....	67 50

Approved, and payment ordered.

Major General, Commissioner.

Received at Washington, D. C., this 3d day of February, 1868, from Brevet Brigadier General George W. Balloch, chief disbursing officer, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, sixty-seven dollars and fifty cents, in full for fees as above cited.

CHIPMAN, HOSMER & CO.

A true copy:

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, *County of Washington, ss:*

On this 30th day of January, 1868, personally appeared before me, the undersigned, a justice of the peace within and for the District and county aforesaid, C. D. Gilmore, who, being duly sworn, declares and says that he is a member of the firm of Chipman, Hosmer & Co., and that the notarial and other expenses cited in within bill are correct and just.

C. D. GILMORE.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, the day and year first above written.

T. J. GARDNER,
Justice of the Peace.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, *County of Washington, ss:*

On this 29th day of January, 1868, personally appeared before me, the undersigned, a notary public within and for the District aforesaid, C. D. Gilmore, who, being duly sworn, declares and says that he is a member of the firm of Chipman, Hosmer & Co.; that the money cited in the

within receipt was paid as therein stated, in good faith, by D. S. Mann, as agent of the firm, and not on his personal account.

C. D. GILMORE.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, the day and year first above written.

T. J. GARDNER,
Justice of the Peace.

A true copy:

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.

Received of Chipman, Hosmer & Co., attorneys at Washington, D. C., this 30th day of January, 1868, \$40, being for money paid on the 17th day of October, 1867, to Jerry Jenkins, of Company K One hundred and tenth regiment United States colored troops.

DANIEL S. MANN.

Fees of Chipman, Hosmer & Co., attorneys, for settlement in claim of James Brown, Company I One hundred and tenth regiment of United States colored troops, volunteers.

No. of treasury certificate, 366,665; amount of treasury certificate, \$300 20.

Legal fees, act of March 29, 1867.....	\$10 00
Notarial fees.....	3 00
Advances, per voucher.....	80 00
Attorney's affidavit as to advances.....	50
Attorney's affidavit as to itemized bill.....	50
Attorney's affidavit as to non-interest.....	50
Attorney's affidavit on additional evidence.....	2 50
Total.....	<u>97 00</u>

Approved and payment ordered.

_____,
Major General, Commissioner.

Received, at Washington, D. C., this 3d day of February, 1868, from Brevet Brigadier General George W. Balloch, chief disbursing officer Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, \$97, in full for fees as above cited.

CHIPMAN, HOSMER & CO.

A true copy:

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, *County of Washington, ss:*

On this 30th day of January, 1868, personally appeared before me, the undersigned, a justice of the peace within and for the District and county aforesaid, C. D. Gilmore, who, being duly sworn, declares and says that

he is a member of the firm of Chipman, Hosmer & Co., and that the notarial and other expenses cited in within bill are correct and just.

C. D. GILMORE.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, the day and year first above written.

T. J. GARDNER,
Justice of the Peace.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, *County of Washington, ss:*

On this 29th day of January, 1868, personally appeared before me, the undersigned, a notary public within and for the District and county aforesaid, C. D. Gilmore, who, being duly sworn, declares and says that he is a member of the firm of Chipman, Hosmer & Co.; that the money cited in the within receipt was paid as therein stated, in good faith, by D. S. Mann, as agent of the firm, and not on his personal account.

C. D. GILMORE.

Sworn and subscribed before me, the day and year first above written.

T. J. GARDNER,
Justice of the Peace.

A true copy:

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.

Received of Chipman, Hosmer & Co., attorneys at Washington, D. C., this 20th day of January, 1868, \$80, being for money paid on the 15th day of October, 1867, to James Brown, private of Company I One hundred and tenth regiment United States colored troops.

DANIEL S. MANN.

Fees of Chipman, Hosmer & Co., attorneys, for settlement in claim of Jerry Jenkins, Company K One hundred and tenth regiment of United States colored troops, volunteers.

No. of treasury certificate, 666,730; amount of treasury certificate \$203 20.

Legal fees, act March 29, 1867.....	\$10 00
Notarial fees.....	3 00
Advances, per voucher.....	40 00
Attorney's affidavit as to advances.....	50
Attorney's affidavit as to itemized bill.....	50
Notarial fees.....	50
At Elkton, additional evidence.....	3 00
Total.....	57 50

Approved and payment ordered.

Major General, Commissioner.

Received at Washington, D. C., this 31st day of January, 1868, from Brevet Brigadier General George W. Balloch, chief disbursing officer

Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, \$57 50, in full for fees as above cited.

CHIPMAN, HOSMER & CO.

A true copy:

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, *County of Washington, ss:*

On this 29th day of January, 1868, personally appeared before me, the undersigned, a justice of the peace within and for the District and county aforesaid, C. D. Gilmore, who, being duly sworn, declares and says that he is a member of the firm of Chipman, Hosmer & Co., and that the notarial and other expenses cited in within bill are correct and just.

C. D. GILMORE.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, the day and year first above written.

T. J. GARDNER,
Justice of the Peace.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, *County of Washington, ss:*

On this 3d day of January, 1868, personally appeared before me, the undersigned, a notary public within and for the District and county aforesaid, C. D. Gilmore, who, being duly sworn, declares and says that he is a member of the firm of Chipman, Hosmer & Co.; that the money cited in the within receipt was paid as therein stated, in good faith, by Daniel S. Mann, as agent of the firm, and not on his personal account.

C. D. GILMORE.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, the day and year first above written.

T. J. GARDNER,
Justice of the Peace.

A true copy:

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.

Received of Chipman, Hosmer & Co., attorneys at Washington, D. C., this 10th day of December, 1867, \$150, being for money paid on the 9th day of October, 1867, to James Vance, 1st, private of Company I One hundred and tenth regiment United States colored troops.

DANIEL S. MANN.

Fees of Chipman, Hosmer & Co., attorneys, for settlement in claim of James Vance, Company I One hundred and tenth regiment of United States colored troops, volunteers.

No. of treasury certificate, 366,681; amount of treasury certificate, \$300 20.

Legal fees, act March 29, 1867.....	\$10 00
Notarial fees at Alabama on original application.....	2 50
Advances, per voucher.....	150 00
Attorney's affidavit as to advances.....	50

Attorney's affidavit as to itemized bill.....	\$0 50
Attorney's affidavit as to non-interest.....	50
Notarial fees on additional evidence	2 50
Total.....	166 50

Approved and payment ordered.

Major General, Commissioner.

Received at Washington, D. C., this 7th day of January, 1868, from Brevet Brigadier General George W. Balloch, chief disbursing officer Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, \$166 50, in full for fees as above cited.

CHIPMAN, HOSMER & CO.

A true copy:

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, *County of Washington, ss:*

On this 3d day of January, 1868, personally appeared before me, the undersigned, a justice of the peace within and for the District and county aforesaid, C. D. Gilmore, who, being duly sworn, declares and says that he is a member of the firm of Chipman, Hosmer & Co., and that the notarial and other expenses cited in within bill are correct and just.

C. D. GILMORE.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, the day and year first above written.

T. J. GARDNER,
Justice of the Peace.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, *County of Washington, ss:*

On this 3d day of January, 1868, personally appeared before me, the undersigned, a notary public within and for the District and county aforesaid, C. D. Gilmore, who, being duly sworn, declares and says that he is a member of the firm of Chipman, Hosmer & Co.; that the money cited in the within receipt was paid as therein stated, in good faith, by Daniel S. Mann, as agent of the firm, and not on his personal account.

C. D. GILMORE.

Sworn and subscribed before me, the day and year first above written.

T. J. GARDNER,
Justice of the Peace.

A true copy:

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.

Received of Chipman, Hosmer & Co., attorneys at Washington, D. C., this 10th day of December, 1867, \$100, being for money paid on the 23d day of October, 1867, to Paldo Baily, private of K Company, One hundred and tenth regiment United States colored troops.

DANIEL S. MANN.

Fees of Chipman, Hosmer & Co., attorneys, for settlement of claim of Paldo Baily, Company K One hundred and tenth regiment of United States colored volunteers.

No. of treasury certificate, 366,693; amount of treasury certificate, \$203 20.

Legal fees, act March 29, 1867.....	\$10 00
Notarial fees.....	2 50
Advances, per voucher.....	100 00
Attorney's affidavit as to advances.....	50
Attorney's affidavit as to itemized bill.....	50
Attorney's affidavit as to non-interest.....	50
Attorney's affidavit as to additional evidence.....	2 50
Total	116 50

Approved, and payment ordered.

Major General, Commissioner.

Received at Washington, D. C., this 7th day of January, 1868, from Brevet Brigadier General George W. Balloch, chief disbursing officer Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, \$116 50, in full for fees as above cited.

CHIPMAN, HOSMER & CO.

A true copy:

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, *County of Washington, ss :*

On this 3d day of January, 1868, personally appeared before me, the undersigned, a justice of the peace within and for the District and county aforesaid, C. D. Gilmore, who, being duly sworn, declares and says that he is a member of the firm of Chipman, Hosmer & Co., and that the notarial and other expenses cited in within bill are correct and just.

C. D. GILMORE.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, the day and year first above written.

T. J. GARDNER,
Justice of the Peace.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, *County of Washington, ss :*

On this 3d day of May, 1868, personally appeared before me, the undersigned, a notary public within and for the District and county aforesaid, C. D. Gilmore, who, being duly sworn, declares and says that he is a member of the firm of Chipman, Hosmer & Co.; that the money cited in the within receipt was paid as therein stated, in good faith, by Daniel S. Mann, as agent of the firm, and not on his personal account.

C. D. GILMORE.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, the day and year first above written.

T. J. GARDNER,
Justice of the Peace.

A true copy:

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.

Received of Chipman, Hosmer & Co., attorneys at Washington, D. C., this 10th day of December, 1867, \$100, being for money paid on the 17th day of September, 1869, to Albert Harney, of K Company One hundred and tenth regiment United States colored troops.

DANIEL S. MANN.

Fees of Chipman, Hosmer & Co., attorneys for settlement in claim of Albert Harney, Company K One hundred and tenth regiment of United States colored troops, volunteers.

No. of treasury certificate, 366,704; amount of treasury certificate, \$203 20.

Legal fees, act March 29, 1867.....	\$10 00
Notarial fees, at Decatur, Alabama, on application.....	2 50
Advances, per voucher.....	100 00
Attorney's affidavit as to advances.....	50
Attorney's affidavit as to itemized bill.....	50
Notarial fees here, non-interest.....	50
Notarial fees at Decatur, Alabama, on new application.....	2 50

Total 116 50

Approved, and payment ordered.

_____,
Major General, Commissioner.

Received at Washington, D. C., this 7th day of January, 1868, from Brevet Brigadier General George W. Balloch, chief disbursing officer, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, \$116 50 in full for fees as above cited.

CHIPMAN, HOSMER & CO.

A true copy :

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, *County of Washington, ss :*

On this 3d day of January, 1868, personally appeared before me, the undersigned, a justice of the peace within and for the District and county aforesaid, C. D. Gilmore, who, being duly sworn, declares and says that he is a member of the firm of Chipman, Hosmer & Co.; and that the notarial and other expenses cited in within bill are correct and just.

C. D. GILMORE.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, the day and year first above written.

T. J. GARDNER,
Justice of the Peace.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, *County of Washington, ss :*

On this 3d day of January, 1868, personally appeared before me, the undersigned, a notary public within and for the District and county aforesaid, C. D. Gilmore, who, being duly sworn, declares and says that he is a member of the firm of Chipman, Hosmer & Co.; that the money

cited in the within receipt was paid as therein stated, in good faith, by Daniel S. Mann, as agent of the firm, and not on his personal account.

C. D. GILMORE.

Sworn and subscribed before me, the day and year first above written.

T. J. GARDNER,

Justice of the Peace.

A true copy :

BEN. P. RUNKLE,

Brevet Colonel United States Army.

Received of Chipman, Hosmer & Co., attorneys at Washington, D. C., this 10th day of December, 1867, \$100, being for money paid on the 9th day of October, 1867, to Henry Hargrove, of Company K One hundred and tenth regiment United States colored troops.

DANIEL S. MANN.

Fees of Chipman, Hosmer & Co., attorneys for settlement in claim of Henry Hargrove, Company K One hundred and tenth regiment of United States colored troops, volunteers.

No. of treasury certificate, 366,706; amount of treasury certificate, \$203 20.

Legal fees, act of March 29, 1867.....	\$10 00
Notarial fees at Pulaski, Tennessee, on application.....	2 50
Advances, per voucher.....	100 00
Attorney's affidavit as to advances.....	50
Attorney's affidavit as to itemized bill.....	50
Attorney's affidavit as to non-interest.....	50
Notarial fee at Pulaski, Tennessee, on additional application ..	2 50
Total.....	<u>116 50</u>

Approved, and payment ordered.

Major General, Commissioner.

Received at Washington, D. C., this 7th day of January, 1868, from Brevet Brigadier General George W. Balloch, chief disbursing officer Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, \$116 50, in full for fees as above cited.

CHIPMAN, HOSMER & CO.

A true copy:

BEN. P. RUNKLE,

Brevet Colonel United States Army.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, *County of Washington, ss :*

On this 3d day of January, 1868, personally appeared before me, the undersigned, a justice of the peace within and for the District and county aforesaid, C. D. Gilmore, who, being duly sworn, declares and says that he is a member of the firm of Chipman, Hosmer & Co., and that the notarial and other expenses cited in within bill are correct and just.

C. D. GILMORE.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, the day and year first above written.

T. J. GARDNER,

Justice of the Peace.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Glaim Division, Washington, D. C., February 28, 1870.

COLONEL: In answer to your letter of the 25th instant, inclosing a list (herewith returned) of advances furnished your commission by Messrs. Chipman, Hosmer & Co., with request to be informed whether they have collected advances in any cases which do not appear on such list, I am directed to state that the records of this office show that, to February 1, 1870, advances have been collected by the above-named firm on one hundred and fourteen treasury certificates issued in settlement of claims in which they were attorneys of record.

Please observe that six cases of duplicate entry in the list transmitted by you have been noted at this office by green pencil-mark drawn through such cases.

In the case of Godfrey Maples, late of Company I One hundred and tenth United States colored troops, on which an advance of \$80 appears in the list, I have the honor to state that the records of this office show that no advances were allowed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM P. DREW,
Agent Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, &c., Chief of Claim Div'n.
Brevet Colonel R. P. RUNKLE, U. S. A.,
*President of Military Commission, Bureau Refugees,
Freedmen, &c., Washington, D. C.*

FORTY-SEVENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The commission met at 10 a. m. Tuesday, March 1, 1870, and continued the work of making up the report.

A communication was received from W. P. Drew, chief of claim division Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, containing information called for by the commission in certain bounty cases, which document is attached to the proceedings of the commission and marked "Drew's Statement F."

At 4 p. m. the commission adjourned.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.
J. R. LEWIS,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.
J. A. SLADEN,
Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

FORTY-EIGHTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The commission met at 10 a. m. Wednesday, March 2, 1870, and continued the work upon the report.

Communication, containing information called for by the commission, was received from W. P. Drew, chief of claim division, (hereto attached.)

The commission adjourned at 4 p. m.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.
J. R. LEWIS,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.
J. A. SLADEN,
Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Claim Division, Washington, D. C., March 1, 1870.

COLONEL: In answer to your verbal request to be informed what amount of advances has been disallowed in adjusting for payment of bills of attorneys on treasury certificates payable through this bureau, I am directed to state that, from such examination of the records of this office as it has been practicable to make thus far, it is believed that, to the 1st ultimo, claims for advances, amounting to at least \$20,000, have been disallowed.

It is regretted that want of time has prevented the preparation of a detailed statement of disallowed advances for your information. Such a statement will, however, be prepared as soon as practicable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM P. DREW,

Agent Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, &c., Chief of Claim Div'n.

Brevet Colonel B. P. RUNKLE, U. S. A.,

*President Military Commission, Bureau Refugees,
Freedmen, &c., Washington, D. C.*

FORTY-NINTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The commission met at 10 o'clock a. m. Thursday, March 3, 1870, and continued the work upon the report and examination of the proceedings.

At 4 p. m. the commission adjourned.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,

Brevet Colonel United States Army.

J. R. LEWIS,

Brevet Colonel United States Army.

J. A. SLADEN,

Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

PALMER, A.

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
OFFICE DISBURSING OFFICER OF CLAIMS,
Memphis, Tenn., January 24, 1870.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor, in accordance with the request made by the president of your commission, to transmit herewith copies of correspondence in regard to the following cases in which bounty, &c., was allowed previous to the passage of the law making the money payable through the bureau, and in which the claimants claim to have been defrauded of their bounty money by their attorneys, either in whole or in part, to wit:

Julia Tucker, widow of Congo Tucker, private Company A Fifty-ninth United States colored troops, L. B., No. 653, September 9, 1869.

Orrin Harris, corporal Company C Sixty-first United States colored troops, L. B., No. 864, November 22, 1869.

Dick Gregor, private Company C Fifty-fifth United States colored troops, L. B., No. 1024, December 9, 1869.

Johnson Fusill, private Company I Fifty-fifth United States colored troops, E. B., No. 161, December 23, 1869.

John Wiggins, private Company I Fifty-fifth United States colored troops, affidavits dated January 13 and 15, 1870.

The case of Henry Green, corporal Company B Fifty-fifth United States colored troops, transmitted herewith is supposed to be of a similar character with the above; but I have no information that the claim has as yet been allowed.

I also transmit, as directed, the papers relating to frauds upon claimants perpetrated and attempted by William Walker, claim agent. I will endeavor to send the balance of the papers asked for to-morrow.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. S. PALMER,

Disbursing Officer of Claims.

Captain J. A. SLADEN,

Recorder Military Commission, Bureau Refugees,

Freedmen, &c., Washington, D. C.

PALMER, A—CASE 1, No. 653.

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
OFFICE DISBURSING OFFICER OF CLAIMS.

Memphis, September 9, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report in the case of Julia Tucker, widow of Congor or Congo Tucker, late private Company A Fifty-ninth United States colored troops:

On the 26th day of August, 1869, I made demand on the first national bank for the money in the above case, as directed. (See Exhibit A.) Mr. F. S. Davis, the president of the bank, informed me that they acknowledged their responsibility, if the signature was forged, and would refund the money on condition that the certificate was turned over to them, so that they could recover from the parties from whom they received it. On the 3d instant I received from you the authority to surrender the certificate on condition that the bank refund the money. I immediately called again on Mr. Davis, the president of the bank, and tendered him the certificate and renewed my demand for the money. Mr. Davis stated that as there might be some impropriety in his paying the money unless there could be no possible doubt as to the signature on the certificate being forged, requested that he be permitted to submit the case with all proof to his attorneys for their advice. I furnished him the papers, as requested, and this day Messrs. Hutchinson and Townsend, attorneys for the bank, informed me that after looking at the inclosed papers, and the receipt and other papers furnished for their inspection by M. Coombs, jr., "it appears to us very clearly that the said Julia Tucker has received her money, and we think it would so be decided by a jury, hence, we are compelled to advise the bank not to pay the money upon your demand." (See their letter of this date inclosed, marked Exhibit B.)

Your attention is invited to inclosed affidavit of Julia Tucker, dated August 23, 1869, explaining how she came to file two separate claims for the same bounty. Also her denial of ever having received any bounty money from Mr. Coombs, or of ever having made her mark to the treasury certificate issued in her favor, &c. (See Exhibit C.)

I also inclose papers relating to the identity of the claimant, Julia

Tucker, being the affidavits of herself, Henderson Harvey, late private Company D Fifty-ninth United States colored troops, and Jesse Jones. Also a letter from Whitfield Boyd, esq., of Somerville, the former owner of the claimant, dated August 28, 1869. (See Exhibits D and E, respectively.)

On the 23d of August, 1869, I wrote M. Coombs, jr., & Co., a letter, requesting information as to the present status of the claim for bounty of said Julia Tucker. He replied that the *cases* of Julia Tucker seems all right so far. I have this day called up the same and will let her know *their* condition in about ten days. (See Exhibit F.)

Mr. Coombs, jr., insists that he paid the money to the proper person, and that he has witnesses to prove it. He may be able to produce parties who will swear that they saw him pay her the money, but I would remain of the same opinion, that Julia Tucker, the party whose affidavit is inclosed, never received the money. In my opinion Coombs has either committed a fraud in this case or been swindled by some person who has passed herself off on him as Julia Tucker. In either case he is legally responsible for the money. Coombs, jr., holds a paper purporting to be a receipt of Julia Tucker for the money, witnessed by two parties, dated January 20, 1867, being one day previous to the date of her assignment of the certificate to Mr. D. H. Evans.

I return herewith the certificate No. 237,917, together with all papers in the case received from your office.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. S. PALMER,

Disbursing Officer of Claims.

Hon. E. B. FRENCH,

Second Auditor, Washington, D. C.

Through chief of claim division, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, Washington, D. C.

I certify that the above is a true copy as taken from the records of the agent and disbursing officer of claims, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, at Memphis, Tennessee, this day exhibited to me. Given under my hand and seal, at Memphis, Tennessee, this 22d day of January, 1870.

[SEAL.]

MARK EDWARDS,

U. S. Commissioner.

PALMER, A—CASE 2, No. 864.

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,

OFFICE DISBURSING OFFICER OF CLAIMS,

Memphis, Tennessee, November 22, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to return herewith the papers received from you in the case of Orrin Harris, late corporal Company C Sixty-first Regiment United States colored troops. I also transmit the following additional papers, to which your attention is respectfully invited, to wit:

1. Affidavit of Orrin Harris, dated November 16, 1869, in which he states that he received in the month of March, 1867, at two different times, the sum of \$50 and \$40 dollars, from M. Coombs, jr., and in the month of December, 1868, the further sum of \$10, making \$100, which, he states, is all the money he ever received from said M. Coombs, jr., & Co. That he filed a claim for additional bounty with Coombs, jr.,

January 31, 1867, and that in October, 1869, said Coombs informed him that said claim for additional bounty had not yet been allowed.

2. Affidavit of N. H. Isabell, esq., a merchant at Rossville, Tennessee, dated November 20, 1869, in which he states that Mr. Coombs informed him, some time during the year 1867, that he had paid Harris \$100, which was all the bounty he was entitled to.

3. The receipt of M. Coombs, jr., & Co., in Coombs's own hand writing, for the claim of Orrin Harris, for extra bounty, under the act of July 28, 1866, dated January 31, 1867. This receipt bears the impress of M. Coombs, jr., & Co.'s office seal, dated March 15, 1867, which is about the time Harris states in his affidavit that Coombs paid him the \$90, and at which time Mr. Coombs must have known how much bounty Harris was entitled to, as the certificate appears from Mr. Hyam's letter to have been assigned by claimant to D. H. Evans February 6, 1869.

From the papers herewith transmitted, I am of the opinion that Harris has received but \$100 of his bounty money, as sworn to in his affidavit of November 11, 1869.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. S. PALMER,

Disbursing Officer of Claims.

WM. P. DREW, Esq.,

Chief Claim Division, Washington, D. C.

I certify that the above is a true copy as taken from the records of the agent and disbursing officer of claims, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, at Memphis, Tennessee, this day exhibited to me. Given under my hand and seal at Memphis, Tennessee, this 22d day of January, 1870.

[SEAL.]

MARK EDWARDS,

U. S. Commissioner.



PALMER, A—CASE 3, No. 1024.

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,

OFFICE DISBURSING OFFICER OF CLAIMS.

Memphis, Tennessee, December 9, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to call your attention to the case of Dick Gregor, private Company C Fifty-fifth United States colored troops, whose claim for bounty, &c., was allowed for \$252, as per certificate, No. 293,709. This certificate appears to have been assigned by claimant to D. H. Evans, April 20, 1867. (See inclosed copy of certificate, marked Exhibit A.) M. Coombs, jr., & Co. claim to have paid the money in this case to claimant on the same day that the above assignment was executed. (See copy of receipt first held by them, marked Exhibit B.) Dick Gregor denies ever having received said bounty money, and claims that he was not in the city of Memphis at the time M. Coombs, jr., & Co. claim to have paid the same to him. (See affidavits of Dick Gregor, Dr. L. M. Jelks, John A. Yearwood, esq., and Abram Gregor, marked Exhibit C.) I also inclose two letters from M. Coombs, jr., & Co. to Messrs. E. J. and J. C. Read, attorneys for Gregor, at Brownsville, Tennessee, dated March 23, 1868, and May 26, 1868, respectively, in both of which they state that Gregor's claim had not at those dates been paid. (See Exhibit D.) On the 23d day of April, 1869, I put this case in the hands of T. B. Woodward, esq., attorney at law, with directions

to recover from M. Coombs, jr., the amount due Gregor, if possible. Mr. Woodward informed me that Coombs, jr., acknowledged his liability, claiming, however, that he had paid (?) some other person the money, and that he, Coombs, jr., agreed to settle the case by paying him, for Gregor, \$184 50. The balance, \$67 50, Coombs claimed to have been consumed in fees, discounts, &c. (See statement in the handwriting of Coombs, jr., marked Exhibit E.) This payment Coombs promised to make as soon as he could obtain money from Washington on his claims. After having waited for over five months for Mr. Coombs to receive his money, Mr. Woodward returned the papers to me with the information that he was unable to make the money out of Coombs. I would state that suit was not brought in the courts to recover the money for the reason that we did not know where we could find any property belonging to Coombs with which to satisfy an execution in case we obtained a judgment. I submitted the papers in the case to the United States district attorney for his opinion as to whether a criminal action could be maintained against Coombs in this case. He replied that he thought not, as, upon Mr. Coombs showing that he had paid the money to some party the charge of fraud would drop to the ground. I am satisfied that Gregor never was paid the money, and it would appear from Coombs's letter to Messrs. E. J. and J. C. Reed that he intended to keep Gregor in ignorance of the fact of his claim ever having been allowed. I would therefore recommend that the money be collected by the department at Washington, D. C., from Mr. Coombs or his Washington attorney, as it is impossible to make the collection here.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. S. PALMER,

Disbursing Officer of Claims.

WILLIAM P. DREW, Esq.,

Chief of Claim Division, Washington, D. C.

I certify that the above is a true copy as taken from the records of the agent and disbursing officer of claims Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, at Memphis, Tennessee, this day exhibited to me.

Given under my hand and seal, at Memphis, Tennessee, this 22d day of January, 1870.

[SEAL.]

MARK EDWARDS,

U. S. Commissioner.

PALMER, A—CASE 4.

Copy of indorsement on communication of E. B. French, Auditor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 25, 1869.

Incloses copy of treasury certificate in the case of Johnson Fusill, showing that Moyers & Dedrick obtained the money in April, 1867. Requests that the case be investigated and facts reported to him. Also send him letter in which the agents say that the claim has not been paid and certificate returned to bureau.

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,

Memphis, Tennessee, December 23, 1869.

Respectfully returned to E. B. French, Second Auditor, Washington, D. C., (through office chief claim division.) On the 8th instant John-

H. Ex. Doc. 241—11

son Fusill, late private Company I Fifty-fifth United States colored troops, called at this office and established his identity. He stated that he was at Moyers & Dedrick's office in August, 1869, and received from Mr. Moyers \$30 in groceries and \$10 in cash on this claim. That Mr. Moyers told him that his money had been collected, but had been sent back to Washington because they had heard that he was dead, and that they would send for it, and forward it to him by express. I sent for Mr. Dedrick, and he called at the office and stated that their books showed that the money had been paid to a man claiming to be Johnson Fusill, April 19, 1867; that they were now satisfied that they had paid the wrong man, and upon Fusill establishing his identity they would pay him the balance his due. On the 10th instant Mr. Dedrick called again at my office and gave Fusill the sum of \$206 20, which he stated was the balance due him, as per the following statement:

Amount of certificate.....	\$265 00
Amount paid him in August, 1869.....	\$41 00
Discount on certificate.....	5 30
Legal fees.....	10 00
Notarial fees.....	2 50
Balance paid claimant December 10, 1869.....	206 20
	<hr/> 265 00 <hr/>

FRED. S. PALMER,
Disbursing Officer of Claims.

I certify that the above is a true copy as taken from the records of the agent and disbursing officer of claims, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, at Memphis, Tennessee, this day exhibited to me.

Given under my hand and seal at Memphis, Tennessee, this 22d day of January, 1870.

[SEAL.]

MARK EDWARDS,
U. S. Commissioner.

PALMER, A—CASE 5.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, *County of Shelby, ss:*

On this 13th day of January, 1870, before me, a United States commissioner for the district of West Tennessee, in the county and State above named, personally appeared John Wiggins, of the county of De Soto, State of Mississippi, who, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says: That he is the same John Wiggins who was a private in Company I of the Fifty-fifth regiment United States colored troops; that on or about the 27th day of August, 1866, he filed his claim for bounty, &c. for collection with Moyers & Dedrick, claim agents at Memphis, Tennessee; that about the first of February, 1868, he was informed by Colonel Moyers, of the aforesaid firm, that his (Wiggins's) claim had been allowed, but the money had never been received. He would, however, advance him \$20 on his claim, and he (Wiggins) should allow him \$15 interest on the \$20 when he received the money due him on his claim. Colonel Moyers then gave him \$20, and told him to come back in about three weeks and he thought his money would then be there. At the

end of three weeks, about the latter part of February, 1868, he (Wiggins) went back again for his money, but was again informed by Colonel Moyers that his money had not yet come, but that he would advance him \$20 more on his claim on the same conditions that he let him have the other \$20, which he (Wiggins) accepted, and that Colonel Moyers then told him (Wiggins) that he owed him (Moyers) \$70 for the \$40 in money that he had advanced him. About four weeks from that time, in the month of March, 1868, he went back again to the office of the aforesaid firm, and was again informed by Colonel Moyers that his money had not yet come, but that he would advance him \$150 on his claim, and told him that if he took that, his bounty money, when received, would all belong to Moyers & Dedrick, the aforesaid firm; that he (Wiggins) agreed to that, not knowing how much was coming to him or when he would get it, and also at the time being greatly in need of money. Colonel Moyers then gave him a check on the City Bank for \$150; that Colonel Moyers told him to call in his office some time when he was in town, and he would give him (Wiggins) his discharge; that some three or four months after that he called at the office as directed, and was informed by one of the clerks that his discharge was not there. Some two or three months after that he called again for his discharge, and was told by Colonel Moyers that it had not been received from Washington; that he would send there for it, and when received would forward it to him, Wiggins; that he never received the discharge, and has never been to their office since that time; that about the first part of the month of December, 1867, he called at the office of the aforesaid firm, Moyers & Dedrick, and was informed by Colonel Moyers that his claim had not yet been allowed, but that he would advance him (Wiggins) some money on his claim, which he (Wiggins) refused to accept; that the \$40 in money and a check on the bank for \$150, as stated above, making in all the sum of \$190, is all he ever received in any shape or manner whatever on his claim for bounty; that he was then living in De Soto County, Mississippi, where he now lives.

JOHN WIGGINS.

Signed in presence of—

FRED. S. PALMER.

ISAAC PORTER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 14th day of January, 1870.

[SEAL.]

MARK EDWARDS,

U. S. Commissioner.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, *County of Shelby, ss:*

On the 15th day of January, 1870, before me, a United States commissioner for the district of West Tennessee, in the county and State aforesaid, personally appeared John Wiggins, late a private in Company I Fifty-fifth regiment United States colored troops, who, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says: That on the 14th day of January, 1870, he went to the office of Moyers & Dedrick and demanded of them the balance of his bounty money remaining in their hands; that Mr. Moyers, of said firm, told him that he had paid him his bounty money in full and did not propose to pay him the second time; that Mr. Moyers stated that he had paid affiant at one time \$10 and at another time \$25 more than affiant is willing to admit he ever received; that Moyers said he had affiant's receipts for said \$35, both receipts signed by + mark; that affiant can write his own name, and is positive that he has never signed his name by + mark since he was mustered out of service. He

afterward stated that if the money had not been received by affiant it had been paid by them to some other party. Mr. Moyers then told him to come up to his office and he would settle with him in the morning; that if he had to pay him the money he thought they would have to divide the loss, as he had already paid out the money once; that affiant went to his office this morning and was told by Mr. Moyers that if he would get his discharge paper from Colonel Palmer's office and bring it to him, and then convince him that he had received but \$190 claimed by affiant, then he, Mr. Moyers, would settle with him; that he would settle if affiant would bring witness to prove that he had not received but the \$190 as claimed; that finally Mr. Moyers informed him that he would not settle with affiant unless he brought his discharge paper to his office.

JOHN WIGGINS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of January, 1870, at Memphis, Tennessee.

[SEAL.]

MARK EDWARDS,
U. S. Commissioner.

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
OFFICE DISBURSING OFFICER OF CLAIMS,
Memphis, Tennessee, January 24, 1870.

The claim of John Wiggins, as shown by the indorsement on his discharge, was allowed March 27, 1867. The indorsement is as follows: "Bounty, additional bounty, and arrears pay, \$271 50, paid by certificate 294,430, March 27, 1867."

On the 19th instant, Mr. Dedrick, of the firm of Moyers & Dedrick, claim agents of this city, called at my office and paid me, for said John Wiggins, late private of Company I Fifty-fifth United States colored troops, the sum of \$63 57. This settlement was made in accordance with the following statement:

Amount of certificate No. 294,430	\$271 50
Discount on certificate, two per cent.....	\$5 43
Fees for collection	12 50
Paid Wiggins as per his affidavit.....	190 00
Paid me for Wiggins, January 19, 1870.....	63 57
	<hr/> \$271 50 <hr/>

FRED. S. PALMER,
Disbursing Officer of Claims.

PALMER, B—CASE 1, No. 881.

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
OFFICE DISBURSING OFFICER OF CLAIMS,
Memphis, Tennessee, November 26, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to state that Henry Grier, late a corporal in Company B Fifty-fifth United States colored troops, called at this office yesterday, and stated that in 1866 he filed his claim for bounty through M. Coombs, jr., & Co., of this city; that in the spring of 1868 Coombs advanced him \$26 25 on his claim, as follows: One shot-gun and trim-

mings, \$21 25, and cash \$5, which is all of his bounty money that he has ever received; that June 1, 1869, Coombs gave him a note for \$200, payable thirty days after date; that Coombs has never paid said note or any part thereof, but puts him off from time to time whenever payment is demanded. Inclosed you will find Grier's affidavit to the facts as set forth above. Also, attached thereto, a copy of the \$200 note given him by Coombs. The note is drawn up in Coombs's own handwriting, and is stamped with two two-cent internal revenue stamps. I am of the opinion that Coombs has collected and appropriated this man's bounty to his own use, as I can see no other reason why he should give the note referred to above. Will you please have the case looked up at the Auditor's office. If the certificate in this case was ever sent to Coombs, cannot the bureau at Washington compel him to refund the amount, as it would be useless, so I am informed by attorneys, to attempt to recover on the note in our courts here, for if we obtained a judgment we could not find any property of Coombs with which to satisfy an execution. Grier states that he can produce no other evidence than Coombs's note referred to above, and which he will forward to you if desired.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. S. PALMER,

Disbursing Officer of Claims.

WM. P. DREW, Esq.,

Chief Claim Division, Washington, D. C.

I certify that the above is a true copy as taken from the records of the agent and disbursing officer of claims, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, at Memphis, Tennessee, exhibited to me this 24th day of January, 1870.

Given under my hand and seal at Memphis, Tennessee, this 24th day of January, 1870.

[SEAL.]

MARK EDWARDS,

U. S. Commissioner.

PALMER. C—CASE 1, No. 478.

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND
ABANDONED LANDS, SUB-DISTRICT OF MEMPHIS,
Memphis, Tennessee, April 9, 1868.

GENERAL: I have the honor to return herewith the receipted vouchers of William Black, late sergeant Company E Fifty-fifth regiment United States colored troops. There has been stopped for advances the sum of \$46 75. Black states that he has never received any advances whatsoever from his attorney, William Walker; and that instead of owing Walker, Walker owes him some \$90 32 for services rendered in 1866. I have no doubt but that Black's statement is correct. I have myself seen a memorandum due-bill in Black's possession for the amount he says Walker owes him. I have known this man William Walker since December, 1866. He that year ran a plantation in the State of Mississippi. He failed to settle with any of his hands. I made an attempt to force a settlement out of him at that time, but the case was so covered up that no property could be found. I have always thought that Walker had swindled his employes, but never could see any way in which I could obtain redress for them.

I believe Walker intends further to defraud these parties by making

fraudulent charges of advances against them, and no advances should in my opinion be allowed him until each case had been thoroughly investigated.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. S. PALMER,

Lieutenant Colonel and Sub-Assistant Commissioner.

Brevet Brigadier General GEO. W. BALLOCH,

Chief Disbursing Officer, Washington, D. C.

PALMER, C—CASE 2, No. 506.

Colonel Palmer to General Balloch.

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND
ABANDONED LANDS, SUB-DISTRICT OF MEMPHIS,
Memphis, Tennessee, April 15, 1868.

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that on the 11th instant I paid Edmund Barnett, late private Company C Fifty-fifth United States colored troops, his bounty money, amounting to \$195 25. There had been stopped for fees and advances made by his attorney the sum of \$56 75. Barnett states that this is not correct; that he never received any advance from his attorney, William Walker, but that the said William Walker owes him the sum of \$92 82, balance due for services rendered on Walker's plantation in the year 1866. Inclosed you will please find Barnett's affidavit setting forth the facts in the case as stated above. This is another one of those cases referred to in my communication of the 9th instant, and to which your attention is respectfully invited.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. S. PALMER,

Lieutenant Colonel and Sub-Assistant Commissioner.

Brevet Brigadier General GEO. W. BALLOCH,

Chief Disbursing Officer, Washington, D. C.

PALMER, C—No. 649.

Colonel Palmer to General Balloch.

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND
ABANDONED LANDS, SUB-DISTRICT OF MEMPHIS,
Memphis, Tennessee, May 19, 1868.

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that, in accordance with your instructions of the 8th instant, in the case of Edmund Barnett, late private Company C Fifty-fifth United States colored troops, *vs.* his attorney, William Walker, for moneys fraudulently charged against him as advances, amounting to \$46 75, I demanded of said William Walker the return of said money to Barnett. Walker refused to return the money, and stated that the amount stopped as advances was for the following items, to wit:

Trip to Washington, D. C., to see about claim, March, 1867.... \$10 00
Trip to Vicksburg, Mississippi, to see about claim, January, 1868. 20 00

Paid sheriff of Tunica County for State and county tax levied on said Barnett in 1866.....	\$9 75
Paid lawyers' fees for said Barnett in 1867.....	5 00
Notarial fees.....	2 00
Total	46 75

Walker stated that he had never advanced to said Barnett any cash other than in the manner stated above. He admitted being indebted to Barnett for services rendered in 1866, as stated in Barnett's affidavit.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. S. PALMER,

Lieutenant Colonel and Sub-Assistant Commissioner.

Brevet Brigadier General GEO. W. BALLOCH,

Chief Disbursing Officer, Washington, D. C.

PALMER, C—CASE 3.

Fred. S. Palmer, Esq., Disbursing Officer of Claims, to William P. Drew, Esq., Chief of Claim Division, &c.

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
OFFICE DISBURSING OFFICER OF CLAIMS,
Memphis, Tennessee, March 6, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor, in accordance with your indorsements of September 28 and October 27, 1869, in reference to the removal of the suspension in the case of William Walker, to submit the following report. I have conversed with Mr. Walker and ten of the bounty claimants, and from their statements and the records of the courts, I have obtained the following information upon the subject, and which I believe to be correct. It appears that William Walker, in 1866, cultivated what is known as the Driver Plantation, near Austin, Tunica County, Mississippi; that he hired his hands by the month; that at the end of the year T. T. Green & Co., merchants of this city, who had furnished Walker supplies to run the plantation, levied on the crop, and taking it to Memphis, applied the proceeds to liquidating their claim against Walker. Walker alleges that Green & Co. agreed to pay the hands the balance of the wages due from Walker. Green & Co. refusing to do so, Walker had the following-named freedmen, with others, bring suit against Green & Co. for the various amounts set opposite their respective names, the same being the balance due from Walker for services rendered as laborers on the Driver Plantation in the year 1866, to wit:

Peter Conner.....	\$25 20	Samuel Allen.....	\$8 30
Meldon Miller.....	23 63	Caro Williams.....	18 59
Duncan Benton.....	19 08	Charles Kirkpatrick	34 69
Philip Clark.....	81 99	Osband Jones.....	26 63
James Dixon.....	30 76	Clayburn Thompson.....	66 35
George Washington.....	32 42	Shepard Wells.....	92 62
Wm. Polk.....	26 38	Granderson Lewis.....	45 75
Aaron Williams.....	50 24	Charles Brown.....	107 64
Willis Brown.....	45 58	James Campbell.....	12 29
Richard Woodruff.....	18 46	Haynes Sharkey.....	46 18
Wesley Burk.....	44 29	Providence Barris.....	94 60
Perry Linsley.....	13 04	Moses Douglas.....	85 79

The above amounts were taken from the original papers in the various suits now on file in the law court of Memphis. There appears to have been seven other suits brought at the same time, but the papers were missing from the file. These suits were all brought before H. S. Lee, esq., a justice of the peace, in the month of December, 1866, and judgments were given in each case for the defendants, T. T. Green & Co. Walker then had the freedmen take an appeal to the law court of Memphis. The case came on for trial at the February term, 1869, and on the 2d day of April, 1869, on motion of Green, P. Fonte, attorney for Walker and the freedmen, the cases were dismissed and judgment rendered against the freedmen and their security for costs; and thus fell through Walker's attempt to hold Green & Co. liable for the amount owed by Walker to his hands for services rendered in 1866. If there are any suits now pending against Green & Co., for wages due the freedmen, I was unable to find the record, and cannot but believe that Walker's statement in his letter of October 22, 1869, that "these cases have not come up yet," is false. Mr. Walker still claims that Green & Co. are liable for the amount due the hands employed by Walker in 1866; but with the decisions in two courts against him, in the last of which the cases are dismissed on motion of plaintiffs' counsel, it is but reasonable to suppose that the liability really rests on Walker and not on Green & Co.

Now, with the records of the State courts against him, as shown above, let us look at the record of the United States court for the district of West Tennessee. I find there recorded that this man Walker filed, on the 13th day of November, 1867, his petition in bankruptcy in said court praying that he may be discharged as a bankrupt. With his petition he filed a schedule of his liabilities, regularly sworn to.

Among other creditors I find the names of the following laborers whom Walker states under oath he is indebted to for labor done in Mississippi, in the year 1866, in the various amounts set opposite their respective names, viz :

Silas Driver.....	\$188 18	E. Ramett.....	\$90 08
Charles Brown.....	107 64	A. Washington.....	84 00
P. Barris.....	94 60	M. Douglas.....	85 79
S. Wells.....	92 67	P. Hunt.....	67 86
W. Black.....	90 30	G. Hunt.....	65 00
Philip Clark.....	82 00	W. Burk.....	44 29
G. Lewis.....	45 75	H. Sharkey.....	46 18
D. Booker.....	44 40	D. Washington.....	43 04
C. Kirkpatrick.....	34 69	R. Driver.....	34 13
C. Thompson.....	66 35	G. Washington.....	32 42
Willis Brown.....	45 48	O. Jones.....	26 63
Nathan Driver.....	91 07	Peter Conner.....	25 20
A. Williams.....	50 24	Jack Driver.....	23 81
Jim Dickson.....	30 76		

Now if Green & Co., and not Walker, were really liable for the amounts due the above parties as Walker claims, why did Walker go into the bankrupt court and swear that he (Walker) owed them as set forth above?

Mr. Walker, in his letter of October 22, states that he does not owe any of these parties one cent, and that he would not take one cent from them; that he would rather give them something. How does that agree with his oath in the bankrupt court? Is the \$1,732 56 of which he has robbed his hands, as set forth above, nothing? Is that what he term- giving them something? The only thing that he has given them, that I

can discover, is the privilege of going to the law court and paying the costs in the cases he persuaded them to bring against Green & Co.—actions which he should have known could not be successfully sustained on trial.

Mr. Walker furnished me with a statement of his accounts against the claimants for bounty, which is indorsed and marked Exhibit A. I notified him that I must have a bill of items in each particular case, showing in detail what they received from him, and when; and, also requested a statement showing how much he owed the parties for labor performed in 1866. He agreed to furnish both; but instead, presented himself at my office, accompanied by his brother, son, and a gentleman by the name of Casey, whom he informed me would testify to the correctness of the accounts as set forth in Exhibit A. I refused to allow them to certify to the correctness of the accounts unless he furnished the desired bill of items in each case, believing that if they did certify to the correctness of the accounts in the shape rendered from memory, their statements might contain errors; and if from books in which the entries had been originally made, it would not prejudice Mr. Walker's case to produce them, if his accounts were correct. Mr. Walker stated that he could not produce the books, although he admitted that they were in the hands of his attorney in this city. So much for Mr. Walker's statement that I refused to hear the testimony of his witnesses. Mr. Walker, in his letter of August 13, 1869, states that he has made advances on all the claims filed by him. I indorsed the affidavits of the following-named parties, (all of the claimants whom I have seen since called upon for this report,) each of whom swear that they have never received any advances whatsoever on their claims for bounty from Mr. Walker, to wit: Peter Conner, Philip Clark, Samuel Fairchild, Providence Barris, Moses Douglas, Perry Linsey, Austin Peterson, Samuel Allen, Lewis James, and Duncan Benton. These affidavits were all sworn to before me, and not before a clerk of a court, in order to avoid expense. Attention is especially invited to the affidavit of Providence Barris, in which he states that Walker kept out of his wages in the year 1868 the sum of \$25 for extra service in prosecuting his claim for bounty. As an example of what Mr. Walker considers as legitimate advances, I would state that April 11, 1868, I paid the bounty due Edmund Barnett, late private Company C Fifty-fifth United States colored troops. There was stopped out of said bounty as advances made by Walker the sum of \$46 75. Under direction of General Balloch, I demanded of Walker that he refund said money. Walker refused, and stated that the advances had been made as follows:

Trip to Washington, D. C., to see about claim, March, 1867....	\$10 00
Trip to Vicksburg, Mississippi, January, 1868, to see about claim. .	20 00
Paid sheriff, Tunica County, Mississippi, for State and county tax levied on Barnett in 1866.....	9 75
Paid lawyer's fees for Barnett in 1867.....	5 00
Notarial fees.....	2 00
Total.....	<u>46 75</u>

Walker stated in explanation that he went to Washington and Vicksburg to see about the claims he had filed, and charged the expenses of said trips to claimants, and that Barnett's share amounted to \$30, as set forth above. Attention is invited to the fact that Walker swore in the bankrupt court, November 13, 1867, that he owed this same Barnett

the sum of \$90 08, for services rendered as a laborer in Mississippi in the year 1866.

Mr. Walker states in his letter of October 22, 1869, that he could collect these claims against the freedmen in any court of law. I would suggest that he be allowed the privilege of making the attempt. If he really thinks so, why is he calling so piteously upon the bureau for assistance? Mr. Walker's protestations of friendship, sympathy, and pity for the "poor, ignorant beings," as he terms these claimants, are altogether uncalled for. They are too transparent. The records show them to be hypocritical. I do not desire to do any injustice to Mr. Walker; but from what I know of his transactions the conviction forces itself upon my mind that he is a great rascal. I was satisfied when I wrote the inclosed letter to General Balloch on the 9th day of April, 1868, that Mr. Walker had swindled his employes in 1866, and that he intended to further defraud these parties by making fraudulent charges of advances against them; and recent investigation only confirms the opinion then entertained. I do not believe that any of his advances should be allowed by the bureau, or that he should be recognized as an attorney by the department; and if it can be lawfully done, I would recommend that the legal fees allowed Mr. Walker be transmitted to those claimants to whom he is indebted for labor performed in 1866, and who can give him credit on account for the same.

I return herewith all papers received from you in this case.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. S. PALMER,

Disbursing Officer of Claims.

WM. P. DREW, Esq.,

Chief of Claim Division, Washington, D. C.

BOUNTIES TO COLORED SOLDIERS.

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Statement showing the amount of advances and fees claimed by William Walker as attorney, &c., in the following cases.

No.	Names of claimants.	Date of advance.	Am't of advance.	Legal fees.	Notarial fees.	Total.
1	Austin Peterson	Dec. 8, 1866	\$13 00	\$10 00	\$2 00	\$25 00
2	George Allen	Dec. 8, 1866	24 00	10 00	2 00	36 00
3	Aaron Glass	Dec. 8, 1866	26 25	10 00	2 00	38 25
4	Peter Connor	Dec. 8, 1866	10 45	10 00	2 00	22 45
5	Henry Gaines	Dec. 12, 1866	68 30	10 00	2 00	80 30
6	Nelson Burk	Mar. 28, 1868	37 60	10 00		47 60
7	Meldon Miller	Apr. 3, 1868	36 47	10 00		46 47
8	Green Hoffman	Mar. 22, 1869	25 00	10 00		35 00
9	Ransom Wiebank	Mar. 3, 1869	31 37	10 00		41 37
10	Lewis James	Aug. 28, 1869	118 17	10 00		128 17
11	Duncan Benton	Aug. 28, 1869	12 00	10 00		22 00
12	Philip Clark	Aug. 27, 1869	12 00	10 00		22 00
13	James Dickson	Mar. 4, 1868	17 00	10 00		27 00
14	Samuel Allen	Dec. 8, 1866	67 95	10 00		91 95
15	Caro Williams	Mar. 20, 1868	14 00			39 00
16	Charles Kirkpatrick	Mar. 6, 1869	29 00	10 00		42 30
17	Osbard Jones	Dec. 14, 1866	14 00	10 00		42 30
18	Clayborne Thompson	Jan. 11, 1868	18 30			13 80
19	George Washington	June 13, 1868	3 80	10 00		34 00
20	Lewis Spite	Feb. 22, 1869	24 00	10 00		34 30
21	Leander Dickinson	July 11, 1868	24 30	10 00	2 00	12 00
22	Shepard Wells			10 00	2 00	12 00
23	William Polk			10 00	2 00	12 00
24	Samuel Fairchilds			10 00	2 00	12 00
25	Grandison Lewis			10 00	2 00	12 00
26	Baalam Arnold			10 00	2 00	12 00
27	Alfred Chambers			10 00	2 00	12 00
28	Aaron Williams			10 00	2 00	12 00
29	Charles Brown			10 00	2 00	12 00
30	Willis Brown			10 00	2 00	12 00
31	James Campbell			10 00	2 00	12 00
32	Richard Woodruff			10 00		10 00
33	William Carpenter			10 00		10 00
34	Haynes Sharkey			10 00		10 00
35	Wesley Burk			10 00		10 00
36	Providence Barria			10 00		10 00
37	Peter Austin			10 00		10 00
38	Perry Lindsey	Dec. 4, 1866	5 36	10 00		15 36
39	Moses Douglas	Dec. 25, 1868	6 15	10 00		16

The above is a true copy of the statement furnished me by William Walker.

FRED. S. PALMER,
Disbursing Officer of Claims.

NOVEMBER 4, 1869.

I certify that the above is a true copy as taken from the records of the agent and disbursing officer of claims, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, at Memphis, Tennessee, this day exhibited to me. Given under my hand and seal at Memphis, Tennessee, this 24th day of January, 1870.

MARK EDWARDS,
U. S. Commissioner.

PALMER, D—CASE 1.

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
OFFICE DISBURSING OFFICER OF CLAIMS,
Memphis, Tennessee, January 25, 1870.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor, in accordance with the request made by the president of your commission, to transmit herewith copies of papers relating to the following cases, in which claim agents had stopped, or at-

tempted to have stopped, as advances made by them to claimants for bounty, sums of money, amounting to one and two hundred dollars. In some of these cases, the claimants denied ever having received any advances whatsoever from their attorneys, and in the others that fact is admitted by the claim agents themselves, viz :

Henry Clay, Company A Sixty-first United States colored troops.

Wm. Young, Company A Fifty-fifth United States colored troops.

Albert Smith, Company F Fifty-fifth United States colored troops.

Edward Robinson, Company B Third United States colored heavy artillery.

Henry Bellamy, Company G Sixty-first United States colored troops.

FRED. S. PALMER,

Disbursing Officer of Claims.

Captain J. A. SLADEN,

Recorder Military Commission, Bureau Refugees,

Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, Washington, D. C.

STATE OF ARKANSAS, *County of Cross, ss :*

I, Henry Clay, corporal of Company A Sixty-first regiment colored infantry, do solemnly swear that I have not received any advance whatever (due me on my bounty due from the United States) from Coombs of Memphis, Tennessee, or any other party or parties whatsoever.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, August the 23d, A. D. 1867.

[SEAL.]

HENRY ^{his} + CLAY.
mark.

I, James M. Levesque, clerk of the circuit court, and *ex-officio* recorder, within and for the county of Cross and State of Arkansas, do hereby certify that the above-named Henry Clay voluntarily appeared before me and made oath to the above affidavit after hearing the contents read and fully explained.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal at office, in Cleburne, this August the 23d, A. D. 1867.

[SEAL.]

JAMES M. LEVESQUE. *Clerk.*

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,

Memphis, Tennessee, January 25, 1870.

In the above case of Henry Clay, Company A Sixty-first United States colored troops, M. Coombs, jr., & Co., Memphis, Tennessee, the claimant's attorneys, refunded to this office on the 15th day of August, 1867, the sum of \$100, which had been deducted out of the bounty due said Clay as advances made to him by his attorneys. M. Coombs, jr., admitted that he had not advanced to said Clay any sum of money whatever.

FRED. S. PALMER,

Disbursing Officer of Claims.

PALMER, D—CASE 2.

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND
ABANDONED LANDS, SUB-DISTRICT OF MEMPHIS,

Memphis, Tennessee, May 25, 1868.

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose the vouchers in case of William Young, late a private in Company A Fifty-fifth United States

colored troops. Your attention is called to the fact that \$200 have been stopped as advances. I have the proof in my office that said Young died on or about September 27, 1866. I called upon M. Coombs, jr., & Co., the claim agents, in regard to these advances, and Mr. Coombs, after careful scrutiny of his books, informed me that he had never made any advances whatever to the said William Young, deceased. It is evidently fraud on the part of the claim agent to obtain his money, knowing that the man is dead. Young has left five children, who will, as soon as they can obtain the necessary evidence, apply for their father's bounty money.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. S. PALMER,

Lieutenant Colonel and Sub-Assistant Commissioner.

Brevet Brigadier General GEO. W. BALLOCH,

Chief Disbursing Officer, Washington, D. C.

I certify that the above is a true copy, as taken from the records of the agent and disbursing officer of claims, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, at Memphis, Tennessee, this day exhibited to me.

Given under my hand and seal, at Memphis, Tennessee, this 24th day of January, 1870.

[SEAL.]

MARK EDWARDS,

U. S. Commissioner.

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Memphis, Tennessee, January 25, 1870.

In the case of the above-mentioned William Young, Company A Fifty-fifth United States colored troops, I received from General Balloch, chief disbursing officer, July 18, 1868, the sum of \$200, refunded by D. B. Hyam, of Washington, on account of M. Coombs, jr., & Co., of this city.

FRED. S. PALMER,

Disbursing Officer of Claims.

PALMER, D—CASE 3.

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND
ABANDONED LANDS, SUB-DISTRICT OF MEMPHIS,
Memphis, Tennessee, August 21, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor, in obedience to Brevet Brigadier General Balloch's indorsement of April 16, 1868, on General Howe's communication to him of the same date, in reference to advances made by claim agents to their clients, to transmit herewith the affidavit of Albert Smith, late private Company F Fifty-fifth United States colored troops; and to call your attention to the fact that the vouchers received here for his signature show that the sum of \$200 has been stopped out of said bounty as advances made by his attorneys. This Smith claims is not correct, and in his affidavit declares that he never received from his attorneys, Moyers & Dedrick, any advance whatsoever on his claim.

Smith is, in my opinion, a deserter from the Tenth United States Cavalry, and I have turned him over as such to the post commander at this station. He claims to have been forwarded with a detachment of recruits from this city to Leavenworth, Kansas, in the spring of 1867 by Cap.

tain Davis, who was recruiting for the regiment, and to have since been discharged for disability.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. S. PALMER,
Lieutenant Colonel and Sub-Assistant Commissioner.

WM. P. DREW,
Agent in charge of Claim Division, Washington, D. C.

I certify that the above is a true copy as taken from the records of the agent and disbursing officer of claims, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, at Memphis, Tennessee, this day exhibited to me.

Given under my hand and seal, at Memphis, Tennessee, this 24th day of January, 1870.

[SEAL.]

MARK EDWARDS,
U. S. Commissioner.

PALMER, D—CASE 4.

Copy of indorsement on communication from William P. Drew, chief of claim division.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 26, 1868.

Incloses what purports to be vouchers to "an advance of \$200 by Messrs. Moyers & Dedrick to Edward Robinson, late private Company B Third United States colored heavy artillery, since deceased; and requests you satisfy yourself whether the claimant did or did not receive the amount as alleged; desires that the investigation be made as far as possible without reference to Moyers & Dedrick. These papers to be returned."

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Memphis, Tennessee, November 30, 1868.

Respectfully returned to Wm. P. Drew, esq., chief of claim division, Washington, D. C., (through office assistant commissioner, Nashville, Tennessee,) with the information that I have investigated the within case, and am of the opinion that Moyers & Dedrick did not make the advance of \$200 to the within named Edward Robinson, late private Company B Third United States colored heavy artillery, on or about the 13th day of April, 1868, as sworn to by them in their affidavit of the 29th day of September, 1868; and that they never did advance to said Robinson, at any time, any sum of money whatever on his claim for bounty. The facts in the case appear to be as follows:

The said Robinson had been living with a half-breed woman for some time before his death, and Dr. S. J. Quimby, whose affidavit of September 30, 1868, as to Robinson's acknowledgment of the advance before a civil magistrate is inclosed, had been rendering said Robinson and his family medical attendance, for which he charged him \$150; that on the 13th day of April, 1868, shortly before Robinson's death, Quimby had Mr. T. L. Dean, who is a clerk in Moyers & Dedrick's office, go with him to Robinson's house and take Robinson's affidavit, acknowledging that he (Robinson) had received from Moyers & Dedrick the sum of \$200 in cash, as an advance on his claim for bounty. This affidavit was not taken in person before M. D. L. Stewart, circuit court clerk, by whom it is certified to, but was taken before the said T. L. Dean, clerk of Moy-

ers & Dedrick, who holds an appointment from said M. D. L. Stewart, clerk of circuit court of Shelby County, Tennessee, as a "special deputy clerk to administer oaths to applicants and witnesses to claims against the government of the United States, and all other oaths necessary in and about the collection of the same," a copy of which appointment is herewith inclosed. The understanding at the time, as explained by Dr. Quimby and the half-breed woman who was living with Robinson, appears to have been that when Moyers & Dedrick had received from the government the \$200 from said Robinson's bounty, they were to pay \$150 to said Quimby for his bills or medical services rendered said Robinson, and give the remaining \$50 to half-breed woman. Dr. Quimby also informed me that he had received from Moyers & Dedrick, in the month of August, 1868, the sum of \$75 on said claim, which, in my opinion, is the only money that has changed hands in the whole transaction.

FRED. S. PALMER,
Disbursing Officer of Claims.

I certify that the above is a true copy as taken from the records of the agent and disbursing officer of claims, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, at Memphis, Tennessee, this day exhibited to me.

Given under my hand and seal at Memphis, Tennessee, this 22d day of January, 1870.

[SEAL.]

MARK EDWARDS,
U. S. Commissioner.

PALMER, D—CASE 5, No. 882.

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
OFFICE DISBURSING OFFICER OF CLAIMS,
Memphis, Tennessee, November 26, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to state that on the 12th day of December, 1868, I paid the bounty due in the case of Henry Bellamy, late private Company G Sixty-first United States colored troops, amounting to \$107 06. There was stopped out of said bounty, for advances made by the claim agents, the sum of \$100. When Bellamy signed his vouchers in November, 1868, he denied ever having received the money, and stated that he had not only not received any advance whatever from his attorney, but that he had not been in the city of Memphis from some time in the month of March, 1867, until the 18th day of November, 1868. On the 25th day of November, 1868, I forwarded his vouchers for payment to General Balloch, accompanied by Bellamy's affidavit to statement of the facts as set forth above, and to which your attention is invited.

Bellamy is reported to have died August 20, 1869, and his widow now asks that the hundred dollars in dispute be collected of M. Coombs, jr., & Co., and paid over to her.

Mr. Coombs, on the 24th day of August, 1869, informs me that the advance was made to Bellamy on the 1st day of October, 1867. (See his letter of that date, inclosed.)

Manda Bellamy, the widow, and Sol Bellamy, a fellow servant, on the 3d day of September, 1869, swear that Henry Bellamay did not go to Memphis from March, 1867, until November 18, 1868. (See their affidavits, inclosed.)

Mr. A. C. Craig, by H. B. Craig, from Harrison's Station, Mississippi,

under date of November 26, 1869, states that Henry Bellamy lived with him from March to December, 1867, and that he does not believe he visited Memphis during that time, and that he was confident that he was not in Memphis October 1, 1867, as claimed by Coombs. (See his letter, inclosed.)

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. S. PALMER,

Disbursing Officer of Claims.

WILLIAM P. DREW, Esq.,

Chief Claim Division, Washington, D. C.

I certify that the above is a true copy as taken from the records of the agent and disbursing officer of claims, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, at Memphis, Tennessee, this day exhibited to me.

Given under my hand and seal at Memphis, Tennessee, this 24th day of January, 1870.

[SEAL.]

MARK EDWARDS,

U. S. Commissioner.

PALMER, E.

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
OFFICE DISBURSING OFFICER OF CLAIMS,
Memphis, Tennessee, January 25, 1870.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor, in accordance with the request made by the president of your commission, to transmit herewith copies of papers relative to the following cases, in which perjury has been resorted to by claimants and their witness in perfecting their claim for bounty. &c., viz:

1. Felix Mooney, father of Alfred Mooney, Company F Second regiment United States colored light artillery.

2. Emily Scales, widow of John Scales, Company F Second regiment United States colored light artillery.

3. Jane Lundy, widow of Joseph Lundy, Company E, Third United States colored heavy artillery.

4. Hattie Davis, sister of James Lewis, Company C Eleventh United States colored troops.

5. Marshall Johnson, brother of Richard Kellick, Company A Fifty-fifth United States colored troops.

5. Marshall Johnson, brother of Logan Kellick, Company A Fifty-fifth United States colored troops.

6. John Horton, brother of Robert Horton, Company B sixty-first United States colored troops.

7. Queen Garner, widow of Albert Garner, Company F Third United States colored heavy artillery.

8. Martha Martin, widow of Lee Martin, Company E Sixty-first United States colored troops.

9. Emily J. McCauley, widow of Burges McCauley, Company G Eleventh United States colored troops.

9. Phillis Jeems, sister of Babe Smith, Company F Sixty-first United States colored troops.

9. Virginia Taylor, sister of Richard Taylor, Company C Eleventh United States colored troops.

10. Albert Benson, brother of Henry Benson, Company E Forty-sixth United States colored troops.

11. Adeline Maren and Aggie Parish, sisters of Pope Body, Company F Third United States colored heavy artillery.

12. Hannah Ross, sister of Philip Dickson, Company A Third United States colored heavy artillery.

13. Rebecca Harvey, sister of William Goode, Company F Sixty-first United States colored troops.

13. Rebecca Harvey, sister of Washington Goode, Company F Sixty-first United States colored troops.

I have sent you more of these cases than you possibly desire, but I have done so for the reason that you may form some idea of the kind of evidence used in perfecting claims of this class.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. S. PALMER,

Disbursing Officer of Claims.

Captain J. A. SLADEN,

Recorder Military Commission, Bureau of Refugees,

Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, Washington, D. C.

PALMER, E—CASE 1.

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,

SUB-DISTRICT OF MEMPHIS,

Memphis, Tennessee, September 4, 1868.

GENERAL: I have the honor to call your attention to the claims for bounty of Felix and Annie Mooney, parents of Alfred Mooney, late Company F Second United States colored light artillery, certificate No. 446,506. The money to pay these claims, amounting to \$85 50 and \$119 36, respectively, was received from you August 28, 1868. From the inclosed affidavit it will be seen that Felix Mooney is not entitled to any of this money, as he is only step-father to said Alfred Mooney. Shall I pay Felix Mooney his share of this money, as per the vouchers signed by him, or shall I pay the money in both claims to Annie Mooney, the mother of Alfred Mooney?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. S. PALMER,

Sub-Assistant Commissioner.

Brevet Brigadier General GEO. W. BALLOCH,

Chief Disbursing Officer, Washington, D. C.

PALMER, E—CASE 2.

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,

SUB-DISTRICT OF MEMPHIS,

Memphis, Tennessee, September 23, 1868.

GENERAL: I have the honor to return herewith the papers forwarded to you September 9th, 1868, by Moyers & Dedrick, claim agents in this city, in the claim of Emily Scales, widow of John Scales, late a corporal in Company F Second United States colored light artillery, and which were referred to me by your indorsement of the 14th instant. I desire to make the following statement in regard to this case, and

respectfully request instructions which may govern my action in similar cases in the future:

This woman, Emily Scales, called at this office for the purpose of obtaining the bounty which had been allowed her. She brought the following named parties as her witnesses to prove her identity, stating to me that they were all present and eye-witnesses of her marriage to said John Scales, to wit: John Hall, John Graham, Katie Martin and Samuel Martin. I separated these parties and took their statements in regard to what they said they knew about her marriage. The following is a synopsis of the statements of the various parties: Emily Scales states that she was married in the month of January, 1863, in the Methodist church at Holly Springs, Mississippi, one Sunday afternoon, by a preacher by the name of Scruggs; that there was but one room to the church, and that it was furnished with the customary benches and desks; that the four persons mentioned above were all present, and that one of them, Katie Martin, is her sister.

John Hall stated that he was present and saw Emily married; that the services took place in a small room of a dwelling-house in the edge of the town; that there was a family living in the house at the time; that the only furniture in the room was a table and a few chairs. John Graham corroborates this statement, and both he and Hall are positive that she was not married at the church. Katie Martin, her sister, states that she did not see her married, but that Emily had told her that she was married to Scales in a church building used by the colored people, located about fifteen miles from Holly Springs. Samuel Martin states that he was present and saw Emily married; that the service took place in the basement of a two-story brick church in the town of Holly Springs.

I questioned these witnesses thoroughly, and am of opinion that the woman Emily was not married to John Scales at the time and place she claimed, or at least, the persons she brought up as eye-witnesses of the ceremony were not present; I therefore refused to pay her the money unless she produced other and more satisfactory witnesses as to her identity, as the widow of the said Scales. There is no doubt in my mind but that she is the person who put in and perfected the claim.

I have heretofore required the widows of deceased soldiers to produce proof of their marriage before I would pay them their bounty which had been allowed. I was not satisfied with the simple proof that they had been living together as man and wife, unless they had so lived in slavery times. My reason for this is that I am satisfied that a great many of these widows' claims are fraudulent; that is, that they are being prosecuted by parties who were never married to the person whose bounty they lay claim to. They simply "took up" with the soldiers and lived with them for a short time. This class of widows' claims now being forwarded from this city is undoubtedly on the increase, and I have reason to believe that there are many claims now being forwarded in which the so-called widow never even "took up" or lived with the soldier at all.

During the war, many of the companies, after they had been in the service a year or two, got up and had printed what were called company records, showing, among other things, the name and date of death of all members of the organization who had died up to that time. These records are now in the hands of persons who go around town and hunt up women who file their claims as widows of these deceased soldiers. I have been informed by the clerk of a court of record that he has had several cases where the assumed widow and her witnesses

have appeared before him for the purpose of swearing to the declaration for bounty, in which the woman had forgotten the name of the soldier for whose bounty she was applying as his widow. I have also been told by a United States commissioner that he had also had several similar cases in which the widow could not give her husband's name. Information has also been received at this office from parties who have been importuned by these persons in possession of these company records to put in their claim as the widow of some soldier whose death was set forth on said record, but of whom they had never before heard.

In view of these facts I have felt it was my duty to go back of the simple fact that the claim for bounty was put in and perfected by claimant, and required them to bring proof of marriage, or cohabitation as man and wife while in a state of slavery. Please inform me if I shall continue to do so, or shall I pay to the claimant upon being satisfied that she is the party who put in and perfected the claim?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. S. PALMER,

Sub-Assistant Commissioner.

Brevet Brigadier General GEO. W. BALLOCH,

Chief Disbursing Officer, Washington, D. C.

PALMER, E—CASE 3.

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,

Memphis, Tennessee, November 9, 1868.

GENERAL: I have the honor to invite your attention to the case of Jane Lundy, widow of Joseph Lundy, late private Company E Third United States colored heavy artillery, whose claim has been allowed as per United States Treasury certificate No. 484,833. I have investigated the case and find the facts to be as follows: A woman by the name of Jane Lundy lived with said Joseph Lundy as his wife for eight years while in slavery, and afterward up to the month of July, 1864, when he parted from her and was married on the 31st of that month by the chaplain of his regiment to another woman by the name of Catharine Lundy, with whom he lived up to the day of his death, which occurred in the month of May, 1866. Neither of these women have any children now living who are the offspring of said Joseph Lundy. Please inform me to whom, under the circumstances, the bounty rightfully belongs.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. S. PALMER,

Disbursing Officer of Claims.

Brevet Brigadier General GEO. W. BALLOCH,

*Chief Disbursing Officer, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen
and Abandoned Lands, Washington, D. C.*

PALMER, E—CASE 4.

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,

Memphis, Tennessee, November 9, 1868.

GENERAL: I have the honor to return herewith the vouchers in the case of Hattie Davis, sister of James Lewis, late private Company C

Eleventh United States colored troops, whose claim has been allowed, as per United States treasury certificate No. 406,029. Your attention is respectfully invited to her affidavit of the 12th ultimo, which is inclosed. From which it will be seen that she is not the only next of kin to said James Lewis, but that she has six brothers and sisters still living, as follows: Mary, Eliza, Susan, Sandy, Surgeon, and Thomas. These parties are represented as now living with William Darnall, their former owner, between Spring Creek and Cotton Grove, in Madison County, Tennessee. The slip attached to her affidavit Hattie brought to the office, stating that she had visited Mr. Darnall's place, and that he had written it at the request of her brothers and sisters. The woman Hattie voluntarily informed me that her brothers and sisters were alive, and stated that she had been told by the claim agent that it would be all right for her to draw the money and divide it with her brothers and sisters.

I have written to Mr. Darnall upon the subject, but received no answer. Please inform me what action will be necessary for those heirs to take to obtain the bounty.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED S. PALMER,

Disbursing Officer of Claims.

Brevet Brigadier General GEO. W. BALLOCH,

Chief Disbursing Officer, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen

and Abandoned Lands, Washington, D. C.

PALMER, E—CASE 5.

BUREAU REFUGEES FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,

Memphis, Tennessee, December 14, 1868.

COLONEL: I have the honor to state that a colored man by the name of Marshall Johnson is prosecuting two claims for bounty through the office of Moyers & Dedrick, claim agents of this city, as follows: first, as the brother of Richard Killick, late corporal Company A Fifty-fifth United States colored troops; and second, as the brother of Logan Killick, late sergeant Company A Fifty-fifth United States colored troops. This man Johnson called at my office for the purpose of having me certify, under the provision of circular No. 1, current series, from the Commissioner's office, to the acknowledgment of the receipt of advances from his claim agent. Believing from the appearance and conduct of the man that there was something wrong, I proceeded to investigate the case, and am fully of the opinion that both claims are fraudulent. Johnson represented to me that the names of his parents were Charles and Leathe, and that his brothers were named Richard and Logan, and that he was known as John. That they all belonged at one time to James Hill, of Bibb County, Alabama, who lived five miles from Scottsville; that his father and mother died some sixteen or seventeen years ago. I immediately wrote a letter to Mr. James Hill for such information as he could give me on the subject, and, in reply, I received on the 10th instaut a communication from Lorenzo Oldham, dated Mars Post Office, Bibb County, Alabama, November 15, 1868, which is inclosed. The Charles and Leathe referred to in this letter are evidently the Charles and Leathe whom Johnson claims as his parents, and are still living in that vicinity. Johnson is, in my opinion, no kin to Richard or Logan Killick, for whose bounties he has applied. This man, Mar-

shall Johnson, is a noted horse thief, and is now confined in the county jail, in this city, awaiting trial. He was arrested in my office on the 19th ultimo. I would respectfully suggest that this communication be forwarded to Washington for the information of the Second Auditor.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. S. PALMER,

Disbursing Officer of Claims.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel JAMES THOMPSON,

Assistant Commissioner, Nashville, Tennessee.

PALMER, E—CASE 6, No. 12.

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
OFFICE DISBURSING OFFICER OF CLAIMS,

Memphis, Tennessee, January 7, 1869.

GENERAL: I have the honor to call your attention to the claims for bounty of John Horton, brother of Robert Horton, late private Company B Sixty-first United States colored troops, the money to pay which, amounting to \$384 83, was forwarded by you on the 9th of December, 1868, being included in your check No. 357 on the First National Bank of this city. John Horton presented himself at this office for the purpose of receiving said money, and brought with him two of his former fellow servants, or slaves, William Horton and Allen Horton, to establish his identity. John Horton states that he and his family were at one time the slaves of Brook Harris, who lives one mile from the Gulf, in Chatham County, North Carolina. That about fifteen years ago he was taken by Harris's son-in-law, Edward Horton, to a plantation two miles from Okolona, Mississippi. That his father and mother both died in Chatham County, North Carolina, while he was the slave of Brook Harris, and before he was taken to Mississippi, and that he never had any other brother than Robert.

William Horton stated that in the second year of the war Edward Horton took himself, John Horton, Robert Horton, Allen Horton, and his other slaves, back to Brook Harris's, in Chatham County, North Carolina, to prevent them from being freed by the federal army. That while he was in Chatham County he saw the reputed father and mother of John and Robert Horton on the Brook Harris plantation; that John and Robert acknowledged them to be their father and mother. That Edward Horton kept his slaves one year in Chatham County, and then brought them back to Mississippi. That at the time they all returned to Mississippi John and Robert Horton's father and mother were alive and the slaves of Brook Harris.

Allen Horton stated that he was taken to Chatham County, North Carolina, with Edward Horton's other slaves in the second year of the war; that he remembered seeing a colored man there by the name of Ned, whom John and Robert Horton acknowledge to be their brother. That Ned was alive and living on the Brook Harris place when Horton took his slaves back to Mississippi.

Will you please inform me if, under the circumstances, I shall pay the money to the said John Horton?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED S. PALMER,

Disbursing Officer of Claims.

Brevet Brigadier General GEO. W. BALLOCH,

Chief Disbursing Officer, Washington, D. C.

I certify that the foregoing, as entered on pages numbered from one to sixteen, inclusive, are true copies as taken from the records of the agent and disbursing officer of claims, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, at Memphis, Tennessee, this day exhibited to me.

Given under my hand and seal at Memphis, Tennessee, this 25th day of January, 1870.

[SEAL.]

MARK EDWARDS,
U. S. Commissioner.

PALMER, E—CASE 7, No. 105.

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
OFFICE OF DISBURSING OFFICER OF CLAIMS,
Memphis, Tennessee, February 19, 1869.

GENERAL: I have the honor to call your attention to the claim of the bounty, &c., of Queen Gainer, widow of Albert Gainer, deceased, late artificer of Company F Third regiment United States colored heavy artillery, whose vouchers were forwarded by you November 24, 1868. This woman, when she called at this office to identify herself, stated that she was married to said Albert Gainer, at Memphis, Tennessee, in the month of May, 1865, by a colored preacher by the name of Woodfall. From the inclosed affidavit of Isaac Gainer it would appear that Albert and a woman by the name of Lotta, a slave of a Mr. Murray, lived together as man and wife, while in a state of slavery, during three or four years, and afterwards during part of the time while Albert was a soldier in the army.

I have in my possession a record book of marriages kept by the Rev. C. P. Taylor, late chaplain of the Third regiment United States colored heavy artillery. From said record I find that on the 27th day of January, 1865, he united in marriage Albert Gainer, Company F, and Lettie Gainer. Lettie is evidently the same woman who is called Lotta by Isaac Gainer. There is no doubt in my mind as to the claim of Queen Gainer's being a fraudulent one.

Please inform me what disposition shall be made of the vouchers in this case.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED S. PALMER,
Disbursing Officer of Claims.

Brevet Brigadier General GEO. W. BALLOCH,
*Chief Disbursing Officer, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen
and Abandoned Lands, Washington, D. C.*

PALMER, E—CASE 8, No. 106.

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
OFFICE OF DISBURSING OFFICER OF CLAIMS,
Memphis, Tennessee, February 19, 1869.

GENERAL: I have the honor to call your attention to the claim for bounty, &c., of Martha Martin, widow of Lee Martin, late private Company E Sixty-first regiment United States colored troops, which has been allowed, as per treasury certificate No. 489,758.

When this woman attempted to prove her identity at this office, she

brought the following named witnesses : Nelson Maddix, Shedrick Kirkman, James Falls, and Reddick Whitchell, whom she stated were all eye-witnesses of her marriage with the said Lee Martin, deceased. I separated these parties, and they severally made the following statement :

Martha stated that she was married to said Lee Martin at Memphis, Tennessee, in January, 1864, by a colored preacher by the name of Creuse. That Maddix, Kirkman, Falls, and Whitchell were all present and eye-witnesses of the marriage ceremony. Nelson Maddix and Shedrick Kirkman both stated upon examination that they had neither of them seen her married. Whitchell stated that he knew the woman one year and a half before she was married. She, however, states that she never saw Whitchell until about one month before she was married. James Falls and Whitchell were both positive that they saw her married.

Believing that the claim is a fraudulent one, and that Falls and Whitchell are not credible witnesses, I refused to allow her to sign the vouchers. Please inform me what disposition shall be made of them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. S. PALMER,

Disbursing Officer of Claims.

Brevet Brigadier General GEO. W. BALLOCH,

Chief Disbursing Officer Bureau Refugees,

Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.

PALMER, E—CASE 9, No. 229.

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
OFFICE DISBURSING OFFICER OF CLAIMS,
Memphis, Tennessee, March 29, 1869.

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that, in paying the bounties to widows and other relatives of deceased soldiers, I find cases in which the witnesses, through whom the identity of the claimant was established, had no personal knowledge of the facts to which they must have testified to have perfected the claim.

The following claims, which have been allowed, are of this character, to wit: Emily J. McCauley, widow of Burges McCauley, late private Company G Eleventh United States colored troops; Phillis Jeems, sister of Babe Smith, late private in Company F Sixty-first United States colored troops; Virginia Taylor, sister of Richard Taylor, late private Company C Eleventh United States colored troops.

In each of these cases I have carefully examined the claimants and original witnesses who swore through these claims, and their affidavits are herewith inclosed, and to which your attention is respectfully invited.

There is little doubt in my mind but that some of this class of claims are in reality good, that is, preferred by the proper parties, and could have been established by truthful witnesses; but claimant, rather than be at the trouble and delay of hunting up witnesses who really did know of the facts in the case, preferred to rely upon the testimony of parties who either knowingly or unknowingly committed perjury in perfecting the claim, which could be readily accomplished under the loose system of taking testimony as practiced by some of the claim agents of this city for some time past.

The position assumed by the claim agents appears to have been to

look upon every applicant as a bona fide claimant, and that it was no part of their duty to detect fraud upon the government on the part of their client.

Will you please furnish me with instructions to govern my action in such cases? Shall I return the vouchers to you, or shall I permit the claimant to establish his identity by other and different witnesses who are really cognizant of the true relationship of the claimant to the deceased soldier?

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient serqant,

FRED. S. PALMER,

Disbursing Officer of Claims.

Brevet Brigadier General GEO. W. BALLOCH,

Chief Disbursing Officer, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen

and Abandoned Lands, Washington, D. C.

The above letter is indorsed as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN

AND ABANDONED LANDS, CLAIM DIVISION,

Washington, D. C., December 7, 1869.

Respectfully referred to Hon. E. B. French, Second Auditor United States Treasury, for his information, and with request for instructions, to await which payment of these cases will be withheld.

By order of Brevet Major General O. O. Howard, Commissioner, &c.

WILLIAM P. DREW,

Chief of Claim Division.

PALMER, E—CASE 94.

SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

December 16, 1869.

Respectfully returned. I have carefully examined the within affidavits and cases referred to, and desire that you retain the funds and instruct your sub-agents to investigate. Undoubtedly many fraudulent claims are presented to this office, and it is almost impossible to ascertain who are the proper heirs without the aid of detectives or government officers stationed at the immediate vicinity where the parties reside. As your agents have facilities for this purpose, they should satisfy themselves before payment of the identity and honesty of claimants.

Respectfully,

E. B. FRENCH, *Auditor,*

By H. C. H.

I certify that the foregoing, as entered on pages numbered from seventeen to twenty-four, inclusive, are true copies as taken from the records of the agent and disbursing officer of claims, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, at Memphis, Tennessee, this day exhibited to me. Given under my hand and seal, at Memphis, Tennessee, this 25th day of January, 1870.

[SEAL.]

MARK EDWARDS,

U. S. Commissioner.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN
AND ABANDONED LANDS, CLAIM DIVISION,
Washington, December 17, 1869.

Respectfully returned to Lieutenant Colonel F. S. Palmer, disbursing officer, &c., Memphis, Tennessee, and attention invited to the indorsement of the honorable Second Auditor, with the terms of which Colonel Palmer will comply.

By order of Brevet Major General O. O. Howard, Commissioner, &c.
[SEAL.] WILLIAM P. DREW,
Chief of Claim Division.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *District of West Tennessee, ss :*

On this 25th day of March, 1869, before me, a United States commissioner in and for the district aforesaid, personally appeared Virginia Taylor, of Shelby County, State of Tennessee, who, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that she is the sister and next of kin of Richard Taylor, late a private in Company C, Eleventh United States colored troops; that her mother had five children, as follows: herself, Joseph, and Richard, and two other children who died in infancy. That a man by the name of Ed. Hughbank passed as the father of her two brothers, Joseph and Richard Taylor; that she saw her mother die in Marshall County, Mississippi, about two years before the war; that she saw the aforesaid Ed. Hughbank die in Memphis, Tennessee, in the summer of 1866; that she was informed that her brother, Joseph Taylor, died in Tunica County, Mississippi, about the commencement of the war; that she was also informed that her other brother, Richard Taylor, was drowned in Crittenden County, Arkansas, in the month of March, 1867; that in the month of May, 1868, she went to the office of Moyers & Dedrick and put in her claim for the bounty, &c., due on account of the services of her deceased brother, Richard Taylor, late private Company C, Eleventh regiment United States colored troops; that the only witnesses she had to prove her identity and perfect her claim were Jetra White and David Laird; that she never was acquainted with Jetra White until some time in the year 1864, and that she has no recollection of ever having seen David Laird previous to the day when he acted as her witness, when she put in her claim with Moyers & Dedrick.

^{her}
VIRGINIA + TAYLOR.
^{mark.}

Witnesses:

FRED. S. PALMER.

MARK EDWARDS.

Subscribed and sworn to on the day and year first above written; and on the same day personally came Jetra White, of the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he has been personally acquainted with Virginia Taylor, who signed the foregoing declaration, since some time in the year 1864; that he also became personally acquainted with Richard Taylor, who was a private in Company C Eleventh United States colored troops, at about the same time; that he has heard the said Richard Taylor say that the said Virginia Taylor was his sister; that he has never been acquainted with the father, mother, brothers, or any other sister of said Richard Taylor, other than said Virginia Taylor; that he knows that said Richard Taylor was drowned in Crittenden County, State of Arkansas, in the month of March, 1867; that he was present at the time, and an eye-witness of

his death; that he and David Laird were witnesses for said Virginia Taylor when she put in her claim at the office of Moyers & Dedrick for the bounty due on account of the services of the said Richard Taylor, deceased; that he has been informed that David Laird, the other witness in the case, died at the county hospital, in the city of Memphis, State of Tennessee, on or about the 17th day of March, 1869.

JETRA WHITE.

Witnesses:

FRED. S. PALMER.

MARK EDWARDS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of March, 1869, at Memphis, Tennessee.

[SEAL.]

C. CANNING SMITH,
U. S. Commissioner.

To the foregoing affidavit is attached the following:

OFFICE COUNTY HOSPITAL, March 25, 1869.

David Laird died on the 17th instant, of consumption, after a lingering sickness.

G. GORDON HOGAN, Steward.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *District of West Tennessee, ss:*

On this 10th day of March, 1869, before me, a United States commissioner for the district aforesaid, personally appeared Phillis Jeems, of the county of Tunica, State of Mississippi, who, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says: That she is the sister of Babe Smith, who was a private in Company F Sixty-first regiment United States colored troops; that her father's name was Solomon Smith, and her mother's name was Phillis Smith; that her mother had the following children: Babe Smith, Phillis Jeems, John Smith, Tempe Smith, Harriet Smith, and several others who died when they were very young; that Babe Smith died in the service of the United States, in the State of Louisiana, in 1865; that she has been informed that John Smith died at La Grange, Tennessee, in 1863; that Tempe Smith died in Virginia several years before the war; that she has been informed that Harriet Smith died in Hardeman County, Tennessee, in 1867; that she has been informed that her father died at La Grange, Tennessee, in the summer of 1863, in the small-pox hospital; that her mother died in the fever hospital at Memphis, Tennessee, in 1864; that said Babe Smith cohabited with a woman by the name of Annie Rawlins for two years while in a state of slavery, and continued to live with said woman as man and wife up to the day of her reputed death; that she was informed by said Babe Smith that said Annie Rawlins died at La Grange, Tennessee, in the fall of the year 1863; that said Annie Rawlins never had any children by Babe Smith; that she put in the claim for bounty, back pay, &c., due on account of the services of her said brother, Babe Smith, who was a private in Company F Sixty-first regiment United States colored troops, with Moyers & Dedrick, claim agents of Memphis, Tennessee, in September, 1867; that the only witnesses she had to prove her identity and perfect her claim were Israel Harvey and Peter McCragin.

her
PHILLIS + JEEMS.
mark.

Witnesses:

MARK EDWARDS.

A. T. CREGO.

Sworn to and subscribed before me on the day and year first above written; and on the same day personally came Peter McCragin, of the city of Memphis, county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, who, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he was formerly a private in Company F Sixty-first regiment United States colored troops; that he was personally acquainted with Babe Smith, who was a private in Company F Sixty-first regiment United States colored troops; that he is also personally acquainted with Phillis Jeems, who made and subscribed to the foregoing declaration; that he was a witness for her at the office of Moyers & Dedrick, where she put in her claim for the bounty due on account of the services of Babe Smith aforesaid; that the first time he ever saw said Babe Smith and Phillis Jeems was at La Grange, Tennessee, in the summer of 1863, when the Sixty-first regiment was being organized; that he never was acquainted with Babe Smith's father, mother, or any of his brothers or sisters, except Phillis Jeems; that he heard Babe Smith say that Phillis was his sister.

PETER + ^{his} MCCRAGIN.
mark.

Witnesses:

MARK EDWARDS.
A. T. CREGO.

Sworn to and subscribed before me the day and year first above written; and on the same day personally came Israel Harvey, of the city of Memphis, county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, who, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he was formerly a private in Company F of the Sixty-first regiment United States colored troops; that he was personally acquainted with Babe Smith, deceased, who was a private in Company F Sixty-first regiment United States colored troops; that he is also personally acquainted with Phillis Jeems, who made and subscribed to the foregoing declaration; that he was a witness for said Phillis Jeems when she put in her claim at the office of Moyers & Dedrick for the bounty due on account of the services of the said Babe Smith; that the first time he ever saw said Babe Smith and Phillis Jeems was in 1862; they had first got free by going to the federal army; that he also got acquainted in the same year with a man whose name he does not remember, and a woman by the name of Phillis, who were acknowledged by Babe Smith to be his father and mother; that said father of Babe Smith died at La Grange, Tennessee, in the early part of the year 1863, and that he assisted to bury his dead body; that he heard said Babe Smith say that Phillis Jeems was his sister; that he never saw any other members of the family than the father, mother, Babe Smith, and Phillis Jeems; that said Babe Smith died in the service of the United States in the State of Louisiana, in the year 1865; that he has no personal knowledge of the death of the mother of said Babe Smith.

ISRAEL + ^{his} HARVEY.
mark.

Witnesses:

MARK EDWARDS.
A. T. CREGO.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of March, 1869, at Memphis, Tennessee.

[SEAL.]

ISAAC MORRISON,
U. S. Commissioner.

I certify that the foregoing, as entered on pages numbered from 25 to 34, inclusive, are true copies as taken from the records of the agent and disbursing officer of claims, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, at Memphis, Tennessee, this day exhibited to me. Given under my hand and seal at Memphis, Tennessee, this 25th day of January, 1870.

[SEAL.]

MARK EDWARDS,
U. S. Commissioner.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *District of West Tennessee, ss :*

On this 15th day of March, 1869, before me, a United States commissioner for the district aforesaid, personally appeared Emily J. McCauley, of the county of Mississippi, State of Arkansas, who, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that she is the widow and nearest of kin of Burges McCauley, who was a private in Company G Eleventh regiment United States colored troops; that she was married to said Burges McCauley by Chaplain Richardson, of the Eleventh regiment United States colored troops, at Memphis, in the year 1863; that she is certain it was in 1863, for the reason that she had one child by him that was born before the Fort Pillow fight, in 1864, and she lived with him as his wife up to the time of his supposed death, in the spring of 1866, when she was informed by his sister, Edith McCauley, that he was drowned at De Soto Front Landing, in Tunica County, Mississippi; that she put her claim in the hands of Moyers & Dedrick for collection in the month of March, 1868, and that the only witnesses she ever had to identify her in perfecting her claim were James Macklemore and Thomas Boon.

EMILY J. ^{her} + McCAULEY.
mark.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM H. WHITE.
MARK EDWARDS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me the day and year first above written; and on the same day personally came Thomas Boon, who, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is personally acquainted with Emily J. McCauley, who signed the foregoing declaration; that he is also personally acquainted with Burges McCauley, who was a private in Company G Eleventh United States colored troops; that the said Burges McCauley and the said Emily J. McCauley were married at Memphis, Tennessee, by the Rev. Mr. Richardson, chaplain of the Eleventh regiment United States colored troops, in the year 1864; he is certain that it was after the Fort Pillow fight in that year: that the said parties lived together as man and wife from that time up to the day of the supposed death of the said Burges McCauley; that he was informed that the said Burges McCauley was drowned in the year 1866, but has no personal knowledge of his death; that he was a witness for said Emily J. McCauley when she put in her claim for collection in the hands of Moyers & Dedrick.

THOMAS ^{his} + BOON.
mark.

Witnesses:

MARK EDWARDS.
WM. H. WHITE.

Sworn to and subscribed before me the day and year first above written; and on the same day personally appeared James Macklemore, who, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is personally acquainted with Emily J. McCauley, who signed the foregoing declaration; that he was a witness for her when she put in her claim with Moyers & Dedrick for the bounty due on account of the services of Burges McCauley, late private in Company G Eleventh United States colored troops; that he is personally acquainted with said Burges McCauley, and knows that said Burges McCauley and said Emily J. McCauley lived together as man and wife from on or about the month of June, 1864, to on or about the month of March, 1866; that he has no personal knowledge of the fact that they were ever married; that he was told that said Burges McCauley was drowned in the spring of 1866, but has no personal knowledge as to his death.

JAMES ^{his} + MACKLEMORE.
_{mark}

Witnesses:

MARK EDWARDS.

WM. H. WHITE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of March, 1869, at Memphis, Tennessee.

[SEAL.]

ISAAC MORRISON,
U. S. Commissioner.

Mr. Drew to Colonel Palmer.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN
AND ABANDONED LANDS, CLAIM DIVISION,
Washington, D. C., December 7, 1869.

COLONEL: Referring to your letter of March 29, 1869, addressed to the chief disbursing officer of this bureau, inclosing affidavits of the claimants and witnesses taken after the receipt by you of vouchers in the cases of Phillis Jeems, as sister of Babe Smith, deceased, late private in Company F Sixty-first regiment United States colored troops; Virginia Taylor, as sister of Richard Taylor, deceased, late private in Company C One hundred and eleventh United States colored troops, and Emily J. McCauley, as widow of Reuben McCauley, late private in Company G One hundred and eleventh United States colored troops, I am directed by the Commissioner to state that the papers have been referred this day to the honorable Second Auditor of the Treasury, with a request for instructions, which, when received, will be duly communicated to you. Your action in reviewing the evidence upon which these claims were allowed, and declining accordingly to pay the amounts thus awarded, is fully approved.

The delay in attending to these cases has arisen from the fact that the papers by some oversight were not regularly referred to this office, and that after the receipt of the same at this office they were inadvertently placed with cases upon which action was necessarily deferred.

Very respectfully, &c.,

WILLIAM P. DREW,
Agent Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands,
Chief of Claim Division.

Lieutenant Colonel F. S. PALMER,
Agent and Disbursing Officer Bureau Refugees, Freedmen
and Abandoned Lands, Memphis, Tennessee.

I certify that the foregoing, as entered on pages numbered from 35 to 40, are true copies as taken from the records of the agent and disbursing officer of claims, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, at Memphis, Tennessee, this day exhibited to me. Given under my hand and seal, at Memphis, Tennessee, this 25th day of January, 1870.

[SEAL.]

MARK EDWARDS,
U. S. Commissioner.

PALMER, E—CASE 10, No. 449.

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
OFFICE DISBURSING OFFICER OF CLAIMS,
Memphis, Tennessee, June 16, 1869.

GENERAL: I have the honor to call your attention to the claim of Albert Benson, brother of Henry Benson, deceased, late private Company E Forty-sixth United States colored troops. I inclose for your information the affidavits of Alfred Benson, (evidently the identical person who put in the claim in the name of Albert Benson,) William Parker, Joseph Rice, and Sam. Benson. Alfred Benson, on the 22d of May, testified that Henry and himself had two half brothers by the name of Chill and Berry Benson, being children of his father by a previous wife, and that he had never seen any one who had any personal knowledge of the death of either of said half brothers; that his two witnesses when he put in his claim with Moyers & Dedrick were William Parker and Robert Thompson; that he had never seen Parker previous to his joining the army in 1863, but had seen Thompson some two or three times in slavery times; that he did not believe that Thompson ever saw or knew his father or mother. Yesterday, the 15th instant, he called at this office and stated that he has never known or seen Thompson previous to his enlisting in the Forty-sixth regiment United States colored troops.

William Parker, May 22, testifies that he was one of Alfred's witnesses when he put in his claim; that he never knew Alfred and Henry Benson's father, mother, or brothers; that he never knew Alfred or Henry until after they joined the army; that the only thing he knew about it was that Alfred and Henry passed for brothers in the regiment.

Sam. Benson, on same day, testifies that he knew the father and mother of Alfred Benson, who lived together as man and wife for about twenty years; that they had five children, as follows: Chill, Berry, Alfred, Henry, and another that died in infancy; that he saw Alfred's brother Chill alive in the fall of 1868, and that he also saw his other brother Berry alive in the spring of 1867; that he met these parties at or near Byhalia, Marshall County, Mississippi, at the time stated. He was certain that Chill and Berry were the full brothers of Alfred, and not his half brothers, as stated by him.

Joseph Rice, May 13, testifies as to Henry Benson having died at Helena, Arkansas, in April or May, 1867.

I have refused to permit Alfred to sign the vouchers in this case until I received further instructions from you. The certificate in this case, No. 507,603, was previously issued in favor of Henry Benson.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. S. PALMER,
Disbursing Officer of Claims.

Brevet Brigadier General GEO. W. BALLOCH,
Chief Disbursing Officer, Washington, D. C.

I certify that the above is a true copy, as taken from the records of the agent and disbursing officer of claims, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, at Memphis, Tennessee, this day exhibited to me.

Given under my hand and seal, at Memphis, Tennessee, this 24th day of January, 1870.

[SEAL.]

MARK EDWARDS,
U. S. Commissioner.

PALMER, E—CASE 11, No. 840.

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
OFFICE DISBURSING OFFICER OF CLAIMS,
Memphis, Tennessee, November 16, 1869.

GENERAL: I have the honor to call your attention to the claim of Adeline Maren and Aggie Parish, sisters of Pope Body, deceased, late musician Company F Third United States colored heavy artillery, whose vouchers were received from you December 16, 1868, number of certificate 484,861. I was satisfied, from the statement of the claimants and their witnesses, they were not the only heirs of the deceased soldier, and refused to allow them to sign the vouchers. Yesterday they brought me the inclosed power of attorney from Samuel and Coleman Body, whom they now say are their brothers, and that they are living in Sumner County, Tennessee. Please inform me what disposition shall be made of the vouchers.

Very respectfully, &c.,

FRED. S. PALMER,
Disbursing Officer of Claims.

Brevet Brigadier General GEO. W. BALLOCH,
*Chief Disbursing Officer Bureau Refugees, Freedmen
and Abandoned Lands, Washington, D. C.*

I certify that the above is a true copy as taken from the records of the agent and disbursing officer of claims, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, at Memphis, Tennessee, this day exhibited to me.

Given under my hand and seal, at Memphis, Tennessee, this 24th day of January, 1870.

[SEAL.]

MARK EDWARDS,
U. S. Commissioner.

PALMER, E—CASE 12, No. 1023.

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
OFFICE DISBURSING OFFICER OF CLAIMS,
Memphis, Tennessee, December 9, 1869.

GENERAL: Your attention is invited to the claim for bounty, &c., of Hannah Ross, sister of Philip Dickey, deceased, late private Company A, Third regiment United States colored heavy artillery, whose vouchers were forwarded by you October 1, 1868. From the inclosed affidavit of the aforesaid Hannah Ross, it would appear that the mother of said Philip Dickey had eleven children, as follows: Lucy, Stephen, Henry,

Fanny, Betty, George, Hannah, Joseph, Ned, Philip, and Ellinore; that the father of the soldier and the following children, Lucy, Joseph, Philip, and Ellinore, are dead; that she also heard that her mother died in August, 1869; that Stephen and Henry were taken to Arkansas before the war, and it is not known whether they are now alive or not; that Fanny, Betty, and Ned, at last accounts, some two years ago, were all living in McNairy County, Tennessee; and that George was alive and in this city in the month of May last. Also, that she had never seen any of the witnesses that swore her claim through until about the year 1863.

This is another one of those claims in which some "tall swearing" has been done. Her mother, two sisters, and two brothers, she admits, were alive when she filed her claim, with the possibility that her two other brothers, Stephen and Henry, were also alive.

I have refused to allow her to sign the vouchers until I receive further instructions from you.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. S. PALMER,

Disbursing Officer of Claims.

Brevet Brigadier General GEO. W. BALLOCH,

*Chief Disbursing Officer Bureau Refugees, Freedmen
and Abandoned Lands, Washington, D. C.*

PALMER, E—CASE 13.

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
OFFICE DISBURSING OFFICER OF CLAIMS,
Memphis, Tennessee, January 3, 1870.

GENERAL: I have the honor to invite your attention to the claim of Rebecca Harvey, sister of John Goode, late private Company F Sixty-first regiment United States colored troops, which has been allowed, per certificate 499,868, for \$117 79, and the vouchers forwarded by you to this office November 10, 1869.

Rebecca called at this office to sign her vouchers, and stated that the only witnesses she had to prove her identity and perfect her claim when it was filed, were Israel Harvey and Thornton Gaylor; that Harvey was her brother-in-law, with whom she had been acquainted from childhood, and that she had known Gaylor since 1863. On the 31st ultimo she called again at this office, with these two witnesses, and your attention is invited to the inclosed affidavits of the claimant, Israel Harvey, and Thornton Gaylor. Rebecca swears that from the time of her earliest recollection she and her father, mother, and two brothers, being the entire family, always lived in the town of Augusta, Georgia, up to the time she was made free by the war in 1863, when she and her two brothers, John and Washington Goode, followed a detachment of cavalry from Augusta, Georgia, to Lagrange, Tennessee; that her mother and father both died at the residence of her owner, Charles Goode, who lived on Meeting street, in Augusta, Georgia, and were buried about one mile from town; that the former died about two years, and the latter about six years, before the war; that Israel Harvey was living in Augusta, Georgia, when the war commenced, and left there about one year before she did; that she has known him from childhood, and has cohabited with him from on or about the month of April, 1868.

Israel Harvey states under oath that he has known claimant about twenty years; that he lived near neighbor to her about eight years; that

during that time she belonged to one Charles Goode, and lived with him on his plantation about three miles from Atlanta, Georgia; that he was acquainted with her family; that he knows that claimant's mother died on said plantation, and that he helped to bury her body; that at that time the father of the claimant was alive, and living on said plantation; that he was brought to Fayette County, Tennessee, eight or nine years before the war, and did not see claimant again until the year 1863, when he met her at Lagrange, Tennessee; that at the time claimant filed her claims, in which he is a witness, he was the lawful husband of claimant, having been regularly married to her in the fall of 1866, by the Rev. Morris Henderson, the pastor of the Beal street colored Baptist church, at Memphis, Tennessee, and has lived with her as man and wife ever since, and is so now living with her.

Thornton Gaylor states that he never saw claimant until the year 1863, after he was enlisted; that all he knows about her relationship to the deceased soldiers is that he heard them say she was their sister.

Attention is invited to the fact that this woman has filed another claim as the sister of Washington Goode, late private Company F Sixty-first United States colored troops.

There has been willful perjury in this case on the part of claimant and her husband, and I doubt not but that Gaylor was also a willing partner to the fraud. I do not believe that the woman is any kin to the soldier to whose bounty she lays claim. I would therefore recommend that payment in this case be stopped, as also in her claim as sister of Washington Goode, late private Company F Sixty-first United States colored troops. Such willful and open perjury ought to carry with it at least forfeiture of the claim. I will hold the vouchers subject to further instructions.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. S. PALMER,

Disbursing Officer of Claims.

Brevet Brigadier General GEO. W. BALLOCH,

Chief Disbursing Officer Bureau Refugees, Freedmen

and Abandoned Lands, Washington, D. C.

I certify that the foregoing, as entered on pages numbered from 47 to 52 inclusive, are true copies as taken from the records of the agent and disbursing officer of claims, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, at Memphis, Tennessee, this day examined to me.

Given under my hand and seal, at Memphis, Tennessee, this 25th day of January, 1870.

[SEAL.]

MARK EDWARDS,

U. S. Commissioner.

PALMER, F.

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,

OFFICE DISBURSING OFFICER OF CLAIMS,

Memphis, Tennessee, January 22, 1870.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor, in accordance with the request made by the president of your commission, to transmit herewith copies of correspondence in regard to stoppages for advances in cases where the claimant denied having received the full amount claimed to have been

advanced by the claim agent, as follows: Letters from this office, No. 457, March 6, 1868; No. 296, March 6, 1868; No. 437, April 3, 1868; No. 447, April 6, 1868; No. 552, April 24, 1868; No. 601, May 7, 1868; No. 695, May 28, 1868. Also, copies of letters received from Brevet Major General A. P. Howe, dated March 13, 1868, and April 16, 1868. I also inclose, as directed, a copy of my report to General Howard upon Captain Parkinson's letter to the Quartermaster General, No. 1403, December 5, 1868. I will forward the balance of the papers called for with as little delay as possible.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. S. PALMER,

Disbursing Officer of Claims.

Captain J. A. SLADEN,

Recorder Military Commission, Bureau Refugees,

Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, Washington, D. C.

PALMER, F—CASE 1, No. 295.

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
SUB-DISTRICT OF MEMPHIS,
Memphis, Tennessee, March 6, 1868.

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that on the 19th ultimo you forwarded to me the discharge papers of Frank Key, late private Company B Fifty-fifth United States colored infantry volunteers, whose claim for bounty has been allowed, as per United States Treasury certificate No. 380,510, amounting to \$48 31, with an indorsement that "the amount due the claimant of the within discharge was advanced by his attorney, B. D. Hyam, of this city." I desire to state that said Key denies having ever received any advances from M. Coombs, jr., & Co., of this city, who prosecuted this claim through B. D. Hyam, of Washington City, and I inclose his affidavit to that effect. I also inclose a statement of A. T. Crego, one of my clerks, whom I sent to Coombs's office to see him in regard to the stoppage, from which it will be seen that Coombs admits that he never advanced said Key anything, and that he was only assisting one Brown, a third party, to collect an old debt. Key protests against said money being stopped against him, and requests that it be forwarded to him through this office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. S. PALMER,

Lieutenant Colonel and Sub-Assistant Commissioner.

Brevet Brigadier General GEO. W. BALLOCH,

Chief Disbursing Officer, Washington, D. C.

PALMER, F—CASE 2.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN
AND ABANDONED LANDS, CLAIM DIVISION,
Washington, D. C., March 13, 1868.

COLONEL: I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 6th instant, with reference to alleged advances by attorneys to

claim agents, and inclosing evidence implicating M. Combs, jr., & Co., agents of B. D. Hyam, in the matter of an advance alleged to have been made to Frank Key, late private Company B Fifty-fifth United States colored troops. Measures have been taken to recover the amount withheld from Key, and when recovered it will be forwarded to him through the disbursing office of the bureau at Memphis. The receipts of the following claimants for alleged advances made by M. Combs, jr., & Co., have been returned to B. D. Hyam, attorney of record, with statement that they must be certified to by you or by some officer designated by you, before the amounts thus represented can be allowed, viz: Alexander Smith, late corporal Company B Eleventh United States colored troops; David Weston, late sergeant Company D Eleventh United States colored troops; Ruthy Curtis, widow of Pleasant Curtis, late private Company G Eleventh United States colored troops; Edward Slocum, late private Company G Eleventh United States colored troops; David Allen, late sergeant Company D Fifty-fifth United States colored troops; Reuben Hogan, late private Company B Fifty-fifth United States colored troops; Reuben Sikes, late private Company K Eleventh United States colored troops; Abram Horton, late private Company K Eleventh United States colored troops; Adam Caruthers, late private Company F Eleventh United States colored troops; Henry Branch, late corporal Company E Eleventh United States colored troops; Mary Wood, mother of William Charles, late private Company M Third United States colored heavy artillery; John Hawkins, late private Company B Fifty-fifth United States colored troops; Tyler Hooker, late private Company F Eleventh United States colored troops; Shepard Waters, late private Company H Eleventh United States colored troops; William Horton, late private Company F Eleventh United States colored troops; John Ingerham, late private Company C Fifty-fifth United States colored troops; Moses Pedan, late private Company A Fifty-fifth United States colored troops; Isam Strong, late private Company K Eleventh United States colored troops.

Very respectfully,

A. P. HOWE,

Brevet Major General U. S. A. in charge of Division.

Lieutenant Colonel F. S. PALMER,

Sub-Assistant Commissioner, &c.,

Bureau R., F. and A. L., Memphis, Tenn.

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
SUB-DISTRICT OF MEMPHIS,
Memphis, Tennessee, March 6, 1868.

GENERAL: I have the honor to call your attention to the extravagantly large sums of money which are being stopped at Washington, D. C., as advances made by claim agents of this city upon the bounty claims paid through this office. It is virtually, in many cases, permitting the claim agents to buy up the whole or part of said claims at from fifty to seventy-five cents on the dollar, and in other cases to collect old debts for third parties, contrary to the wishes and desires of the colored claimants. Cannot some means be taken to restrict the claim agents

in the amount of advances, thereby preventing them from obtaining, in many cases, the greater part of the bounty due the claimant?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. S. PALMER,

Lieutenant Colonel and Sub-Assistant Commissioner.

Brevet Brigadier General GEO. W. BALLOCH,

Chief Disbursing Officer, Washington, D. C.

PALMER, F—CASE 3, No. 437.

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
SUB-DISTRICT OF MEMPHIS,
Memphis, Tennessee, April 3, 1868.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor, in accordance with Circular No. 13, series 1867, from the assistant commissioner's office for the State of Tennessee, to submit the following report of the number and kind of claims, and the amount collected and paid on each, paid at this office during the month of March, 1868.

No.	Date.	Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment and arm of service.	Kind of claims.	Amount.
1	Mar. 2, 1868	Henry Clayborn	Private.	H	3d U. S. colored heavy artillery.	Arrears of pay and bounty.	\$121 76
187	Mar. 31, 1868	Conger Houston	Private.	A	110th U. S. colored troops	Arrears of pay and bounty.	239 10
Total.....							38, 046 61

I have collected from the firm of M. Combs, jr., & Co., claim agents, and paid over to the proper person, the sum of \$463, which had been stopped from the bounties of said parties, at Washington, D. C., upon the misrepresentation that said sums of money had been actually advanced to them as follows:

No.	Date.	Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment and arm of service.	Kind of claims.	Am't
1	Mar. 18, 1868	Ruthy Curtis, wid. of Pleasant Curtis.	Corporal.	G	11th U. S. colored troops	Arrears of pay and bounty.	\$53 00
2	Mar. 18, 1868	Simon Reynolds...	Corporal.	E	55th U. S. colored troops.	do	40 00
3	Mar. 19, 1868	Wesley Simmons...	Private.	C	do	do	30 00
4	Mar. 19, 1868	Reuben Hogan...	Private.	B	do	do	56 00
5	Mar. 19, 1868	Washington Lyons	Private.	A	61st U. S. colored troops.	do	30 00
6	Mar. 19, 1868	George Holloway...	Private.	D	do	do	24 00
7	Mar. 19, 1868	Abraham Horton...	Private.	K	11th U. S. colored troops.	do	25 00
8	Mar. 20, 1868	David Weston...	Sergeant.	D	do	do	62 00
9	Mar. 20, 1868	Henry Branch...	Corporal.	E	do	do	25 00
10	Mar. 20, 1868	Lewis Horton...	Private.	B	do	do	25 00
11	Mar. 20, 1868	William Horton...	Private.	F	do	do	24 00
12	Mar. 31, 1868	Nelson Adams...	Private.	I	61st U. S. colored troops	do	63 00
Total.....							463 00

In addition to the above I have also caused the following claim agents to refund to the parties whose names are given below the sums set opposite their respective names, which had also been stopped by the authorities at Washington, D. C., from the bounties of the claimants,

upon the misrepresentation that the amount had been actually advanced to said claimants, as follows :

No.	Name of claim ag't.	Name of claimant.	Kind of claims.	Am't.
1	Moyers & Dedrick.	Alexander Naison, private Co. C 11th U. S. colored troops.	Arrears of pay and bounty.	\$45 00
2	do	Pleasant Gilmore, pioneer corps, 16th army corps.	do	130 00
3	M. Combs, jr., & Co.	David Allen, sergeant Co. D 55th U. S. colored troops.	do	30 00
4	do	Ruben Sikes, private Co. K U. S. colored troops.	do	15 00
5	do	Mary Wood, mother of Charles Wood, private Co. M 3d U. S. colored heavy artillery.	do	33 00
6	do	John Ingerham, private Co. C 55th U. S. colored troops.	do	30 00
7	do	Moses Pedan, private Co. A 55th U. S. colored troops.	do	65 00
8	do	Isam Strong, private Co. K 11th U. S. colored troops.	do	30 00

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED S. PALMER,

Lieutenant Colonel and Sub-Assistant Commissioner.

Brevet Captain SAMUEL WALKER,

Acting Assistant Adjutant General, Nashville, Tennessee.

PALMER, F—CASE 4, No. 447.

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
SUB-DISTRICT OF MEMPHIS,
Memphis, Tennessee, April 6, 1868.

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that in paying the bounties due discharged colored soldiers I met with two classes of cases which are a source of continued annoyance. They are, first, when the claimants deny the correctness of the amount stopped against them for advances made by their attorneys; and second, when they inform me that the amount of the stoppage is in accordance with their agreement with their attorneys, and that they are willing and desirous that the attorney should receive it, but that they never actually received the amount of money charged as advances, but had to borrow from the claim agents certain sums of money, and agreed with them that they would pay from twenty-five to one hundred and fifty per cent. interest (without regard to time) for the money, and that they had authorized the claim agents to stop out of their bounties not only the actual advance but the additional sum which they had agreed to allow in the shape of interest.

It has been my habit, when a case of either of these classes was brought to my attention, to have the claim agents here rectify the error by paying over to the claimants the difference between the amounts actually received and the amounts stopped from the bounties as advances. Please furnish me with instructions upon the following points: First. Shall I continue to rectify the errors which are brought to my attention by calling upon the claim agents to refund the money to the claimants, or shall I forward all such cases to you for settlement? Second. When a claimant informs me that the amount stopped as advances is in strict accordance with the understanding he had with his attorney when he borrowed the money from them, and that the amount embraces not only the money which he actually received from them, but also the interest or bonus which he was to pay them, shall I pass the account as correct, or shall I call upon the claim agents to refund the difference between

the amount actually received by the claimant and the amount stopped as advances from his bounty?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. S. PALMER,

Lieutenant Colonel and Sub-Assistant Commissioner.

Brevet Brigadier General GEO. W. BALLOCH,

Chief Disbursing Officer, Washington, D. C.

PALMER, F—CASE 5.

[Reply.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,

Washington, April 16, 1868.

GENERAL: The communication of Lieutenant Colonel Palmer, sub-assistant commissioner, Memphis, Tennessee, referred by you to this office, has been received.

I recommend that you instruct your agents, whose duty it is to pay the amount due claimants on certificates, that, whenever the amount claimed by attorneys or agents for advances made in money is greater than the amount actually received by the claimant, the agent withhold the payment of the amount claimed for advances and forward to this office the affidavit of the claimant of the actual amount he has received from his agents or attorney, and the time when he received it, together with such other evidence as he may be able to obtain, to show the facts in the case.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. P. HOWE,

Brevet Major General, in charge Claim Division.

General BALLOCH,

Chief Disbursing Officer, Freedmen's Bureau.

[Indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,

Washington, April 16, 1868.

Respectfully referred to Lieutenant Colonel Frederick S. Palmer, with instructions to carry out the suggestions contained in the within letter of Brevet Major General A. P. Howe.

By command of Major General O. O. Howard, Commissioner:

GEO. W. BALLOCH,

Brevet Brigadier General and Chief Disbursing Officer.

PALMER, F—CASE 6, No. 552.

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,

SUB-DISTRICT OF MEMPHIS,

Memphis, Tennessee, April 24, 1868.

GENERAL: I have the honor, in obedience to Brevet Brigadier General Balloch's indorsement of the 16th instant on your communication to him of the same date, in reference to advances made by claim agents to their clients, to transmit herewith the affidavits of the following parties in cases where the amount claimed by the attorneys or agents for ad-

vances made in money is greater than the amount actually received by the claimants, (as per their sworn statements,) to wit:

Claim agents.	Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment.	Amount stopped for advances.	Amount actually received by claimant.
Moyers & Dedrick.	William Moody	Private.	E	11th U. S. colored troops....	\$50 00	\$30 00
Do.....	Wm. Dandridge.....	Q.M.Serg.	B	3d U. S. colored heavy art'y.	50 00	20 00
Do.....	Cyrus Kimball.....	Sergeant.	F	11th U. S. colored troops....	25 00	10 00
Do.....	Green Johnson.....	Artificer.	B	3d U. S. colored heavy art'y.	172 00	100 00
Do.....	John Dilliworth.....	Private.	H	55th U. S. colored troops....	60 00	30 00
Do.....	Martha Hilton, wid. of Mathew Hilton.	do.....	B	11th U. S. colored troops....	65 00	40 00
Do.....	Mary Warren, wid. of Jos. Warren.	do.....	B	.....do.....	60 00	40 00

Please inform me if communications from this office of this nature should in future be sent direct or through the office of the general claim agent at Nashville, Tennessee.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. S. PALMER,

Lieutenant Colonel and Sub-Assistant Commissioner.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. P. HOWE, *Claim Division, Washington, D. C.*

PALMER, F—CASE 7, No. 601.

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
SUB-DISTRICT OF MEMPHIS,
Memphis, Tennessee, May 7, 1868.

GENERAL: I have the honor, in obedience to Brevet Brigadier General Balloch's indorsement of the 16th of April on your communication to him of the same date, in reference to advances made by claim agents to their clients, to transmit herewith the affidavits of the following parties in cases where the amount claimed by the attorneys or agents for advances made in money is greater than the amount actually received by the claimants, (as per their sworn statements,) to wit:

Claim agents.	Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment.	Amount stopped for advances and fees.	Amount actually received by claimant.
M.Coombs, jr. & Co.	Alexander Alston....	Private.	B	55th U. S. colored troops....	\$116 00	\$58 00
Moyers & Dedrick.	Warren Brown.....	Q.M.Sarg.	G	3d U. S. colored heavy art'y.	138 50	75 00
Do.....	John Buchanan.....	Private.	G	11th U. S. colored troops....	38 50	10 00
M.Coombs, jr. & Co.	Humphrey Means.....	do.....	E	61st U. S. colored troops....	164 00	50 00
Do.....	Abraham Marsh.....	Corporal.	L	3d U. S. colored heavy art'y.	95 50	4 00
Do.....	Abraham Polk.....	Private.	G	11th U. S. colored troops....	116 50	30 00
Moyers & Dedrick.	Daniel Persons.....	do.....	F	.....do.....	123 50	60 00
Do.....	Nice Ann Tansel, wid. of Moses Tansel.	Sergeant.	B	.....do.....	164 50	100 00

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. S. PALMER,

Lieutenant Colonel and Sub-Assistant Commissioner.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. P. HOWE, *Claim Division, Washington, D. C.*

PALMER, F—CASE 8, No. 695.

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
SUB-DISTRICT OF MEMPHIS,
Memphis, Tennessee, May 28, 1868.

GENERAL: I have the honor, in obedience to Brevet Brigadier General Balloch's indorsement of the 11th of April, in your communication to him of the same date, in reference to advances made by claim agents to their clients, to transmit herewith the affidavits of the following parties in cases when the amount claimed by the attorneys or agents for advances made in money is greater than the amount actually received by the claimants, (as per their sworn statements,) to wit:

Claim agents.	Claimant's name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment.	Amount stopped for advances and fees.	Amount actually received by claimant.
Frank Bras	Samuel Robinson	Private.	C	55th U. S. colored troops	\$163 50	\$30 00
Moyers & Dedrick ..	Peter Canady	Corporal.	H	11th U. S. colored troops	63 50	30 00
Frank Bras	Washington Conly.....	Private.	K	63d U. S. colored troops	53 00	25 00

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. S. PALMER,

Lieutenant Colonel and Sub-Assistant Commissioner.

Brevet Major General A. P. HOWE,

Claim Division, Washington, D. C.

I certify the foregoing, as entered on pages numbered from 1 to 16 inclusive, are true copies, as taken from the records of the agent and disbursing officers of claims, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, at Memphis, Tennessee, this day exhibited to me.

Given under my hand and seal at Memphis, Tennessee, this 22d day of January, 1870.

[SEAL.]

MARK J. EDWARDS,
U. S. Commissioner.

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Memphis, Tennessee, December 5, 1868.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report, in obedience to your indorsement of the 16th ultimo, upon Captain Parkinson's letter of September 28, 1868, to Brevet Major General M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster General United States Army, relative to frauds perpetrated upon the government and colored claimants for bounty and pension by claim agents of this city.

For the purpose of making my report as thorough as possible, I have divided the subject and considerations into three classes, as follows: 1st. Frauds upon the government in perfecting the claims for pension and bounty; 2d. Advances to claimants; and 3d. Pension claims for widows and orphans.

1st. *Frauds.*—There is no doubt in my mind but that a large number of claims for bounty are prosecuted and perfected by parties who have

no legal right to the same, and especially is this the case where the applicants represent themselves to be the heirs of deceased soldiers. My attention has been called to this subject by the great difficulties which some of this class meet with in endeavoring to establish their identity as the heir of the deceased soldier, and in some cases their utter inability to do so when they present themselves at this office for the payment of the bounties which have been allowed them. In my opinion, during the first year or so after the bounty acts went into effect, the claims forwarded were, with perhaps a few exceptions, genuine. The claim agents, however, realizing what an immense field they had to operate in, making, of course, the most strenuous efforts to expand and increase their business generally, adopted the plan of paying hand money, of from one to five dollars, to parties who would bring to their office applicants for pension or bounty. Under this arrangement a corps of runners or solicitors for claims sprung into existence, some of whom soon discovered that, as their compensation depended altogether upon the number of claimants secured, it made but little difference to them whether the claim was a lawful one or not, provided they could produce the necessary witnesses to testify as to the identity of the claimant.

During the last year or two of the war, many companies had gotten up what were termed company records. These records embrace, among other things, the names and date of death of each soldier who died in the service from the date of the organization of the company up to the printing of the record. The runners referred to above, taking these records, set themselves to work hunting up parties who would file claims as the wives, children, fathers, mothers, brothers, or sisters of the deceased soldiers. This, of course, opened up comparatively a new field of operation for them, and their success can be judged from the fact that Mr. Reuben Dailey, who I have been informed prosecutes his claims through the office of Tucker & Sells, of Washington, D. C., informs me that he went into the claim business on the 25th day of June, 1868, and that he has already forwarded over fourteen hundred claims, as follows: About five hundred claims for widows' bounties; four hundred claims for fathers, brothers, and sisters' bounty, and five hundred claims for widows' pensions, and less than one hundred claims filed by the soldiers themselves. Mr. Dailey has been in the habit of paying \$1 50 hand money to the runners who brought the claimants to his office. He has undoubtedly done a larger business in this line, since he commenced operations, than any other claim agent in the city, yet I believe nearly every one has been engaged in it to a greater or less extent. Whether it was the deliberate intention of the claim agents to be parties to these frauds upon the government I am unable to state, but I do believe that they exhibited a carelessness in taking some classes of claims which justly lay them open to suspicions. I have been informed by the deputy clerk of the law court of Memphis, that a runner for Moyers & Dedrick had brought to his office parties to be sworn in widows' claims, in which the widows had forgotten the names of their deceased husbands, and that in consequence thereof he had refused to administer the oath. Mr. Frank Bras, a United States commissioner, also informs me that he met with similar cases. These parties who pick up this class of claims are never at a loss to find witnesses who will readily testify to any circumstance which may be necessary to make out the claims. In regard to the mode of taking the affidavits of claimants, as practiced at the office of Moyers & Dedrick, I would state that on the 23d day of March, 1868, Mr. Thomas L. Dean, a clerk in their office, was appointed a special deputy clerk of the circuit court of Shelby County, by M. D. L. Stew-

art, clerk of said court, "to administer oaths to applicants and witnesses to claims against the government of the United States, and all other oaths necessary in and about the collection of the same." A copy of said appointment is herewith inclosed. This appointment has never as yet been revoked. The manner of administering oaths under it was, for Mr. Dean to swear the parties at the office of Moyers & Dedrick, and then for Mr. Stewart to sign the certificates, certifying that the parties had personally appeared before him, Stewart, whereas, in fact, in many instances he had not seen the parties at all. Mr. Dedrick, of the firm of Moyers & Dedrick, informed me that for some time past Mr. Dean had only administered the oath to applicants in exceptional cases, when it was inconvenient for them to appear before Mr. Stewart.

2. *Advances.*—This has been and is a source of immense revenue to claim agents, and I have but little faith in the ability of any one to entirely correct the abuse. My observation has led me to believe that a large majority of claimants will borrow money on their claims, and pay from fifty to one hundred and fifty per cent. interest for the use of it, without any reference as to the length of time they have had the money. In the payment of bounties, in which advances had been stopped on the affidavit of the attorneys of record, as required by circular No. 19, Commissioner's office, series 1867, it was found that claim agents were not only having the money actually advanced to claimants stopped from the bounties, but an additional sum for interest, in some cases as high as one hundred and fifty per cent. on money which had been loaned thirty or sixty days. For instance, when ten dollars had been advanced, twenty-five had been collected through the bureau at Washington. And again, instances had occurred where sums of money had been stopped as advances, amounting to one and two hundred dollars, when in fact no advance had been made whatever. Circular No. 1, Commissioner's office, current series, requiring the claimant to appear before an agent of the bureau, and acknowledge the receipt of the advance, was for a time an improvement on the other system; yet I am satisfied that at the present time it is more objectionable than the other. So anxious are claimants to borrow money on their claims that many of them have, in my opinion, called at this office and informed me that they had larger sums of money advanced to them than they had actually received, thereby assisting the claim agents to collect large sums through the bureau for interest on the money advanced. Moyers & Dedrick are advancing heavily to their clients, and part of such advances are made in the following manner: A person by the name of G. C. Moyers, a brother of Mr. Moyers of the firm of Moyers & Dedrick, claim agents, is the ostensible proprietor of a clothing store, located on the floor underneath their office. When a claimant desires to receive an advance of clothing he makes his purchase at this store; goes up stairs, receiving the amount of the bill in cash from Moyers & Dedrick, and after paying the same to the store-keeper below, calls at my office and acknowledges to have received from Moyers & Dedrick so much money as an advance on his bounty. I have been of the opinion that Moyers & Dedrick were partners in this store, which, however, they deny. They evidently are interested either in the store itself, or receive a per cent. for the collections which are thus made through the bureau. The most objectionable feature, however, to claimants acknowledging the receipt of advances from their attorneys before an agent of the bureau is that it offers to a dishonest agent a rare opportunity and great inducement, by collusion with the claim agents, to swindle the claimants; while an honest person will always be subjected to the suspicion of being interested in the advances certified to by him.

The amount of advances certified to by me under circular No. 1, Circular Orders, current series, from April 21st to date, amounts to over \$13,000, of which amount \$7,801 was certified to in the months of October and November. In addition to the advances collected at Washington, claim agents and others loan money to claimants at large rates of interest, from fifty to one hundred per cent., and collect it from them after they have been paid their bounties. Daily a large number of persons hover around my office for the purpose of making such collections as soon as the parties are paid off and fairly outside. Under the present system of the claim agents retaining the discharge papers when they return the certificates to General Howard, they are, of course, duly notified when the claimants are to be paid by my sending to their offices for the discharge, which is necessary for me to have in identifying the soldiers.

3d. *Pension claims.*—I have from time to time been called upon by widows for assistance in obtaining from claim agents their pension certificates, which they inform me the claim agents refuse to give up. My demands have always been complied with, except in a few instances, where the claimant had received an advance, and the agent objected to surrendering the certificate until the advance had been refunded. I am satisfied that gross frauds are sometimes perpetrated by claim agents upon the pension clients. It is in some cases almost impossible for a pensioner to get her money from her attorney until months after he has received it from the pension agent. The fees sometimes charged are exorbitant, and especially is this the case with the firm of M. Coombs, jr., & Co. Two cases of this class have been brought to my knowledge. That of Julia Ann Granberry, and Margaret Granberry, two widows' claims for pension, in which Coombs charged each of these parties \$69 13 for collecting their pension certificates, \$10 of which he claimed as his legal fee, and the other \$59 13 as the costs of the affidavits which were taken in the case. (?) I never knew of a single case in which Coombs did not, to a greater or less extent, swindle the pensioner out of some of the money which passed through his hands. In fact, I have but very little confidence in the entire set of claim agents, and do not believe that any of them handle the pensioner's money simply for the fee allowed by law. In regard to the number of pension certificates in the hands of Moyers & Dedrick, I would state that Mr. Dedrick informed me that they had in their office the certificates of ninety-two colored pensioners, which had been left with them for safe keeping, and on which they collected the semi-annual payments for the pensioners. That the total number of pension certificates collected by them was two hundred and forty-nine, of which one hundred and fifty-one were collected through their office in this city, and the balance through their offices at Vicksburg, Natchez, and New Orleans. They offered to let me look over the books of their house for the purpose of verifying their statement, but as it would have necessitated the looking over a list of nine or ten thousand claims, I did not deem it necessary.

I do not believe that the abuses referred to in the foregoing can be completely eradicated, but I do believe that they could, by taking the proper action, be somewhat abated, and would respectfully suggest the following plan to accomplish that object:

First. By the employment of able counsel to prosecute all parties connected with the frauds referred to above.

Second. By the bureau refusing to further acknowledge advances made by claim agents to their clients.

Third. By requiring claim agents to return to General Howard with certificates the discharge paper of the soldier, and,

Fourth. By an act of Congress requiring the pension certificates to be delivered to the pensioners through the bureau, in the same manner as bounty money is now paid.

The communication of Captain Parkinson, referred by you to me, is returned herewith.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. S. PALMER,

Disbursing Officer of Claims.

Brevet Brigadier General F. D. SEWELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

I certify the foregoing, as entered on pages numbered from 1 to 12, inclusive, are true copies, as taken from the records of the agent and disbursing officer of claims, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, at Memphis, Tennessee, this day exhibited to me.

Given under my hand and seal at Memphis, Tennessee, this 22d day of January, 1870.

[SEAL.]

MARK EDWARDS,

U. S. Commissioner.

PALMER, G.

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
OFFICE DISBURSING OFFICER OF CLAIMS,
Memphis, Tennessee, January 27, 1870.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor, in accordance with the request made by the president of your commission, to transmit herewith copies of papers relating to the following cases, in which claim agents received advanced fees from claimants when they put in their claims, and afterward again collected full fees when the claim was allowed, viz: Lisha Robinson, private Company C Sixty-first United States colored troops; George Holland, sergeant Company G Fifty-fifth United States colored troops; Frederick Towles, private Company D Fifty-ninth United States colored troops. I also send, as directed, copies of my letter and the affidavit in the case of Emily Stanley, a fraudulent pension claim.

This completes, I believe, the list of copies from the records of this office asked for by your commission.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. S. PALMER,

Disbursing Officer of Claims.

Captain J. A. SLADEN,
*Recorder Military Commission,
Bureau R., F. and A. L., Washington, D. C.*

PALMER, G—CASE 1, No. 496.

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
SUB-DISTRICT OF MEMPHIS,
Memphis, Tennessee, April 13, 1868.

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that on the 18th day of March I paid Lisha Robinson, late private Company C Sixty-first United States colored troops, his bounty money. There was stopped for fees

and advances the sum of \$75 50. Inclosed you will find the affidavit of Robinson, together with that of James Falls, late private Company C Sixty-first United States colored troops, in which they state that Robinson paid his attorney, M. Coombs, jr., & Co., \$11 in the month of January, 1866, and \$5 in January, 1867, as his fees for the prosecuting of his claim. Can not M. Coombs, jr., be made to refund this money?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. S. PALMER,

Lieutenant Colonel and Sub-Assistant Commissioner.

Brevet Brigadier General GEO. W. BALLOCH,

Chief Disbursing Officer, Washington, D. C.

I certify that the above is a true copy, as taken from the records of the agent and disbursing officer of claims Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, at Memphis, Tennessee, this day exhibited to me.

Given under my hand and seal at Memphis, Tennessee, this 24th day of January, 1870.

[SEAL.]

MARK EDWARDS,

U. S. Commissioner.

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,

Memphis, Tennessee, January 26, 1870.

In the case of Lisha Robinson, private Company C Sixty-first United States colored troops, I received May 13, 1868, of M. Coombs, jr., & Co., the sum of \$11. Coombs stated that his books showed that he had received but \$11 from Robinson, and therefore refused to refund the other \$5 claimed by Robinson.

FRED. S. PALMER,

Disbursing Officer of Claims.

PALMER, G—CASE 2, No. 1054.

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,

SUB-DISTRICT OF MEMPHIS,

Memphis, Tennessee, August 27, 1868.

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that on the 26th instant I paid the bounty money due George Holland, late a sergeant in Company G Fifty-fifth United States colored troops, amounting to \$231 50. There had been stopped for attorney's fees the sum of \$14. Holland states that he paid his attorneys, M. Coombs, jr., & Co., of this city, the sum of \$12 when he put his claim in their hands for collection, June 13, 1866, as advanced fees. Inclosed you will find Holland's affidavit to that effect; also the affidavits of Alvin Drissel and George Lane, who claim to have been present at the time. I directed Holland to call on Mr. Coombs and ask him to refund that money, which he stated he did, but that Coombs refused.

Cannot Coombs be compelled to refund the amount through the department at Washington?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. S. PALMER,

Lieutenant Colonel and Sub-Assistant Commissioner.

Brevet Brigadier General GEO. W. BALLOCH,

Chief Disbursing Officer, Washington, D. C.

I certify that the above is a true copy as taken from the records of the

agent and disbursing officer of claims, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, at Memphis, Tennessee, exhibited to me this day.

Given under my hand and seal at Memphis, Tennessee, this 24th day of January, 1870.

[SEAL.]

MARK EDWARDS,
U. S. Commissioner.

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Memphis, Tennessee January 26, 1870.

In the case of George Holland, sergeant Company G Fifty-fifth United States colored troops, I received from William P. Drew, esq., chief claim division, Washington, D. C., October 6, 1868, the sum of \$12, refunded by B. D. Hyam, the Washington agent of M. Coombs, jr., & Co., of this city.

FRED. S. PALMER,
Disbursing Officer of Claims.

PALMER, G—CASE 3, No. 415.

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
OFFICE DISBURSING OFFICER OF CLAIMS,
Memphis, Tennessee, June 4, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to state that Frederick Towles, late private Company D Fifty-ninth United States colored troops, called at this office yesterday and signed the vouchers for his claim, which was allowed per certificate No. 510,629 for \$75 26. There was stopped for attorney fees \$7 50, and for notarial fees \$7 50; total \$15. Towles states that when he put in his claim with his attorneys, Messrs. M. Coombs, jr., & Co., in 1865, he paid them advanced fees amounting to \$8, and that he also paid at the same time \$1 75 notarial fees. Inclosed please find his affidavit corroborated by that of Henry Harris, of the same regiment, who swears that he was present and saw Towles pay the money as claimed by him. I would respectfully recommend that the attorney be made to refund the advance obtained from Towles.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
FRED. S. PALMER,
Disbursing Officer of Claims.

WILLIAM P. DREW, Esq.,
Chief Claim Division, Washington, D. C.

I certify that the above is a true copy as taken from the records of the office of the agent and disbursing officer of claims, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, this day exhibited to me at Memphis, Tennessee.

Given under my hand and seal at Memphis, Tennessee, this 27th day of January, 1870.

[SEAL.]

MARK EDWARDS,
U. S. Commissioner.

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Memphis, Tennessee, January 27, 1870.

In the case of Frederick Towles, private Company D Fifty-ninth United States colored troops, I received June 26, 1869, from William

P. Drew, esq., chief claim division, Washington, D. C., the sum of \$9 75, refunded by B. D. Hyam, the Washington attorney of M. Coombs, jr., & Co., of this city.

FRED. S. PALMER,
Disbursing Officer of Claims.

PALMER, G—CASE 4.

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
OFFICE DISBURSING OFFICER OF CLAIMS,
Memphis, Tennessee, April 1, 1869.

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that on the 13th day of March, A. D. 1869, I paid Emily, widow of Jacob Stanley, late private Company D Fifty-ninth United States colored troops, the bounty which had been allowed him, amounting to \$242 46, and that yesterday she called again at this office for another bounty which she claims is due her as the widow of Granville Elliott, late private Company A Fifty-ninth United States colored troops. She also stated that she had made application for pension as the widow of said Jacob Stanley; that Stanley was her first husband, and died in the service, and that about six months after his death she married said Elliott; that John Ingalls, the claim agent who got her to apply for said pension, knew at the time that she had been living with the said Elliott as his wife; in fact she herself told him that said Elliott was her husband, and that she had applied for bounty as his widow.

Your attention is invited to the inclosed statement of the case, sworn to before a United States commissioner. There is undoubtedly fraud in this claim, and the evidence goes to show that the claim agent must have been cognizant of it. Emily has identified herself at this office as the widow of said Jacob Stanley, but undoubtedly ignored her subsequent marriage with Granville Elliott in her application for pension money, but the records of the Freedmen's Bank here show that Ingalls has collected through it two of her pension checks, as follows: March 17, 1868, \$53 47; September 14, 1868, \$47 60.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. S. PALMER,
Disbursing Officer of Claims.

Brevet Brigadier General GEO. W. BALLOCH,
Chief Disbursing Officer Bureau of R., F.
and A. L., Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *District of West Tennessee, ss:*

On this 31st day of March, 1869, before me, a United States commissioner in and for the district aforesaid, personally appeared Emily Elliott, of the city of Memphis, State of Tennessee, who, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that she was married to Jacob Stanley, late private Company D Fifty-ninth regiment United States colored troops, on the plantation of her former owner, John Stanley, in Fayette County, Tennessee, about fifteen years before Jacob Stanley went into the army; that she lived with him in slavery times as his wife from the time she was married until he left the plantation and went to the federal army; that she was informed that said Jacob Stanley died at Corinth, Illinois, in the fall of 1863; that in the month of April, 1864, she was again married at Memphis, Tennessee, by the chaplain of the Fifty-ninth United States colored troops, to a man by the name of Granville

Elliott, who was a private in Company A of the Fifty-ninth United States colored troops; that she lived with said Granville Elliott as his wife from that time up to the date of his death, in September, 1866; that in the month of March, 1867, she put in with McAllister & Punnell, claim agents, her claim for bounty as the widow of said Granville Elliott, deceased; that in the month of July, 1867, she put in with Dr. John Ingalls, claim agent, her claim for bounty as the widow of said Jacob Stanley, deceased; that on the 13th day of March, 1869, she was paid by Fred. S. Palmer, disbursing officer of claims Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, the bounty due on account of the services of her husband, Jacob Stanley, deceased, late private Company D Fifty-ninth United States colored troops, amounting to \$242 46; that in the month of July, 1867, at the time she put in her claim with Dr. Ingalls for bounty, she also put in with him her claim for pension as the widow of said Jacob Stanley, late private Company D Fifty-ninth United States colored troops; that she has never been paid by said Ingalls any money on account of her pension, and that the only money that she ever received from him was \$2, which he loaned her last fall; that the said John Ingalls was surgeon of the Fifty-ninth regiment United States colored troops; that she was well acquainted with him in the regiment; that she was said Ingalls's washerwoman for about one year during the war, and that said Ingalls was her family physician after said Granville Elliott was mustered out of service; that she is certain that said Ingalls must have known that Granville Elliott was her husband; that she is certain that she has told him that she and said Granville Elliott had been married before she put in her claim for the pension as widow of said Jacob Stanley; that she put in her claim for pension at the advice of said Ingalls.

her
EMILY + ELLIOTT.
mark.

Witnesses:

FRED. S. PALMER,
A. T. CREGER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of March, 1869, at Memphis, Tennessee.

[SEAL.]

ISAAC MORRISON,
U. S. Commissioner.

I certify that the above is a true copy of the original affidavit exhibited to me this day. Given under my hand and seal, at Memphis, Tennessee, this 26th day of January, 1870.

[SEAL.]

MARK EDWARDS,
U. S. Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Pension Office, Washington, D. C., April 14, 1869.

SIR: I have before me a paper purporting to be the statement under oath of Emily Elliott, who, as Emily Stanley, has been granted a pension. The paper demonstrates that fraud upon this office has been committed, and with the knowledge of John Ingalls, in whose handwriting the claim, and evidence in support thereof, really is. The allegations therefore are, that John Ingalls has allowed Emily Elliott to apply for and receive a pension, as widow of Jacob Stanley, which is untrue. Another allegation is that the same attorney has received \$96

on vouchers signed by Emily Stanley, and has retained the money. I therefore submit all the inclosed papers, the claim itself, and the statement of the person pensioned, and ask that you at once cause the arrest of John Ingalls, charging him with fraud upon the government. I invite your attention to the act of April 5, 1866, page 12, chapter 24, section 1, Statutes at Large, first session thirty-ninth Congress, taking cognizance of the false claim, and papers in support of the same.

I also invite your attention to the twelfth and thirteenth sections of the act of July 4, 1864, page 389, punishing any agent or attorney wrongfully retaining a part or the whole of any money due a pensioner.

I ask that you bring to bear, in the prosecution of the party accused, all that ability and zeal for which I am advised you are in no small degree entitled to credit, to the end that the interests of the government may secure complete and speedy protection in the premises.

Any aid I may be able to render you in pursuing the legal proceedings referred to be pleased to command at pleasure.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

CHAS. C. COX,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. W. PURVEYANCE,
United States Attorney, Memphis, Tennessee.

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
OFFICE DISBURSING OFFICER OF CLAIMS,
Memphis, Tennessee, April 1, 1869.

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that on the 13th day of March, 1869, I paid Emily, widow of Jacob Stanley, late private Company D Fifty-ninth United States colored troops, the bounty which had been allowed her, amounting to \$242 46, and that yesterday she called again at this office for another bounty, which she claims is due her as the widow of Granville Elliot, late Company H Fifty-ninth United States colored troops. She also stated that she had made application for pension as the widow of said Jacob Stanley; that Stanley was her first husband and died in the service, and that about six months after his death she married said Elliot; that John Ingalls, the claim agent, who got her to apply for said pension, knew at the time that she had been living with said Elliot as his wife; in fact, that she herself told him that said Elliot was her husband, and that she had applied for bounty as his widow. Your attention is invited to inclosed statement of the case, sworn to by her before a United States commissioner. There is undoubtedly fraud in this claim for pension, and the evidence goes to show that the claim agent must have been cognizant of it. Emily has identified herself at this office as the widow of said Jacob Stanley, but undoubtedly ignored her subsequent marriage with Granville Elliot in her application for pension. The pensioner swears that she has never received any pension money, but the records of the Freedmen's Bank here show that Ingalls has collected through it two of her pension checks, as follows: March 17, 1868, \$53 47; September 14, 1868, \$47 60.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. S. PALMER,
Disbursing Officer of Claims.

Brevet Brigadier General GEO. W. BALLOCH,
*Chief Disbursing Officer, Bureau R., F.
and A. L., Washington, D. C.*

I certify that the within, and indorsements hereon, is a true copy of the original this day exhibited to me by Fred. S. Palmer, agent and disbursing officer of claims, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.

Given under my hand and seal at Memphis, Tennessee, this 26th day of January, 1870.

[SEAL.]

MARK EDWARDS,
U. S. Commissioner.

[Indorsements.]

APRIL 5, 1869.

Respectfully referred to Mr. Drew, chief of the claim division.

GEO. W. BALLOCH,
Brevet Brigadier General and Chief Disbursing Officer.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN
AND ABANDONED LANDS, CLAIM DIVISION,
Washington, D. C., April 10, 1869.

Respectfully forwarded to Hon. C. C. Cox, Commissioner of Pensions for his information.

By order of Brevet Major General O. O. Howard, Commissioner &c.

WILLIAM P. DREW,
*Agent Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands,
Chief of Claim Division.*

VARIOUS COMMUNICATIONS REFERRED TO THE COMMISSION FROM THE
BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS.

FAYETTEVILLE, TENNESSEE,
April 25, 1869.

SIR: The inclosed slip was cut from the Lincoln County News, of yesterday's date, a newspaper printed in this place. On last evening the inquiry was made in my presence of the clerk of the county court, if he had seen the article in the newspaper, and if so, was it correct. He said the statement was correctly stated; that the editor of the News had submitted the article to him before it was put in type. He said that Cloon had requested him to sign and affix his official (?) to a number of blanks, to be filled up by him, Cloon, as he pleased, and that he, Cloon, would pay for them all. Cloon, as I understand, is here proposing to purchase claims, principally of negroes against the United States, for bounty, back pay, and pensions, and all other claims against the government. If you desire you can address E. P. Reynolds, clerk of the county court, who is a radical republican of the strictest sect.

Very respectfully,

G. W. JONES.

General M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General.

True copy :

JAMES A. EKin,
Deputy Quartermaster General, United States Army.

[Indorsement.]

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 12, 1869.

Official copy respectfully referred to Brevet Major General O. O. Howard, Commissioner Freedmen's Bureau, for his information.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant General.

[Extract from local column of the Lincoln County News, of Saturday morning, April 24, 1869.]

DECIDEDLY COOL.

A rumor that has caused no little indignation with the citizens of our town, has been current upon the streets for a day or two past, to the effect that an effort had been made to bribe our county clerk to issue a lot of blank government claims, with his signature and county seal attached.

We called upon Mr. Reynolds to get the facts, and learn that a Mr. Cloon, a claim agent, who has located here, did call upon and propose to him to sign and seal some sixty or eighty blank government claims, and turn them over to be filled as he (Mr. Cloon) should see fit, proposing to pay the fees on them at once. It was decidedly a cool proposition, and one that justly deserves and calls forth the indignation of every honest, law-abiding man.

The times for such games have "played," and if Mr. Cloon desires to ply his vocation among us, let him do it in an honorable way.

For the present we would advise our friends to place their claims in the hands of Captain J. W. Newman, who is a regular claim agent, fully prepared, a resident of our town, and a responsible man.

[Indorsements.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 12, 1869.*

E. D. Townsend, Adjutant General, refers copy of communication of G. W. Jones, of Fayetteville, Tennessee, to Quartermaster General, inclosing copy of newspaper slip, stating that a Mr. Cloon, claim agent, tried to induce the county clerk to sign and seal sixty or eighty government claims, to be filled at his (Cloon's) pleasure, evidently an attempt at fraud. States that this man has been purchasing bounty claims from negroes in that vicinity, &c., &c.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, May 15, 1869.

Respectfully referred to William P. Drew, chief of claim division.
By order of Brevet Major General Howard.

E. WHITTLESEY,
Assistant Acting Adjutant General.

OFFICE AGENT AND DISBURSING OFFICER,
BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Huntsville, Alabama, May 18, 1869.

GENERAL: Do I send my vouchers to you direct or to Colonel Beecher? What reports will I have to make out? I suppose that I will have the same duties with the schools.

There is a claim agent, M. M. Cloon, whose headquarters are at Pulaski, Tennessee; he is doing a land office business; has flaming circulars out; now is at Athens, Alabama, where he is calling the colored people, saying that he can get their money in three or five weeks, and they are going to him from all parts of the country. Some who have made application through this office have been here to have their claims transferred into his hands, saying he can get it sooner.

Some parties in Athens write me that he says he is an agent of the government, and can get claims paid sooner than any one else; has the inside track; receives a salary of two hundred dollars per month from the government. I wrote to the agent in Nashville about him and he says that he thinks he is one who wants watching.

He wrote me to send him some discharges I had. I replied I would not surrender them but to the parties on their personal application, and he wrote an insolent reply.

He is doing great damage to the colored people, so parties report, by calling them to him as he does.

I would like to have his status, so I can satisfy the parties whose claims were forwarded through this office.

I send you his circular, just received.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. WAGER,
Agent and Disbursing Officer.

Brevet Brigadier General GEO. W. BALLOCH,
Chief Disbursing Officer, Washington, D. C.

[Indorsements.]

OFFICE CHIEF DISBURSING OFFICER,
BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
May 21, 1869.

Respectfully referred to Mr. W. P. Drew, chief of claim division.
GEO. W. BALLOCH,
Brevet Brigadier General and Chief Disbursing Officer.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN
AND ABANDONED LANDS, CLAIM DIVISION,
Washington, May 24, 1869.

Respectfully referred to Hon. E. B. French, Second Auditor United States Treasury, (in connection with a communication from the Adjutant General United States Army, in regard to the same person,) with request for his advice and co-operation, in order if possible to effectually prevent further mischief by Mr. Cloon. He is believed to be a correspondent of Messrs. O'Neill and Dufour, and of other attorneys of record.

Please return these papers with advice.

By order of Brevet Major General O. O. Howard, Commissioner, &c.
WILLIAM P. DREW,
*Agent Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands,
Chief of Claim Division.*

SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE, May 26, 1869.

Respectfully returned to William P. Drew, esq., chief claim division.
M. M. Cloon is not a licensed agent. He will be suspended from the time he files his license, in case he ever files one.

E. B. FRENCH, Auditor.
By C. H. M.

M. M. CLOON'S CLAIM AGENCY AND UNITED STATES COLLECTING OFFICE.

I hereby inform the public generally that I will have open, for a few months, an office in this town, (the county seat of this county,) where all persons, both white and colored, having claims of any kind against the United States government, are requested to appear, and I will promptly collect for them all such legitimate claims; and also I will use every effort to procure the speedy settlement of all unsettled claims which have been filed through other agents or attorneys.

Having given my whole attention to the claim business for several years past, I flatter myself that my experience enables me to judge as to the practicability of collecting any claim offered, and, if just, to collect it in the shortest possible time. *And furthermore, from a personal and very intimate acquaintance with several of the accounting officers in the respective departments where these claims are settled, combined with other matters, gives me all the facilities necessary to insure a speedy and prompt settlement of all claims intrusted to my care.*

The collection of all legitimate claims upon the government is not only of importance to the individual parties directly interested, but it is of vital importance to the county at large where such parties reside, because it brings money into the county, to be spent with the merchant, the mechanic, the farmer, and people of all other branches of business, and thereby it revives trade, rewards industry, and promotes prosperity, which is beneficial to all classes; and whereas the wealthier the county the more prosperous are its citizens, therefore everybody should be more or less interested in this matter, and should advise all persons having claims on the government to come to our office. I would here respectfully remark that some of the more enlightened portion of the community often inform the uneducated that their claims cannot be collected, or that the government will not pay them. Such remarks are not only unjustifiable and injurious to the legitimate claimant, but it is also injurious to the party who gives such information, and to the county at large, for reasons as above specified, and because the government is daily paying just claims, and will so continue until all are paid; therefore please say not to your neighbors that their claims cannot be collected, but rather urge them to come to our office and let us be the judges as to the genuineness of their claims. The want of confidence in the government by those who conceive that their claims will not be paid, has arisen from the fact that they trusted their claims for collection to men who knew little or nothing of claim business; consequently the claims were presented incomplete, and are now suspended for some additional evidence, or correction of some paper, in the departments; hence the government cannot pay such claims until the required evidence is furnished. We are ready to furnish such evidence and secure the prompt payment of all such claims.

I annex hereto a few of the many claims we are daily collecting:

Bounty and arrears of pay for discharged soldiers, both white and colored.

Extra bounty for soldiers who served two or three years, or were discharged on account of wounds received, or disease contracted, in the army.

Bounty for veteran soldiers who served three years, and were mustered in as "recruits," they having previously served for nine months or more in some other organization, and have received less than four hundred dollars bounty for their last service.

Veteran bounty for non-commissioned officers who were mustered out as supernumeraries, on consolidation.

Bounty for soldiers discharged for disability, or otherwise honorably discharged, without bounty.

Commutation for rations for soldiers who were prisoners of war.

Claims for quartermaster and commissary stores, such as horses, mules, hogs, corn, fodder, &c., which were taken or destroyed by the army, whether receipted for or not.

Claims for reimbursement for subsistence and transportation of recruits prior to their being mustered in, and other necessary expenses incident to the recruiting service.

Certificates of non-indebtedness procured for officers in a short time, on which they can draw their arrears of pay.

Pay will be had for horses and equipage lost in the service.

Pay collected for officers who were not properly mustered; will procure their muster back, and collect pay from the date on which they received their commission and went on duty in new grade.

Extra pay (three months) collected for officers who were in the service April 9, 1865, and in commission on or before March 3, 1865.

The following classes of claims are very important:

Pensions procured for officers and soldiers generally who were disabled by wounds or disease contracted in the service.

Pensions procured for widows whose husbands died of wounds or of disease contracted in the service; also, a pension of two dollars a month for each child surviving, under sixteen years of age, of the deceased soldier.

Pensions procured for the father or mother of any deceased soldier who, previous to his death, contributed to their support.

Pensions procured for the brothers and sisters of a deceased soldier who were dependent on him, partly or wholly, for support, before his death.

By recent acts of Congress, increased rates of pensions are granted to all persons who have been previously pensioned; and the widows of revolutionary soldiers and others, drawing a pension of less than eight dollars a month, are now entitled to that amount, and are also entitled to a pension of two dollars a month for each of the surviving children under sixteen years of age of the person on whose account the pension was granted.

Loyal pensioners who, by reason of the late war, were dropped from the pension rolls, can now be restored by calling at our office.

Premiums collected for presenting recruits at general rendezvous in 1864. Soldiers and others who presented recruits early in 1864, and have not been paid premiums therefor, will do well to address us, stating names, &c., of recruits.

Land warrants for one hundred and sixty acres of land will be procured for any person (or their heirs, if they be dead) who served in the United States service fifteen days or more previous to 1856, or were engaged in one battle (even without being mustered in) in any of the revolutionary wars; that is to say, any war from the Revolution to the Mexican. Those, or their heirs, who have got eighty acres, are entitled to eighty more.

Many claims of the above class are suspended for one thing or another. We attend to the completion of such claims, as well as to procuring those not yet presented. Disloyalty does not debar anybody of a right to a land warrant, provided they are otherwise entitled to it.

Bounty and other allowances are paid to the heirs of deceased soldiers in the following order: First, to his widow; if no widow survives, then

to his children; if no children, then to his father and mother; if no father or mother, then to his brothers and sisters. The children of deceased soldiers, whose mothers have died or remarried, will have to procure a guardian, who will draw for them their bounty and pension. Those widows of deceased soldiers who have remarried may have whom they please appointed guardians for their children; a widow may have herself appointed guardian, or any other person, provided they are otherwise qualified. It is always more economical to have, if possible, some member of the family appointed guardian, as the pension and any other moneys which the widow deprived herself of by having remarried, is paid to her children through their appointed guardian; however, the guardian is always firmly bound for the safety of the money. A widow does not deprive herself of bounty by having remarried, whether she has again married or not since the death of her husband on whose account the bounty is granted; she is still entitled to all the original bounty, and if she did not remarry prior to the 28th of July, 1866, she is also entitled to the additional bounty; and furthermore she is entitled to a pension of eight dollars a month from the date of her husband's death up to the date of her remarriage, providing no legitimate children of theirs under sixteen years of age are living. What a widow loses by her death or remarriage, is paid her minor children through their guardian.

Soldiers, and the widows, fathers and mothers, and brothers and sisters of deceased soldiers, together with all persons having claims on the government, of any of the above-described classes, or claims not herein named, should come to our office forthwith, as the sooner all claims are filed the sooner will they be paid; and furthermore, if you lose the present opportunity you may lose the best and only opportunity you will ever have again of having your claims collected. Whatever work you may be at when you receive this information, lay it aside, and come and have your claims attended to. Your work cannot be so very important that you cannot absent yourself from it for a few hours, and in those few hours you may make more money, by having your claims attended to, than if you worked at your regular business for twenty years. Particularly the colored soldiers, and the widows of deceased colored soldiers, are very slow about having such matters attended to. Such persons need what the government owes them much more than any others, and therefore they should be more eager to have their claims attended to; besides, if a widow, or any other person entitled to a pension, does not apply for it within five years from the date of the death of the person on whose account the pension is granted, then, when allowed, it only commences from the date of making the application; thereby the pensioner loses nearly five hundred dollars through their negligence. Some try to excuse themselves for not being more punctual about such matters by saying that they have tried, and tried in vain, to get their money. That is no excuse. As I have herein previously stated, it is the fault of the incompetent agent who received your claim, and not the fault of the government.

The reader will please make known the contents of this circular to his friends and neighbors generally, and urge on them the importance of attending to the matters herein referred to without delay. Teachers of public and private schools, and ministers and preachers of the gospel, are also requested to make known explicitly the contents of this circular at their meetings. Favorable arrangements made with attorneys and others throughout the State relative to the collection of government claims; also, attorneys and others who have filed claims, whether in their own names or through other agents, can sell their interest therein at our

office. Full instructions and particulars can be had by calling at our office in this town (the county seat of this county;) also, any letters addressed to me here, or at my headquarters in Pulaski, Giles County, Tennessee, will be promptly answered.

The highest prices paid for land warrants at our office.

Very respectfully,

M. M. CLOON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN
AND ABANDONED LANDS, CLAIM DIVISION,
Washington, July 26, 1869.

SIR: Having read your letter of the 6th instant, addressed to Brevet Brigadier General George W. Balloch, chief disbursing officer, and referring to M. M. Cloon, esq., I have thought it might not be unedifying, and possibly serve a good purpose, to forward for your perusal certain correspondence which has passed between Mr. Cloon and myself. My letter to him of the 25th ultimo was intended to be "sarcastic," but, judging from his answer thereto, it would seem that he interpreted it as "complimentary" and as in some sort approving his course.

I agree with you entirely in your opinions concerning the conduct of Mr. Cloon, and trust that some measures may be adopted at an early day to bring him to an account, or, at least, to prevent him from doing further mischief.

Any efforts which you may be able to make to secure that end will be actively seconded by this office. Please return the inclosed papers after examination, with such remarks and suggestions as your position and knowledge may enable you to make.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM P. DREW,
*Agent Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands,
Chief of Claim Division.*

J. B. COONS, Esq.,
*Agent and Disbursing Officer, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen
and Abandoned Lands, Nashville, Tennessee.*

[Indorsement.]

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, *August 4, 1869.*

Respectfully returned with original inclosures. The correspondence is indeed "Cloonish!" Cloon is constitutionally a rogue of considerable ability, has faith in himself, and having no moral parts whatever, believes in Cloon, and makes no mean opponent in a contest where he holds a few points. Without these, however, he is bombastic, bluffish, and amounts to nothing. I have long believed that the bureau had rotten spots about Columbia and Pulaski, caused by acts of former agents, and that just such men as Cloon would find them out and use them. This belief was engendered by the thousand and one little inklings which go to make up a belief, but which do not constitute a proof. I have expected that Cloon, or some of the Noah's might, for some purpose, open upon and make this institution trouble in that way. His letter to yourself, however, show that he is not dangerous—that if he attempts anything, it will be a mere attempt to intimidate, in order that he may be let alone. I have always repulsed him here, and as a sequence he is not known in Nashville. I have no doubt but that I could get on his track, and, in a few weeks, run him down. My idea, however, is to let

Wilson, of whom he now has a mortal terror, fight him with his own weapons. Wilson is a physical giant—a whole-souled fellow with no politics. The clannish pistol-carriers of Giles and Maury counties admire him, and detest Cloon, and no doubt, at a hint from the former, would drive the latter from the country—maybe into “God’s country”—literally. Any extended official notice of Cloon by the bureau would delight him. A slow consuming correspondence, or a direct cut, with Wilson to look after him in person, would, I think, finish the gentlemen, and be the proper course to pursue in the premises.

J. B. COONS,
Agent Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 26, 1869.

SIR: We have yours of the 25th instant, referring to the matter of the claim for commutation for rations of Pink Leatherman, asking what disposition has been made of the amount allowed him; in answer, have to state that check No. 6084, for \$54 75 to his order, was received from the office of Colonel George Bell, on the 19th of May, 1869, and on the same day forwarded to M. M. Cloon, Pulaski, Tennessee, (our agent from whom we received the claim,) said check and discharge. Our fee charged was \$2 75.

Your letter is herewith returned; we hold no receipt from claimant for the money, as our transaction was with the agent and not with claimant.

Very respectfully,

O’NEILL & DUFOUR,
Per MILLER.

WM. P. DREW,
*Agent Bureau Refugees, Freedmen
and Abandoned Lands, Washington, D. C.*

[Indorsements.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN
AND ABANDONED LANDS, CLAIM DIVISION,
Washington, August 28, 1869.

Respectfully referred to J. B. Coons, esq., agent and disbursing officer, Nashville, Tennessee, who will please ascertain, if practicable, what disposition has been made of the check within referred to, returning these papers with report.

Mr. Coons will also please inform the claimant of the result of the investigation thus far.

By order of Brevet Major General O. O. Howard, Commissioner, &c.

WILLIAM P. DREW,
*Agent Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands,
Chief of Claim Division.*

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
OFFICE DISBURSING AGENT CLAIMS,
Nashville, Tennessee, Sept. 13, 1869.

Respectfully returned to William P. Drew, esq., chief claim division, &c. Attention invited to accompanying letter of John L. Wilson, agent at Columbia, Tennessee. We will not relinquish this case, but keep you advised as to future developments.

J. B. COONS,
Agent, &c.

DISBURSING OFFICE OF CLAIM BUREAU, &c,
Columbia, Tennessee, September 10, 1869.

DEAR SIR: In the case of Pink Leatherman, which you sent me to investigate, I have the honor to state that I did not find the man. After a great deal of inquiry I found that man lived nine or ten miles from Pulaski, and I telegraphed to a man there to send for him and I would be down on the morning train. I knew that Cloon was in Pulaski. I am satisfied how the case stands, and I am working up five or six more of them. I don't know whether O'Niell at Washington is engaged in it or not, but Cloon is charged with forging powers of attorney in favor of O'Niell & Dufour, authorizing them to sign all papers for him; as in the case at hand, the check is sent to Cloon, and the claimants have had such confidence in him that they do and sign anything he wants them. A colored man told me yesterday that Cloon told three claimants to go to Huntsville, Alabama, and he would pay them. Now if O'Niell & Dufour can sign vouchers and certificates in Washington, and sends checks to such men as M. M. Cloon, what chance has the claimant got. O'Niell may act in good faith, but he is aiding a grand rascal. I have a case in which Cloon told a man he had his money; amount, \$300, Calvin Word, Company H Twelfth Infantry, but he had no orders to pay him. In eight or ten days the man went again, when Cloon told him his claim was on hand for \$200, and finally offered the man \$15, and told him if he did not take that he would drive him out of the office. This can be sworn to and proved by two witnesses. Now, if the claim is paid through power of attorney, it is easily known how their plan has been. You, no doubt, have seen Leatherman, and, if he has not got his money, you can make what report of the case you may, with the information contained in this, or send me word to do it. *I will keep no copy of this letter.*

Respectfully yours,

J. L. WILSON.

OFFICE AGENT BUREAU REFUGEES,
FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Huntsville, Alabama, Nov. 26, 1869.

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that Anderson Sloss, late private Company B One hundred and eleventh United States colored infantry, states that he gave his claim for bounty to Captain Judd, in Pulaski, Tennessee, and that M. M. Cloon sent for him and took up the receipt given him by Captain Judd, and paid him \$100, saying "This is for your bounty," about middle of October, 1868. He does not know whether it was for bounty commutation of rations or for pension, as he had claims in for all three. Will you please see to it? He is living near Pulaski, Tennessee.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. WAGER, *Agent.*

Major General O. O. HOWARD,
*Commissioner Bureau Refugees Freedmen and
Abandoned Lands, Washington, D. C.*

[Indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN
AND ABANDONED LANDS, CLAIM DIVISION,
Washington, November 30, 1869.

Respectfully referred to John L. Wilson, esq., agent and disbursing officer, Columbia, Tennessee, inclosing check No. 571, of George W.

Balloch, chief disbursing officer, dated June 5, 1868, for \$301, payable to the order of Anderson Sloss, and purporting to be indorsed by said Sloss, witnessed by "M. M. Cloon." The check was forwarded to Charles R. Simpson, esq., at that time disbursing officer of this bureau at Pulaski, Tennessee.

Mr. Wilson will please make full investigation, returning these papers with report. Mr. Wager has been notified of this reference.

By order of Brevet Major General O. O. Howard, Commissioner, &c.

WILLIAM P. DREW,
Chief of Claim Division.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
December 20, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, in relation to the appointment of a commission for investigating complaints against officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, and requesting that any such complaints filed in this office may be sent to you.

There are at present no such complaints in this office, the last and only one received for a long time being that of James Cloon, of Huntsville, Alabama, which I had the honor to refer to you several days since.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

E. B. FRENCH, *Auditor.*

Brevet Major General O. O. HOWARD,
Commissioner, &c.

[Indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU REFUGEES,
FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, December 22, 1869.

Respectfully referred to commission appointed to investigate charges preferred against parties concerned in the payment of bounties to colored soldiers, &c.

By order of Brevet Major General O. O. Howard.

HENRY M. WHITTLESEY,
Acting Asst. Adjt. General.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, PENSION OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., December 21, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 18th instant, asking for such complaints as have been filed with me against the officers and agents of your bureau, and in reply I have to state that no complaints have been filed in this office against such officers or agents.

I will, however, add that in the recent investigation made in the State of Tennessee by special agents of this bureau, certain charges came to the knowledge of the commission against Mr. Wilson, of Columbia. The charges however had been the subject of a judicial investigation before the United States commissioner at Nashville, from whom the information was derived, and which have probably come to your knowledge.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. VAN AERNAM,
Commissioner.

General O. O. HOWARD, *Washington, D. C.*

[Indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, December 22, 1869.

Respectfully referred to the commission appointed to investigate charges preferred against certain persons connected with the payment of bounties to colored soldiers, &c.

By order of Brevet Major General O. O. Howard.

HENRY M. WHITTLESEY,
Acting Asst. Adjt. General.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM CLOON (M. M., JAS., AND JAS. M. M.) REFERRED TO THE COMMISSION BY THE BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS.

CLOON No. 1.

PULASKI, TENNESSEE, *June 15, 1869.*

SIR: I have learned from some parties at Washington that, in your office on several occasions, very harsh and unbecoming language has been made use of, tending to stigmatize my character, and otherwise to destroy my business relations in the different departments in your city, the immediate cause of which I can't very well comprehend, other than that I suppose it had its origin in the report of some functionary of the Bureau of Freedmen, &c., and in supposing that it originated as herein suggested, I can't conceive why it is that you would be guilty of such imprudence as to denounce me, of whom you know nothing, on the simple report of an illiterate puppy who perchance obtained the office of disbursing agent, and whose corruption and public swindling has been unearthed by me in every place I have gone to. Such are these men that make reports detrimental to my feelings of honor—men whom I know have made thousands of dollars out of the ignorant blacks whose bounty and pay they have the disbursement of—men who would not be admitted into any kind of decent society, and who are too cowardly to make such reports in the districts wherein they operate, or even to suggest the slightest intimation of the matter to those whose characters they seek to defame. If I was guilty of such conduct as they are wont to report, then why not take me before a United States court and there made to answer the charges for which I am arraigned? No, they will not do that, knowing that such proof could not be established, sufficient to make it even the shadow of a crime, and the consequences would be that a cowhide, quick and hot, would be laid on their defamed forms of corruption for such proceedings. It is not their love for honesty and affection for the colored people that causes them to make such reports, but it is a hatred and jealousy which they are possessed of, in common with all other thieves, at the prosperity and general welfare of their imaginary enemy. I have never known a thief yet (that is, of the class of whom I write) but rejoiced at the downfall of his neighbor, and was jealous and indignant at their prosperity and welfare. The truth of the matter is this: I have more influence among the negroes of Middle Tennessee and North Alabama than any other man, I dare say, in this country; and they generally come to me for advice in case of necessity, which I have given and con-

tinue to do so, which has developed a great many frauds on the negroes entitled to bounty, &c., by some of those functionaries. Hence this bitterness for forcing such men to remain honest. While in North Alabama last month I took the depositions of several persons of respectability, charging a certain official of that section with petty frauds of the character herein alluded to. I took such depositions to please the people who gave them, and not for the purpose of using them in scandalizing the person for whose benefit they were made. No gentleman will be guilty of making reports tending to defile or injure the character of his neighbor. Hence I am possessed of more decency and honor than report such men, notwithstanding that they are continually reporting me. I always make it a rule that if a man does me an injury intentionally I hold him personally responsible for it, and accordingly seek satisfaction in that way. So I am not much in reporting "*bureau agents*," providing it is in my power not to do so. However, I am called upon now to prosecute *one*, of bar-room notoriety, for swindling the colored people, and am now taking the depositions of those whom he robbed; so, in a week or ten days you will hear of one of your brethren being in *limbo*; and, if I am not mistaken, after him will go others. Running up as far as your city, I have not forgotten the big swindling arrangement entered into some time ago between Chipman, Hosmer & Co. and some of "*you gentlemen*" who figure rather conspicuously in the *bureau* at Washington. I have not forgotten the conduct of "*Mann*," who came down here some time ago on a swindling expedition, and I suppose that *you* have not forgotten it. Then why don't you use your influence with Second Auditor, and try and have Chipman, Hosmer & Co. suspended, whose rascality is known all over the *United States*? But remember, the *people* have become tired of reporting the conduct of officers to each other, owing to the unfair manner in which such reports were received; to wit: if the party was friendly to the officers to whom he was reported, then the matter would be quashed; but if the party reported was not friendly to such official, then a big hubbub was made about his swindling, and steps were immediately taken for his suspension and general proscription, as in my case. Now, sir, the people have determined to arraign all of that class of officials herein alluded to before the United States courts, and there expose them to the condemnation of all decent people, thereby doing away with this matter of reporting one thief to another. When this plan is adopted, it will have a tendency of making those roguish "*bureau agents*" now in this country attend to their own business and let claim agents and correspondents alone, knowing as they will that the matter will be disposed of by the United States court instead of a bureau agent or commissioner. Now, sir, whereas this letter has already grown tolerably long, then I will close by asking you a few questions, or, in other words, by making a few suggestions for your consideration.

Under the present laws regulating the payment of bounties to both whites and blacks, how can a claim agent swindle, as bureau agents are wont to style it? You know that all money now being paid by the United States Treasurer for said purpose is paid through disbursing agents appointed for that purpose. Then, where does the swindling come in? Why, you know as well as other decent men that a claim agent can't swindle without the co-operation of a bureau agent, as the time has past when he could do without. It's true a claim agent may be thief enough to present false claims, or charge usurious interest on advanced money, or collect more money than what he really advanced to a claimant, and the like; and then, if those *bureau agents* find such

men who are guilty of such crimes, then why not make it known to the claim agent and give him a chance to defend himself? Now, as far as I am concerned, I care not how many times I may be reported by such men, but I can assure you that the next report of the kind will cause me to bring to light such "facts" in regard to bureau agents as will startle "people" beside the "sensational." I hope you will consider this a letter of information and facts and not one of resentment, as it is not intended for anything other than your information.

Very respectfully, &c.,

M. M. CLOON.

WILLIAM P. DREW, Esq.,

*Agent of Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and
Abandoned Lands, Washington, D. C.*

CLOON No. 2.

PULASKI, TENNESSEE, July 3, 1869.

SIR: Yours of the 25th ultimo is received. I am much pleased with the kind expressions contained therein, and hope that a more friendly relationship, reciprocated on all sides, may in future mark our conduct. Nothing good can be achieved by a vindictive course on our part. If more prudence was used on the part of sub-bureau agents stationed in the country, we would be better off on all sides. While I must acknowledge that claim agents, with few exceptions, would cheat and swindle when opportunity would permit, yet I can assure you that it was in very few cases that claim agents alone done the cheating, as they were always associated with bureau agents, as you know yourself that their chances for making money without being associated with bureau agents was too slim to be indulged in by those of good sense. The bounty having to pass through the hands of the bureau officers, they could advise the colored man not to pay any body a cent of it unless he was pleased to do so; and the negro is a genius who will pay you his debts if you happen on him when he has the money, but he will never approach you for that purpose himself; hence claim agents and bureau agents, in a great measure, work together in the premises. As far as I am concerned I have no objections to the acts of disbursing agents, or others, providing they don't interfere with me. However, if I am called upon to prosecute them, as attorney-at-law, for any misdemeanors, I always do so. I was called upon to prosecute John L. Wilson, your representative in this section, on yesterday; he was arrested by the United States marshal, on affidavits sworn out for him by negroes who claim to be swindled by him at the time of paying them their bounty. There are seven distinct charges against him, which, if established, will go heavy on his displeasure. He will have a hearing on Monday before the United States commissioner. I have learned, a few days ago, that Mr. Wager, your representative at Huntsville, Alabama, reported me through headquarters, which has affected a friend of mine, named James Cloon, who has nothing to do with me nor I with him. Of course, as far as I am concerned, I would just as soon be reported as not, had it not been for its effects upon my feelings of honor. But what this man Wager reported me for I know not, as God knows I have not been guilty of anything for which I could be reported, unless it was because I went into Alabama to take up claims for collection against the United States government. Therefore, I know that his report was fraught with maliciousness, and

nothing more. This man Wager has been guilty of some of the most petit swindling imaginable; and while I was in Alabama, several parties wanted that I should have him arrested for such rascality; but I simply took their depositions, and told them that I would have the matter investigated. Therefore, I suppose that, on learning of such proceedings, he made the confounded complaint alluded to herein, and I think the consequence was that James Cloon was perhaps suspended. Now, if the heads of departments at Washington are such persons as to believe that they can deprive an attorney, who has been guilty of nothing dishonorable, of a practice in their departments, as easily as they can one who has been guilty of imprudence, there they are badly mistaken. No member of a department has a right to deprive an attorney of practice in his department by way of suspending him, without it is clearly shown to him that such attorney or agent has been guilty of some misdemeanor; and of course it cannot be shown on the simple report of a bureau agent, because the party against whom complaint is made should have a right to make a defense. Therefore, the party aggrieved can bring suit for damages against such heads of departments as may deprive him of such practice. So, if I or my friend Cloon have been unjustly injured by the report of Wager, I shall not only prosecute him for swindling, but I shall get after French, Van Aernam, and others, for suspending him without showing cause, and I will show to the world, if they are just in their suspension, that they should first begin at home, as it is *there* they want the attention of such honest men as Mr. French and Van Aernam.

Very respectfully, &c.,

M. M. CLOON.

WM. P. DREW, Esq.,
*Agent of Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and
 Abandoned Lands, Washington.*

CLOON No. 3.

FLORENCE, ALABAMA, August 2, 1869.

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of the decision of United States Commissioner L. J. Noah, in the case of the United States *vs.* John L. Wilson, your representative and disbursing agent for the counties of Maury, Giles, Marshall, and others, of Middle Tennessee, together with a letter received from J. T. Fisher, a highly respectable colored citizen of Pulaski, Tennessee, complaining that Wilson is still committing, with impunity, the same offenses for which he had been arraigned and committed, as shown by the inclosed paper. Said letter and decision will explain themselves, both of which are respectfully transmitted for your information and action.

I am already apprised of the fact that this matter has already been brought to your notice, without action. Yet, I cannot conceive for a moment that *you*, whose character is spotless, and for which you have acquired such prominence in position as well as mind, could allow such a matter to pass unnoticed. I hope it is not possible that a criminal, found guilty before an impartial judge, will still be allowed to commit, daily, the offenses for which he has been found guilty. Can it be possible that such a felon will still be intrusted with thousands of dollars of the poor widow and orphan to rob and fleece them of the same by his coadjutors? Can it be possible that such an officer will be allowed to

jeopardize the honor, integrity, and uprightness of your department? If so, let us know it, that we may be better able to judge of the immediate circumstances by which the matter is surrounded. Yes, that we may be able to bring the matter before the world in its true light, and show up to the contempt of all honest people the supporters of such a villainous scheme.

Very respectfully, &c.,

M. M. CLOOX.

GENERAL O. O. HOWARD,

*Chief Commissioner of Bureau Refugees,
Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, Washington, D. C.*

THE UNITED STATES }
 against } Before L. J. Noah, United States circuit court
JOHN L. WILSON. } commissioner, middle district of Tennessee.

Copy judgment and opinion.

The defendant, John L. Wilson, is a disbursing agent of the government, under supervision of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and it appears that upon him devolves the duty in the counties of Maury and Giles, State of Tennessee, of disbursing and paying to discharged colored soldiers, or to the heirs and representatives of deceased colored soldiers, such sums of money as under the laws of Congress may be found due to them for bounties or otherwise, by the accounting officers of the Treasury. He stands charged with "illegally depriving certain colored soldiers of portions of their bounty money due them from the United States government, contrary to law."

It appears, in view of the fact that these colored soldiers, or the heirs of deceased colored soldiers, were not educated, or used to the ordinary transaction of business, and hence were liable to be imposed upon or deprived of a portion or the whole of their bounty or pay by designing parties, it was directed that the proper government officials should adjust and retain in their hands the legal fees of claim agents, and pay or cause to be paid the entire balance to the party entitled to receive the same.

In order that these wise and beneficent regulations should be carried into complete effect, officers have been designated and appointed in different localities, charged with the responsibility of personally superintending the exact payment of bounty moneys to the proper claimants. The sphere of such duty undoubtedly was to impose upon such disbursing officer a most religious and rigid scrutiny of all attending circumstances of such payment, to protect the ignorant and uneducated from being wronged, fleeced, or bled, by claim agents or other designing parties.

It appears, also, that the intention of Congress, in rewarding these soldiers or their heirs with certain bounty moneys, was that they *should receive all of such sums*, except the legal deductions for fees and notarial expenses, which are limited by law. Hence the proper officers of the government, recognizing the intention of the law-making power, sought, by official orders, to surround the payment of these bounties with such safeguards as would insure their honest and exact liquidation.

The evidence in this case clearly shows that certain colored soldiers, entitled to bounties, and their claims therefor adjusted, and legal fees of attorneys and notaries duly deducted, were mulcted of ten per centum of

their adjusted bounties by certain parties, who claimed this percentage for attorney fees other than those allowed by law, and that this was permitted and done with the full knowledge of the defendant, without restraint, remonstrance, or interference. It also appears that these malpractices were brought time and time again to the notice of the defendant, Wilson, by the injured parties, and that he refused to interpose in their behalf, or declined to discharge any of the functions or duties imposed upon him by law as the agent of the government, or as the friend of the colored soldier, for which he was employed and paid. In fact there can be no doubt whatever from the evidence that he personally knew the wrongs that were going on, and winked at them.

The proof shows that, while the defendant paid the whole amount to the parties entitled to receive the same, yet it was a mere form or pretence of payment, and was not such a payment as is contemplated by law and required by the rules and orders of the Treasury Department.

There can be no duty performed when the result of that performance is *quasi*, and the same amounts only to a subtle trick of avoidance. This avoidance was in my judgment criminal, and clearly shows that the defendant aided and abetted in, and was consenting to, the illegal depriving of these bounties from the colored soldiers, and he is therefore liable as a principal offender under the law. It is high time that some steps were taken to check these frauds, the perpetration of which tends to lower the dignity of the nation in the estimation of the people. The testimony shows conclusively that the defendant avoided the especial trust reposed upon him by the government, and that the duty imposed upon him of caring for these colored soldiers was wantonly neglected, through which neglect these soldiers were in fact "deprived of a portion of their bounty money."

I feel constrained to send this case before the grand jury of the United States circuit court. Let the defendant, Wilson, be held to bail in the sum of \$1,000 to appear and answer an indictment accordingly.

[SEAL.]

L. J. NOAH,
*U. S. Circuit Court Commissioner,
Middle District of Tennessee.*

NASHVILLE, Tennessee, July 7, 1869.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Middle District of Tennessee.

I, L. J. Noah, United States circuit court commissioner for the middle district of Tennessee, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the judgment and opinion rendered by him in the case of the United States against John L. Wilson, on a charge of "illegally depriving certain colored soldiers of portions of their bounty money."

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal, at office at Nashville, this 22d day of July, 1869, and of the independence of the United States the 94th year.

[SEAL.]

L. J. NOAH,
*U. S. Circuit Court Commissioner,
Middle District of Tennessee.*

PULASKI, TENNESSEE,
July 29, 1869.

DEAR SIR: Mr. Wilson was here to-day, and was here also last Thursday, carrying on the same game as before, and abusing you and me

before every claimant, and asking them if they owe anything; and if they say they do, he advises them not to pay me. And Wilson tells the colored people that you have nothing to do with claims; that the government has taken the business from you; and all parties that will not give up your receipt to Jones he will not. He tells them to go to you and get their money. Jones charges every one ten per cent. Albert Harvey's check called for \$214 23; they gave him \$87.

When do you expect to come to Pulaski?

Yours, truly,

J. T. FISHER.

Dr. M. M. CLOON,
Florence, Alabama.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
December 13, 1869.

DEAR SIR: As the accompanying document makes grave charges against some of your subordinates, I have taken the liberty to inclose it to you personally.

Very respectfully,

E. B. FRENCH.

Major General O. O. HOWARD.

[This should be carefully read by the Auditor personally.]

HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA,
November 29, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I have indirectly learned that evidence prejudicial to my character is on file in your office, causing doubts in your mind as to my good faith and honesty as claim agent. If such be the case, I most respectfully ask that you inform me of the nature and character of such charges, that I may refute the same, and show to your satisfaction that they are groundless, and are fraught with malice and envy, calculated only to destroy my reputation in the department, and to otherwise defame me personally.

The only source from whence I have anticipated a tirade of abuse is from bureau officials, whose public swindling and dishonest transactions have been unearthed by me in the States of Tennessee and Alabama, and for which I had such men arraigned before United States courts, and there punished for such nefarious practices. Notwithstanding that subordinates of the bureau in the States named have been found guilty of such crimes by impartial courts of justice, and General O. O. Howard, Chief Commissioner of the Bureau, at your city, having been duly notified of the same by forwarding to him copies of the decisions of the courts in each case, yet, to the mortification of the poor widow and ex-colored soldier, he has failed to notice such matters, and still allows such officers to rob and fleece the poor and almost destitute negro out of a portion of that bounty which, by the goodness of the government, he is entitled to. Yes, he allows such men to disgrace the dignity of the government which they claim to represent. It is not the subordinates of which I write that are guilty of all the dishonest transactions committed by the bureau, but we can trace it to the very feet of some of the highest officials connected with the bureau in your city. This I write not from hearsay, but can bring the testimony of over one hundred

highly respectable Union men to show that the highest officials in Washington who are connected with the bureau are guilty of crimes so dishonest in their transactions as to make honesty and decency blush. Therefore, whereas I am the only person that has at the solicitations of the victimized shown up to the contempt of all honest people the unholy and disgraceful doings of such officials, hence their wrath and malice is directly aimed at me, and their object is to break, if possible, my reputation in the departments, so as to lessen the weight of my charges. Again, they know that I intend bringing the matter before the next Congress in all its disgraceful aspects, and show that body that the bureau as it now is conducted is the source of all swindling and rascality being perpetrated on the colored claimants. This can be easily shown, as follows: All certificates for bounty and back pay issued in favor of colored claimants from your office are made payable to General O. O. Howard, who is, by an act of Congress, held responsible for the faithful disbursement of the money thus intrusted to his care; and, in order that matters might be facilitated in the honest discharge of the duty thus involving on him, he is authorized to appoint subordinate officers to be stationed at different points in the lately insurgent States, whose duty it is from time to time to pay over, or cause to be paid, to the legitimate claimants all bounties, &c., received by such officers for disbursement, if the claimant be found within their districts. Now, it is well known that a colored claimant living in any of the lately rebellious States does not, nor have they ever since March 30, 1867, received a cent in bounty or pay, only through the agents of the bureau. Every claimant has to come to their office to draw his money in person, even though he may live two hundred miles distant, they always taking good care not to send it in the care of anybody nor to the care of anybody. Now, I ask you, if those people are swindled out of their bounty and pay, how is it done without a bureau agent? The answer must be that they cannot be cheated only through the bureau agents being directly associated with claim agents or others, who do the work of the bad man. It might be said that the money is extracted from them after they have received it. That would not stand, as persons guilty of such offenses would be held amenable to the law for such conduct, and besides the colored people have become too intelligent to have themselves fleeced of their just dues after getting it into their hands. No; the way most generally resorted to by agents of the bureau for swindling the colored claimant is about as follows: They have an accomplice, who is notified of the receipt by them of the bounty of such a person, at the same time making known the amount of the same. The accomplice then seeks the claimant and purchases his or her claim for a trivial sum, or if they can't succeed in buying the same, they generally advance money at enormous and usurious interest, and after the elapse of a few weeks the claimant is taken into the agent's office, where a check is given to the claimant in the presence of the accomplice who has advanced the money or bought the claim, as the case may be, and who immediately lays hold of the bounty check, giving to the claimant the amount of the same, less principal or money advanced with interest. If the claim had been previously bought, the claimant in that case is ordered off without a cent, notwithstanding that the party had been swindled out of twenty-five per cent. or more of his or her bounty. After each day's transactions the agent of the bureau and his coadjutor in the misdemeanor divide spoils, and live fat on the expense of others. So you may see that it is an impossibility for claim agents or others to swindle colored claimants without the co-operation of agents of the bureau. Therefore you must come to the conclusion that bureau agents are

responsible for every cent of money (bounty) out of which colored claimants have been cheated since the passage of the act making such claims payable through General Howard. Now, it is a well-known fact that all reports received at bureau headquarters relative to such swindling, wherein the names of bureau agents who are connected with the "bureau ring" are named as the guilty parties in such cases, there is nothing more heard of it, it being referred to the agent complained of, who is ordered to settle the matter quietly and to have the matter quashed. On the contrary, if a report is received at bureau headquarters complaining of a claim agent or other person, then the bureau officials howl and cry thief, and immediately report him to the heads of bureaus of the War Department, with a recommendation for his suspension if he be a claim agent, and, if not, they let the matter go by the board, the object of attacking persons not directly connected with their thieving ring being to hide their own damnable rascality, and to pretend that they are guarding the interests of the colored man. It is alarming in the extreme to know the amount of bounty money out of which colored claimants have been swindled; in fact, they have not, on an average, received fifty per cent. of the amount of the treasury certificates issued in their favor from your office. They are complaining of such wrongs all over the southern States, and more particularly in Tennessee and Alabama, and they being ignorant of the *modus operandi* of the collection and payment of this bounty, hence they know not who are the immediate cause of those high-handed outrages, and hence do often charge their claim agents with the offense, when they are entirely innocent of the crime. Again, the negroes know not who to complain to for redress against such outrages, as all the complaints made by them to sub-agents have proved futile and have no effect whatever; such bureau agents being the persons of whose acts the negro complains, hence they tell the victimized that they will investigate the case and have the guilty ones punished, &c., they knowing that the negro never suspects them as the guilty ones. Again, some negroes get tired of the fair promises of their bureau friends, and, in such cases, they get some one to write to Washington in regard to it; the letter gets into the bureau there, the contents being that he gave his discharge to such a claim agent, and has not received more than half the bounty to which he is entitled, and believes that the claim agent has swindled him, &c. The bureau at Washington immediately refers the letter to the departments, showing that the claim agent named therein has been guilty of fraud and should be reprimanded, &c., said bureau agents knowing at the same time that the agent named in the letter of complaint was not nor could not be guilty of the offense named without the aid of the bureau agent located in his section, the object of reporting the claim agent being, of course, to shield themselves from the reproach which it might bring upon them.

Again, when bureau agents have operated rather extensively in a neighborhood, and have brought condemnation of the citizens on themselves by their theory, in such cases they are removed into some other locality, and their place is taken by another gentleman whose devotion to the colored man is very great for a few months; during which time the negroes flock to him in hundreds, complaining of their wrongs in the payment of their bounty, and asking that they be indemnified—the negroes telling him that they filed their claims with such claim agents and have not received half their legitimate dues, and do believe that the claim agent cheated them, as he would not pay them the bounty himself, but turned it over to the bureau agent to pay it; and that he did not turn over half the money received for them, &c. Now, the fore-

going will give you an idea of the manner in which the negroes complain, they all thinking, and you can't make them believe differently, but that the claim agent who received their claim for collection is the one who receives the bounty. Now the late arrival; he listens to their stories very carefully, and after he hears all he makes a strong report against claim agents, and forwards the same to the bureau at Washington, where it is examined and referred to the departments. Yet not a word is said about the bureau agent, notwithstanding that they know that he was the source of all the rascality complained of, and that if any of the claim agents complained of were guilty of any part in the crime they were simply aiding the bureau agent. Now, it must not be understood that I claim that all bureau agents are dishonest and that all claim agents are honorable and honest. I know a great many bureau agents who are honorable gentlemen and would scorn to be guilty of any of the offenses above alluded to. Again, I know the majority of claim agents to be public thieves and men whom I would not trust as far as I could see them. But it does not follow that if some are bad all should be bad. The same rule applies to bureau agents.

Ask General O. O. Howard what he done with Mr. Eastman, formerly bureau agent at Columbia, Tennessee, who robbed the colored people of over \$25,000 of bounty money. Ask him what he has done with John L. Wilson, who is now bureau agent for the counties of Maury, Giles, Marshall, Lincoln, and others of Middle Tennessee, whose swindling is open and above-board, and tells the people that he will do as he damn pleases. Wilson has been arrested, and is now under heavy bonds for his swindling, but is still swindling with impunity. Copies of the decisions of the courts in the Wilson case, and in other cases against bureau agents, had been forwarded to General Howard, with recommendations for their removal. Yet, although the decisions of the courts showed the most disgraceful swindling and usurpation of the duties devolving on them as agents of the bureau, yet Howard has done nothing toward any of their removals, but rather writes them encouraging them in their villainy. Again, we will ask Howard what he done with Carlin Simpson and others of Tennessee, whose swindling was enormous. I can name for you a hundred cases in which bureau agents have been guilty of such theft, and in each case will furnish you copies of the decisions of the United States district courts before whom those men were formerly arraigned for such offenses. Some of them had their indictments quashed through their money, others of them have their cases yet pending, and so on. Again, we will ask Howard what he has done with the affidavits gotten up by John Mills, formerly bureau agent at Athens, Alabama, and those gotten up by John W. Wager, now bureau agent at this place; said affidavits being sworn to by colored claimants and were forwarded to General Howard by said sub-agents, showing that a firm of agents at Washington, with whom some of the bureau agents were co-operating, were guilty of some scandalous thieving, it being done by the aid of the bureau at Washington and through the bureau. Are said firm of claim agents suspended, or were they reported? No, indeed; they are to-day the largest and the strongest firm of that kind in Washington, and boast that they can do as much in the departments as the heads of the same can, and that they can direct and instruct clerks to do as they choose. Again, four correspondents of the said firm, namely, J. M. Hickey and A. M. Hickey, of Columbia, Tennessee, and Calvin and Charles A. Jones, of Pulaski, Tennessee, are associated with the aforesaid John L. Wilson, the bureau agent for several counties of Middle Tennessee, previously named in his swindling scheme, which

is carried on as follows: The claimant goes to the office of the said Wilson and asks if his claim is ready for settlement. Wilson says, "No." The claimant tells him that his claim agent told him that it was settled. Wilson says, "If you depend upon your claim agent you will never get it:" in the meantime telling claimant to go and see the Hickeys, or the Joneses, assuring him that they will promptly receive his money. The claimant complies, and goes forthwith to said parties, who tell him that they must get fifteen per cent. for getting his bounty. Of course the poor, illiterate negro would give twenty-five or fifty per cent. as quick as he would fifteen, and complies at once to their proposition, when he is ordered to report at their office in about ten days, at which time he will get his money. Claimant accordingly appears back at the appointed time and is taken to Wilson's office, after which Wilson goes to the bank with claimant's check for bounty, it having been previously indorsed by the claimant, and draws the amount of said check, returns and pays to the claimant the amount of the same in the presence of the Hickeys, who take the money out of the claimant's hands and deducts his fifteen per cent., and the balance he returns to the claimant. Now, when that poor claimant first went to Wilson he had his check in his possession, but denies it that the Hickeys or Joneses, who are his coadjutors, may rob him out of fifteen per cent. of it, and who, of course, divide with Wilson. Now, though I have not shown you half the rascality committed by the bureau, yet I have shown you enough to convince you that it is the source of all the black swindling committed on the colored claimant. That you may be convinced of the truth of my statement, I ask you to call upon Mr. Trevitt, Mr. Strecker, or any of the other gentlemen who constituted the commission sent out by the Pension Bureau a short time ago. Although they were not looking after bounty frauds, yet they could not shut their eyes and ears to the hundreds of complaints made daily to them by colored people, citing the wrongs imposed on them in the payment of their bounty. Now, in view of all this, will I stand by and allow such miscreants to abuse my character and charge me with offenses of which I know nothing! Can I stand by and allow myself to be charged with the offenses of others! No, I will not, but I will shift the responsibility where it belongs, and show to the world the villainy in its true light, and bring the odium and scorn of all honest and decent people down upon perpetrators of such foul deeds. If I am guilty, let me be punished according to the extent of my crimes, but I will never allow myself to sustain a loss personally nor financially for an imagined offense without resisting to the last. It may be asked why am I not arrested and arraigned before United States courts the same as bureau agents, and there punished for my offenses. It may be easily answered by saying that they cannot prove anything against me. Notwithstanding that I have had over twenty bureau agents arrested in Tennessee and Alabama, and had them arraigned for fraudulently retaining portions of bounty money from colored claimants, and some of them severely punished, yet although they claim that I am cheating and swindling the ex-soldiers, yet none of them ever had me arrested for the offense, knowing, of course, that they could not establish the charge, and hence they prefer to attack me in Washington, where they need not substantiate their statements, by the testimony of anybody; but I think they will find themselves mistaken; let claim agents who are guilty of the offenses charged against them keep their mouths closed and say not a word in their own defense; but I, who am innocent, will vindicate my honor to the utmost extreme, if necessary. So if any evidence prejudicial to my character has been filed in your

office, please let me know its nature and character, that I may vindicate myself in the premises, and if I cannot, then let me be suspended and my name stricken from the rolls as a practicing agent. This I write not in a spirit of vindictiveness, but simply to help you to lay the blame where it belongs, and that I may be able to exonerate myself from any charges that may be preferred against me. The rebels of this country being very bitterly opposed to Union men, and more particularly to claim agents who may have dealings with the negroes, hence they don't feel conscientiously affected if they tell a lie on such. Allowance should be made for their statements, if any be made. Watch the bureau agents and you will receive no complaint of swindling from the South. Ninety-nine colored men out of one hundred will substantiate the foregoing statement, and will acknowledge my fidelity to them in every way since I have come among them. I have upheld their cause, vindicated their rights, and protected their liberties all over Tennessee and Alabama, and they will acknowledge the same and will deprecate the idea of my trying to swindle them. Please excuse this long letter.

Very respectfully, your very obedient servant,

JAS. CLOON.

Hon. E. B. FRENCH,
Second Auditor, Washington, D. C.

HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA, November 20, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to call your attention to a letter dated at your office on the 16th instant, and addressed to Jacob T. Noah, of your city, in which you say that evidence prejudicial to my character is on file in your office. This is the first intimation I have had that any such evidence was presented against me, and therefore respectfully ask that you inform me of the nature and character of the same, that I may refute such charges, and show to your satisfaction, and to the satisfaction of all interested, that they are groundless, and are fraught with malice and envy, calculated only to destroy my reputation in the department, and otherwise to defame me personally.

The only source from whence I have anticipated a tirade of abuse is from bureau officials, whose public swindling and dishonest transactions I have unearthed in the States of Tennessee and Alabama, and for which, at the solicitations of those thus fleeced and robbed, I have had such men arraigned before United States courts, and there made answer such charges, after which they were punished according to their offenses in such case.

Immediately after such parties had been found guilty of appropriating to their own personal purposes the money intrusted to them for payment to the poor widow and orphan and others, I notified General O. O. Howard of the same, yet, to the mortification of those whose matters he is paid to attend to, he still allows such men to disgrace the dignity of the United States government, by still holding them in the positions which by right they forfeited by dishonesty.

Again, sir, I can show you that it is not the subordinates who represent the bureau in the States that are guilty of nefarious practices exclusively, but that the very highest official next to Howard himself in the bureau has been guilty of frauds so gross in their nature as to make decency and honesty blush. This I speak not from hearsay, but on the contrary I can bring the testimony of more than one hundred persons to substantiate the same.

Therefore, my belief is that they, knowing that I intend bringing the matter before the next Congress in all its disgraceful aspects—their object was hence to destroy my reputation, and thereby weaken the weight of my charges.

If I am guilty of any offenses, contrary to the rulings of your or any other department in Washington, let me be treated as such offenses deserve, but I beg that no testimony prejudicial to my character will be received to the exclusion of mine. I would impress on your mind that the greatest prejudices exist in all the Southern States against anybody having anything to do with the ex-colored soldier, by those lately in rebellion against the United States government, hence that class of people are always anxious to add to anything detrimental to the honor and character of claim agents, wherefore allowance should be made for any statements they may make in such cases.

I some time ago wrote you, requesting that you send me information in relation to some claims filed in your office by me, yet you failed to reply. I hope that you will make known the cause of such non-recognition, that I may exonerate myself fully in the premises.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES M. M. CLOON.

Hon. SAMUEL BRECK,

Assistant Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

[Indorsement.]

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

November 20, 1869.

Respectfully referred to Brevet Major General O. O. Howard, in charge of Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, who will please furnish this office with such information as may be in his possession relative to the writer of the within communication.

This paper to be returned.

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,

Washington, December 3, 1869.

Respectfully referred to W. P. Drew, esq., chief of claim division, for report.

By order of Brevet Major General Howard :

E. WHITTLESEY,

Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN

AND ABANDONED LANDS, CLAIM DIVISION,

Washington, December 18, 1869.

Respectfully returned to Brevet Brigadier General E. Whittlesey, acting assistant adjutant general, transmitting all papers (fourteen inclosures) received at this office from and respecting M. M. Cloon.

This office has no information concerning James M. M. Cloon, further than that he is reported to be a brother of M. M. Cloon.

Attention is invited to similarity of their handwriting.

Please return inclosures.

WILLIAM P. DREW,

Agent Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands,

Chief of Claim Division.

PULASKI, TENNESSEE, *January 3, 1870.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to inform you that, if not wholly, it was partially through my suggestions to the honorable Second Auditor of the Treasury that your honorable body was convened to investigate the cause of the many complaints forwarded to the departments from this and other sections of the State by the colored people through me and others—citing the many wrongs to which they had been subjected to by bureau agents and others in the payment of their bounties and other allowances due them for their services in our late war; and believing that many obstacles will be thrown in the way of a fair and impartial investigation of such frauds by those who were foremost in the perpetration of the same, therefore I tender my services and testimony, tending to throw as much light on the matter as possible, that the immediate cause of such frauds may be easily discovered, and that the blame of the same may be laid upon the shoulders of those who are guilty in the premises.

In Maury County, great frauds have been committed by second parties—coadjutors of bureau agents—by charging from ten to twenty per cent. of the bounty for a pretended collection of the same, which fee was not only fraudulent if services were rendered, but was doubly so, inasmuch as that no such services as claimed had been rendered, as the claim for the collection of which the fee was obtained had been previously collected by another agent, and such was not only known by the party demanding the fee, but was known to the bureau agent, who sanctioned it, and who was already possessed of the bounty for the collection of which a fee was demanded by his coadjutors in crime. Not wishing to annoy you, I will hence refrain from giving you any further information in regard to the matter until called upon.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. M. CLOON.

Generals RUNKLE, LEWIS, and others,
Special Commissioners on Bounty Frauds,
Nashville, Tennessee.

PULASKI, TENNESSEE, *November 5, 1867.*

Received the claim of Peter Wright, of Company H Thirteenth regiment of colored infantry, for the purpose of collecting his bounty.
Advancements \$1 75.

M. M. CLOON.

PULASKI, TENNESSEE, *September 24, 1867.*

Received the claim of Sophia Paul, on account of her husband, Sergeant Paul, of Company C Forty-fourth regiment United States colored infantry, for the purpose of collecting his bounty, &c.
Advancements, 50 cents.

M. M. CLOON.

HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA, *August 28, 1869.*

I have filed claims for bounty in favor of Milly Wall, on account of the services of her deceased son.

M. M. CLOON.

(Had two witnesses.)

HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA, *July 13, 1869.*

Received from Sergeant Jerry Billip his discharge, for the purpose of collecting the commutation of rations due him.

M. M. CLOON,
Pulaski, Tennessee,
Per ADAM.

COMMUNICATION OF M. M. CLOON TO O'NEIL AND DUFOUR.

HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA, *September 25, 1869.*

GENTLEMEN: On my return from Tennessee, I received yours from Vevay, Indiana, of the 20th instant, per Mr. Dufour. It was gratifying to me to learn therefrom that the delay in the adjustment of our accounts was not wrought with any dishonest practices, and that a settlement would be effected on the first proximo. I am sorry, and do protest, that you have filed any certificates belonging to my claimants before consulting me in the matter, and hope that reoccurrence of the same may never again happen. It is useless to state now what damage I have sustained in the premises, but must say that you have done me great injustice and injury, whether intentionally or not, in doing so.

In regard to my character in the bureau office, I suppose that it is below par, simply because I don't allow his *pets* to rob and fleece the blacks in the payment of their bounties, &c. All their commissioners who were recently sent out to investigate matters in Tennessee, have returned, and found nothing to blow on against Cloon. In fact, they must acknowledge that the colored people all over Middle Tennessee told them that had it not been for me they would never have received half their legitimate dues; and that, whereas the investigation was seemingly solely directed against me, that it was hence a farce, tending only to deceive the colored people into the belief that they were trying to shield them from the swindling hand, thereby passing over the conduct of Howard's appointees, who had been arraigned before United States courts for their thievery, and yet disgrace the offices which they are allowed to fill.

I scorn the idea of cheating a man out of any part of his dues. 'Tis true that I have had some dealings with both white and black soldiers, but it was, as it will be, honorable. My letter of the 13th instant was written while a little excited. I hope that you will overlook its vulgarity, and hope for more consoling times.

Truly,

M. M. CLOON.

Messrs. O'NEILL & DUFOUR,
Washington, D. C.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, *October 7, 1869.*

GENTLEMEN: I am here looking after the interests of our pensioners and applicants for pension who are called before the commissions appointed by the Commissioner of Pensions. The commissions are tolerable strict, and make quite a howl over any discrepancy that may show itself. You will be kind enough, and I most respectfully ask, that you furnish me immediately with the names of the different witnesses used

in the pension certificates that have been issued through us so far; that is to say, you will give the names of the witnesses in all the original applications, showing what each of said witnesses has proven, and also, if additional evidence was called for in any of the cases, show what it was, and give the names of the witnesses who proved the same. I presume that you cannot give the names in the original cases, but if possible give the names in all the cases. Again, I say, show what the different witnesses have proven. Give the names of the witnesses proving death, names of witnesses proving births of children, proof of marriage, &c. Address me at Huntsville, as usual. My cases will be examined on the 19th inst.

Truly yours,

M. M. CLOON.

Messrs. O'NEILL & DUFOUR,
Washington, D. C.

HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA, *October 11, 1869.*

I have yours of the 6th instant, through Mr. Miller. I know that you are mistaken in your belief that General Balloch requires the filing of an oath as to the amount of notarial fees advanced, except in cases where it exceeds \$5, and then he requires it of all except Chipman, Hosmer & Co., who collect \$6 50 in each case. The notarial fees in White's case are \$3 50, and the notarial fees in Masser's case are \$1. If Balloch refuses to pay the same without a sworn statement let me know it and I shall send it; which will make it \$1 more. The day is not far distant when the bureau will get fits. We have all the necessary dispositions taken necessary.

Yours truly,

M. M. CLOON.

Messrs. O'NEILL & DUFOUR.

HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA, *November 2, 1869.*

GENTLEMEN: I have yours of the 29th ultimo. I have this day written a personal letter to Van Aernam in relation to his demands. You will be out of the contest and you had better stay out and let me handle the matter and do with it as is necessary. I feel quite confident that I will show him that his demands are rather premature and untimely. You are the only agents that such a demand had been made on. I presently know the reason. I will give all things in the premises my personal attention, and keep you fully acquainted with my action.

Truly yours,

M. M. CLOON.

Messrs. O'NEILL & DUFOUR,
Washington, D. C.

HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA, *November 6, 1869.*

GENTLEMEN: I have yours of the 2d instant. It is well that Foster is in Washington and I in Huntsville while trying to degrade me by saying that I have drawn money on forged papers and powers of attor-

ney. I, nor any one of my name connected with me, has never drawn any money at any pension agency in Tennessee.

I learned from Stokes, the pension agent at Nashville, that the Ingersolls had drawn several hundred dollars of pension money at his agency, and only a portion had been paid to the pensioners. They claim, very correctly too, that a portion was drawn for my pensioners, and was turned over to me. I, however, can show that all the pension money received by me was paid the pensioners, less fees, by vouchers which were signed and acknowledged before the county court clerk, and which I hold in my possession. You say that if you are suspended on my account you hence would hold me responsible. This seems to me a very foolish expression. Reason alone can teach you that you are not responsible for my acts. Should I violate any of the rulings of any of the bureaus of the War Department, then do you do it? You have nothing to do with me, nor I with you, only in a foreign official manner. That is, I commission you to attend to my matters in Washington, and hence you don't direct, order, nor command me; if any such had to be done, I should in point of reason be the dictator. Now, if I was an agent of yours, regularly constituted and paid by you, then you very probably would be held to account for my acts, simply because you had the supervision and direction of my business in your hands. But as it is you have no such authority. You should have corrected the heads of departments when they speak of me as being your agent. Why not tell them that I am correspondent, and not your agent. However, it is useless to dwell on this matter. It is only a malice they have in store for me, and they can't get a more suitable time to let it come.

I shall say very little upon the matter till after I interview the commission again, which will be in a few days. Whereas it is essential that I should know what is going on in the departments, that I may move accordingly, you will therefore keep me posted. I will make things come all right by the 20th instant. I am sorry that you will not presently remit my fees. However, although I need it, you can hold it till things are amicably fixed. You can tell that blowhard, French, that I am the only Cloon from whom you received claims.

Very respectfully,

M. M. CLOON.

Messrs. O'NEILL & DUFOUR.

HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA, *November 12, 1869.*

GENTLEMEN: I have yours of the 6th instant with inclosures. I have just returned from Tennessee, after investigating the cause of General Foster's remarks. I found that the Ingersoll Brothers have acted rather imprudently and unwise in having drawn pension money of several colored pensioners, and having appropriated the whole or the greater portion of it to their own interests. I had the misfortune of having prepared the papers necessary to drawing such moneys—whereas, the parties resided in Giles County, and hence, having been asked by said parties to prepare papers and forward the same to them, I could not very well refuse and hence done so. Some persons have attempted to implicate me as a party to such proceedings, and I have, seemingly, been reported to the departments in such a position. I can show, however, to the satisfaction of all persons, that I am entirely innocent of any complicity whatever in the matter. W. W. Ingersoll has been indicted by grand jury now in session in the federal court-room, at Nash-

ville; so far there has been four true bills brought in against him by that body. This, however, I say confidentially, as nobody knows it but me, outside of the jurors. They have attempted to indict me as accomplice, but have failed so far. I don't know what they may do before adjourning, however. As I told you in my last, I want that I have the handling of this trouble and let you be out of it. I know what I can do in the premises.

Truly yours,

M. M. CLOON.

Messrs. O'NEILL & DUFOUR,
Washington, D. C.

HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA, November 18, 1869.

GENTLEMEN: I interviewed the pension commissioners on yesterday and the day prior, in relation to our matters. I will not at present give you an account of our conversations. Suffice it to say that the same was satisfactory to all parties, and that I will be fully exonerated from any complicity with the swindling and other depredations committed in Tennessee. Furthermore, I will say (notwithstanding that the subject was not mentioned between the commissioners and I) that Foster will, before the middle of January next, retract and fully excuse himself from the charges made to you against me, not only to myself, but he must also do it to you. God knows, if others don't, that it is not my intention to swindle neither individuals nor the government, and hence, I never shall allow persons to scandalize me in such an odious manner.

Truly yours,

M. M. CLOON.

O'NEILL & DUFOUR,
Washington, D. C.

HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA, September 30, 1869.

GENTLEMEN: I have yours of the 27th instant, with a partial, and, as I think, an inaccurate statement of the present status of our accounts. I wish that you will prepare a full and complete statement of the same, embracing our entire business from the time that you last received a remittance from me. This is essential that we may clearly see how we stand; the names of each and everybody whose claim was settled should be given; the amount of notarial advancements collected, as directed by me in my letter directing you to file the certificates at one time held by my orders. The amounts of notarial fees collected by you in the last cases fall far behind the amounts advanced by me for such purposes; therefore I deem it only just and right that I hold you responsible for the deficit, in view of the fact that you filed the certificates without consulting me, which I think was very wrong. I have advanced as much as \$3 in cases where only \$1 is collected, besides being deprived of my money for a long time. I will therefore hold you responsible for \$52 50, notarial advancements in the last cases settled, which amount was advanced by me, as I can show by the certificate of the clerk before whom the papers were executed, and who received the same (fees.) Whereas I don't intend filing all my claims hereafter through you, I therefore don't hold you to the \$1 fee in any case, but I would suggest

\$2 50 in each case, providing you keep a record. Under this rule, you can get a good number of cases from me. Make known your intention in the matter as early as practicable, as I have a goodly number which I must file forthwith.

Truly yours,

M. M. CLOON.

Messrs. O'NEILL & DUFOUR.

PULASKI, TENNESSEE, *December 28, 1869.*

GENTLEMEN: I have yours of the 24th instant. I find no records of the claims of Susan Crusier and Abraham Crusier. It may be that they were forwarded from me and that no record was kept of them. You can be your own judge as to what you will do in the premises. I hope by this time that you are fully impressed with the belief that you will not be suspended on my account, and hence I respectfully ask an immediate settlement of our matters. You will remember that some time ago I wrote you, assuring you that the charges made against me by General Foster, of the Pension Bureau, would be retracted, and that I would be exonerated. Again I assure you that such will be the case as soon as I deem it advisable to make such demands; but presently I think it impracticable to do so, for the following reasons: Whereas I was the party who prepared the vouchers of the colored pensioners whose money was by Ingersoll drawn, and a portion of the same appropriated to his own purposes, so on the first investigation Mr. Trevitt, the chief of the commission making the examination, reported without having examined the records of the Pension Office to ascertain to whom was said pension money paid, thinking of course that the money was paid to me; but having had the records of the Pension Office afterward examined, then discovered that no money at all was paid to me, and excused himself to me at Huntsville, Alabama. Now, whereas I promised Trevitt that I would see that those pensioners whose vouchers I prepared would get their money, and whereas Ingersoll has promised that he would give their money, therefore I am awaiting the payment of said money to said pensioners before I make a peremptory demand on General Foster for a retraction.

The second reason is that I think that the fighting of one department at the same time is sufficient, and having just terminated a fierce attack with General Howard and Mr. French, which resulted in my exoneration by Mr. French, and the crime of odium and the most disgraceful swindling left at the door of Howard and his subordinates, he has already cleaned out his subordinate at this point, and I think has removed them at Huntsville, and at other points.

I hold in my possession a personal letter from Mr. French, which is very complimentary, and, as I have said, exonerates me from all prejudicial evidence filed in his office.

Now I have just opened a big row with the assistant adjutant general, which bids fair to be quite spicy, and as others, he will have to act with justice toward me, for I never will stand undeserved censure and abuse detrimental to my honor. They may suspend agents whose acts called for it without resistance; but with the assistance of God, I never will allow such an imposition on my rights without resistance, first by exhausting all gentlemanly, just, and legitimate means, and if such avail nothing, then I will make the matter personal with the trespasser. It is astonishing to me that you have failed to send me any information

about my commission claims. What about them; are they suspended, or have they been settled? Inquire into the matter and make known all about them. The last notice received of the settlement of a claim through you was in the case of Moses Musser, and Hiram and Rachel White, parents of William. The companies, ranks, and regiments, together with the numbers of certificates in each case, should be given, and always notification should be immediately sent on the settlement of a claim, and the amount of my notarial fees ascertained; thereby we can get along amicably and without contention. I now receive the *Daily Globe* regularly. Hoping that you will, without delay, attend to matters herein alluded to, I remain respectfully,

M. M. CLOON.

Messrs. O'NEILL & DUFOUR,
Washington, D. C.

I inclose Emeline Brewer's vouchers.

PULASKI, TENNESSEE, *January 18, 1870.*

GENTLEMEN: I have yours of 14th instant inclosing copy of letter from Pension Office. Such information was unexpected from that source, as I had anticipated that all matters were satisfactorily arranged. It is a direct insult to honor and decency, and I assure you I am at a loss to know how to treat it. I surmise that it had its origin in a written demand made by me on the 4th instant on General Foster, of the Pension Bureau, demanding a retraction of the charges brought against me by that functionary, which he made known to you. If God permits he will have to retract or do something else, or have his name published as a liar and "ruffian."

If Mr. Van Aernam has the power, "right or wrong," to so illy abuse me and suspend my operations in his office, then I must succumb; but so long as I have a mind to think and a motive power to urge, I will oppose it. It all has originated in malice, black and deep, and only is calculated to do me wrong and to gratify their spirit of revenge. I have been for the past six months trying to break down the swindling of General Balloch and others of the Freedmen's Bureau, and have been continually complaining of their conduct to General Howard, all to no avail. I brought the matter to the notice of the Secretary of War and Adjutant General of the army, without effect. I finally prepared a full history of the whole matter and sent it to the Second Auditor, and in about three weeks thereafter a military commission was sent here to investigate the nature of the charges. It was composed of Generals Lewis and Runkle and Captain Sladen, by brevet rank. They came into town without giving any notice of their intention to come, nor their object. Of course their object was to have as few as possible go before them, and hence they did not wish it to be known, fearing that the victims of bureau corruption would be there in force to recite their wrongs inflicted by their bureau guardians. They sat here on the 10th and 11th instant. They refused to hear any complaints against bureau agents, and conducted the most corrupt farce in the form of an investigation that has ever been seen or heard of. They got up a big string of evidence against claim agents, and more particularly against Chipman, Hosmer & Co. They were either ignorant of or entirely ignored the common rulings of courts of justice. I having been present, a feeling of disgust and indignation pervaded my whole system. After listening for awhile to their mockery, and all of a sudden, when I no longer

could stand such proceedings, I gave vent to my pent-up indignation by protesting against their ridiculous proceedings. They attempted to motion me into awe by the waving of their hands and stamping of their feet, but it prevailed not. I overcame them, and during the balance of the day things were kept straight, during which time we buried it at bureau agents. However, the next day came with a less brighter aspect. Things were changed from the course pursued the day previous. The commission put on a bold front and were determined to do as they were directed, I suppose, to hide the enormity of the bureau ring. So in a few words I on the next day, the 11th instant, my words not prevailing, cleaned the court-room and put Mr. Generals to flight. They were glad to get out of town with their coat-tails unharmed, after assuring me that they would direct the Secretary of War to attend to me. Now what do I expect from the Adjutant General, the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Pensions, or any other head of a department, when a set of round-heads with shoulder straps, indicative of general's rank on their coats, can't conduct an impartial investigation in favor of the deluded negro? I expect nothing from such officials. Hence, as I have already said, I know not how to take matters. I can only frown on them with derision. Men who resort to the lowest depths of meanness and lying to degrade a supposed enemy will not permit me to exonerate myself from their foul slanders and calumny. Truth will live forever, while falsehoods will triumph only for awhile. Then be ye patient. In regard to the instructions of Mr. Van Aernam, wherein he orders you not to correspond with me in relation to pension claims, nor forward to me any certificates, this is absurd beyond precedence. What right has Van Aernam in saying that you shall not correspond with only such as he directs? Is he governor of your business? Does he preside over the destinies of yours, as well as the Pension Office? He has the power to suspend you if he can clearly show that the welfare of the government and applicants for pension demand it. We must not submit silently to a known wrong upon our rights. How can he legitimately demand, nor can you comply with, such an absurd request without my consent? I designated you as the attorneys, and not the claimants; hence, regularly speaking, the power on which you operate is null—as in only a few instances were the claimants aware that you were the attorneys named. You, then, in obedience to the behests of Foster, Van Aernam, and others, tell me that I must have no say-so in such claims. Please pause on the matter for a little and see if you can reconcile it as being legitimate, before you add insult to injury—before you attempt to be a party to my proscription. Claim business is the smallest part of my business. I care not ever again to file another claim; but can I stand by and see my character, honor, and all that is worth living for trampled under foot basely, without resisting such proceedings? Not I. It is contrary to my temperament and ideas. If it is better for our mutual interests that I have no say-so in matters, then I will be only happy to remain reticent; but I can't stuff Van Aernam's suggestions. I want, as I have already said, a list of all my settled claims and an immediate settlement of our accounts. Gentlemen, I want nothing but justice. That I must have, else it will not be my fault. This hurried letter I have written in good faith and not for the purpose of abusing anybody; so you will please to so consider it.

Respectfully, &c.,

M. M. CLOOX.

Messrs. O'NEILL & DUFOUR,
Washington, D. C.

FIFTIETH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The commission met at 10 a. m. Friday, March 4, 1870, and continued examining the records and making out the report. At 4 p. m. the commission adjourned.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.
J. R. LEWIS,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.
J. A. SLADEN,
Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.

FIFTY-FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The commission met at 10 a. m. Saturday, March 5, 1870, finishing and signing reports. At 12 m. the commission adjourned *sine die*.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.
J. R. LEWIS,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.
J. A. SLADEN,
Brevet Captain United States Army, Recorder.



PENSION OFFICE, A.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, PENSION OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 11, 1870.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your request I transmit herewith a statement giving the condition and payments made in some of the cases enumerated in your list.

Of the other cases mentioned in your list this office has no record.

As to the names of the attorneys to whom payments have been made in the admitted cases, you will have to apply to the Third Auditor for information, as this office has no evidence on that point.

Respectfully,

C. S. TREVITT,
Chief Clerk, for Commissioner.

SPECIAL AGENTS, *Investigating Complaints*
Against Officers, &c., Room 7, Plant's Building,
Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.

Adaline Williams, mother of Isum, No. 158,630. Claim pending. Witnesses to original application, Columbus Gordon and Milton Gordon.

Julia Tucker, widow of Congo, No. 168,851, claim for pension pending. Witnesses to original application, Eliza Smith and Katy Glenn.

Nancy Johnson, widow of Benjamin, No. 169,981. Claim for pension pending. Witnesses, Izra Potter and Henry Johnson.

Stephen Sloss, No. 130,548. Claim pending. Witnesses, Anderson Sloss and Henry Everly.

Mary Buford, widow of Solomon, No. 103,678. Pension certificate was issued and sent to B. D. Hyam, of this city, November 26, 1867; rate, \$8 per month from March 13, 1864, and \$2 additional for one child from July 25, 1866. Paid to September 4, 1868. Nashville agency.

Sophia Parkeson, widow of Berry, No. 115,913. Pension certificate was issued and sent to O'Neill & Dufour of this city October 5, 1868; rate \$8 per month from January 18, 1865, and \$2 additional for each of three children from July 25, 1866. Paid to September 4, 1868, to W. W. Ingersoll, attorney. Nashville agency.

Winnie Roberts, widow of Henry, No. 119,091. Pension certificate was issued and sent to J. O'Neill of this city, September 21, 1868; rate \$8 per month from January 3, 1866, and \$2 additional for each of two children from July 25, 1866. Paid to September 4, 1868, (to W. W. Ingersoll, attorney, \$357 47.) Nashville agency.

Hannah Booker, widow of Archibald, No. 112,220. Pension certificate was issued April 25, 1868; rate \$8 per month, commencing April 11, 1864. Paid to September 4, 1868. Nashville agency.

Mary Edwards, widow of John, application No. 181,345. Pension allowed in January, 1870. The other cases mentioned in your list cannot be found on the records or files of this office.

PENSION OFFICE, B.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, PENSION OFFICE, *Washington, D. C., February 15, 1870.*

SIR: In compliance with your request of the 11th instant, I give herewith a statement showing the status of pension cases called for in your letter, viz:

Rachel Crofford, widow of Henderson. Pension certificate No. 130,571 was issued and sent to O'Neill & Dufour of this city, June 17, 1869, payable at Nashville, rate \$8 per month, commencing December 17, 1864, and \$2 additional for one child from July 25, 1866. No payments made.

Bidda J. English, widow of Franklin. Pension certificate No. 129,441 was issued and sent to O'Neill & Dufour May 21, 1869, payable at Nashville, rate \$8, from March 13, 1864. No payments.

Amanda Grimes, widow of Alfred. Pension certificate No. 129,443 was issued and sent to O'Neill & Dufour May 21, 1869, payable at Nashville, rate \$8 from April 6, 1865, and additional \$2 for each of two children from July 25, 1866. No payments.

Rhoda Jones, widow of Nelson. Pension certificate No. 131,748 was issued and sent to J. J. McCarty of this city July 14, 1869, payable at Nashville, rate \$8 from July 29, 1865, and \$2 additional for one child from July 25, 1866. No payments.

Mary Rountree, widow of Albert. Pension certificate No. 131,535 was issued and sent to O'Neill & Dufour July 9, 1869, payable at Nashville, rate \$8 from April 8, 1864, and \$2 additional for each of three children from July 25, 1866. No payments.

The case of Ruthie Fox, widow of Benjamin, was admitted September 4, 1869. No payments.

Respectfully,

H. VAN AERNAM,
Commissioner.

Captain J. A. SLADEN,
Room No. 7, Plant's Building, Present.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES,
FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, CLAIM DIVISION,
Washington, D. C., February 8, 1870.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with your letters of the 2d and 3d instants, forwarding lists of names of colored soldiers, with request for information respecting the settlement or condition of their claims for bounty, &c., I am directed to inclose herewith a report covering such cases comprised in the lists referred to as have been settled and adjusted through this office.

The other names included in your lists have been forwarded to the honorable Second Auditor, from whom an immediate report is expected as to the condition of the respective claims, if filed in his office, which will be furnished the commission promptly upon its receipt.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM P. DREW,
*Agent Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands,
Chief of Claim Division.*

Brevet Captain J. A. SLADEN, U. S. A.,
*Recorder for Military Commission, Bureau Refugees,
Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, Washington, D. C.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES,
FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, CLAIM DIVISION,
Washington, D. C., February 9, 1870.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with your letters of the 4th and 5th instant, forwarding lists of names of colored soldiers, with request for information respecting the settlement or condition of their claims for bounty, &c., I am directed to inclose herewith a report covering all the cases comprised in the lists referred to.

The attorney of record in the claim of Orrin Harris, late of Company C Sixty-first United States colored troops, is Mr. B. D. Hyam, of this city, who received the claim from his correspondents, Messrs. M. Combs, jr. & Co., of Memphis, Tennessee.

Concerning Mr. D. H. Evans, nothing is known at this office further than that his name appears as an assignee of the certificate of Orrin Harris, as above.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM P. DREW,
*Agent Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands,
Chief of Claim Division.*

Brevet Captain J. A. SLADEN, U. S. A.,
*Recorder for Military Commission, Bureau Refugees,
Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, Washington, D. C.*

Name of soldier.	Company and regiment.	Certificate issued in favor of—	No. of certificate.	Attorney.	Amount of certificate.
Good, John a.....	F, 61st c'd tr.	Rebecca Harvey, sister.	499, 868	Moyers & Dedrick (suspended.)	\$117 7
Gordon, Thomas.....	A, 13th.....	Soldier.....	445, 787	S. H. Ingersoll.....	127 50
Gilmore, Washington.	D, 14th.....	Mattie Gilmore, wid..	468, 110	J. Jay Buck.....	361 73
Hargroves, Henry b.....	K, 110th.....	Soldier.....	366, 706	Chipman, Hoamer & Co.	203 30
Hines, Henry c.....	H, 110th.....	Soldier.....	363, 225	Chipman, Hoamer & Co.	204 30
Harney, Albert.....	K, 110th.....	Soldier.....	366, 704	Chipman, Hoamer & Co.	203 30
Jackson, Peter d.....	D, 13th.....	Soldier.....	545, 932	G. H. Zeigler, attorney in fact for D. H. Prunk.	124 05
Jenkins, Jerry e.....	K, 110th.....	Soldier.....	366, 730	Chipman, Hoamer & Co.	203 30
Key, Elois.....	F, 14th.....	Soldier.....	463, 368	Moyers & Dedrick.....	176 00
Lansden, Thomas.....	F, 17th.....	Soldier.....	324, 984	S. H. Ingersoll, (suspended.)	208 30
Clay, Henry, corp'l.....	A, 61st.....	Soldier.....	300, 883	B. D. Hyam.....	300 00
Young, William.....	A, 55th.....	Soldier.....	361, 726	B. D. Hyam.....	242 97
Smith, Albert f.....	F, 55th.....	Soldier.....	373, 174	Moyers & Dedrick.....	247 50
Robinson, Edward g.....	B, 3d h'y art.	Soldier.....	373, 174	Moyers & Dedrick.....	247 50
Bellamy, Henry.....	G, 61st.....	Soldier.....	338, 045	B. D. Hyam.....	225 30
Mooney, Alfred.....	F, 2d l't art.	Felix Mooney, father..	446, 505	C. C. Tucker.....	121 30
Mooney, Alfred.....	F, 2d l't art.	Felix and Annie, par's.	446, 506	C. C. Tucker.....	100 00
Garner, Albert h.....	F, 3d h'y art.	Queen Garner, widow..	491, 045	Tucker & Sells.....	100 00
Martin, Lee A.....	E, 61st.....	Martha Martin, wid..	489, 758	J. J. McCarty.....	230 00
McCauley, Burgess i.....	G, 11th.....	Emily J. McCauley, widow.	504, 559	Moyers & Dedrick.....	300 00
Smith, Babe j.....	F, 61st.....	Phillis Jeemes, sister..	499, 867	Moyers & Dedrick.....	220 00
Taylor, Richard.....	C, 11th.....	Virginia Taylor, sister.	489, 269	Moyers & Dedrick.....	100 00
Benson, Henry k.....	E, 46th.....	Soldier.....	507, 603	Moyers & Dedrick.....	200 00
Scales, John.....	F, 2d l't art.	Emily Scales, widow..	546, 908	Tucker & Sells.....	256 12
Lundy, Joseph l.....	E, 3d h'y art.	Jane Lundy, widow.....	484, 833	Tucker & Sells.....	222 00
Lewis, James m.....	C, 11th.....	Hattie Davis, sister.....	416, 029	Moyers & Dedrick.....	120 00
Watkins, Daniel.....	F, 13th.....	Soldier.....	451, 269	A. M. Hughes.....	113 92
Sloss, Stephen.....	B, 111th.....	Soldier.....	517, 624	Jno. O'Neill, (through O'Neill and Dufour.)	301 00
Sloss, Anderson.....	B, 111th.....	Soldier.....	441, 561	Major Wm. Fowler.....	301 00
Thomas, Wm.....	B, 17th.....	Soldier.....	324, 934	S. H. Ingersoll, (suspended.)	208 30
Tompkins, Thomas.....	K, 13th.....	Soldier.....	457, 226	Chipman, Hoamer & Co.	213 20
Upshur, Thomas.....	K, 110th.....	Soldier.....	366, 726	Chipman, Hoamer & Co.	203 30
Vance, James.....	I, 110th.....	Soldier.....	366, 681	Chipman, Hoamer & Co.	200 30
Ashwood, Charles.....	A, 10th.....	Soldier.....	346, 678	D. C. Rugg.....	200 00
Blackburn, William.....	G, 17th.....	Soldier.....	467, 655	S. B. Brown & Son.....	200 00
Bailey, Paldo.....	K, 110th.....	Soldier.....	366, 693	Chipman, Hoamer & Co.	203 30
Brown, James.....	I, 110th.....	Soldier.....	366, 665	Chipman, Hoamer & Co.	200 00

a Payment suspended. b Funds in office of C. S. O. c Attorney paid February 22, 1868. d First sent to Memphis, Tenn., January 15, 1868, not yet returned. e Suspended in claim division December by order of Second Auditor. f Vouchers sent to Memphis, Tenn., February 18, 1868, not returned. g Amount returned to treasury November, 1868.

statement.

Paid.			Am'ts paid attorney.			Date of blue-letter.
When.	Where.	By whom.	Legal fee.	Advances.	Notarial expenses.	
			\$10 00	\$54 00	\$4 00	Oct. 30, 1868. amount paid J. L. Hodge, P. M., U. S. A., Feb. 20, 1870, by order of Second Auditor. May 21, 1868.
June 22, 1869	Columbia, Tenn...	John L. Wilson, bureau agent.	10 00	.....	1 50	July 3, 1868.
Nov. 6, 1868	Clarksville, Tenn.	J. C. McMullen, bureau agent.	10 00	.....	1 00	February 10, 1867.
			10 00	100 00	6 50	December 7, 1867.
			10 00	188 20	6 00	December 10, 1867.
July 27, 1869	Columbia, Tenn...	John L. Wilson, bureau agent.	10 00	100 00	6 50	November 2, 1869.
			10 00	.....	1 00	December 10, 1867.
			10 00	40 00	7 50	July 7, 1868. Paid by J. B. Coons. See letter of Feb. 11, 1870, to Wm. T. Drew. April 10, 1867.
Oct. 13, 1868	Memphis, Tenn...	Col. F. S. Palmer, bureau agent.	10 00	.....	2 50	No blue letter received, C. D. O. January 4, 1868.
Apr. 9, 1868	Nashville, Tenn...	J. B. Coons, bureau agent.	.....	.....	.....	December 14, 1867.
Aug. 19, 1867	Memphis, Tenn...	Col. F. S. Palmer, bureau agent.	10 00	100 00	3 00	October 7, 1867.
Sept. 21, 1868	Memphis, Tenn...	Col. F. S. Palmer, bureau agent.	10 00	200 00	3 50	June 13, 1868.
			10 00	200 00	3 50	June 13, 1862.
Mar. 30, 1868	Memphis, Tenn...	Col. F. S. Palmer, bureau agent.	10 00	100 00	8 50	October 23, 1868.
Aug. 24, 1868	Memphis, Tenn...	Col. F. S. Palmer, bureau agent.	10 00	.....	4 50	October 28, 1868.
Aug. 24, 1868	Memphis, Tenn...	Col. F. S. Palmer, bureau agent.	10 00	.....	2 00	January 12, 1869.
			10 00	.....	5 50	October 30, 1868.
			10 00	.....	3 00	December 2, 1868.
			10 00	.....	4 00	December 29, 1868.
Aug. 24, 1868	Memphis, Tenn...	Col. F. S. Palmer, bureau agent.	10 00	.....	3 50	June 13, 1862.
			10 00	.....	2 50	August 29, 1868.
Nov. 23, 1869	Xenia, Ohio.....	Warren Anderson, mayor of Xenia.	10 00	.....	2 50	February 28, 1868.
June 8, 1869	Columbia, Tenn...	John L. Wilson, bureau agent.	1 20	.....	2 50	May 26, 1869.
June 6, 1868	Pulaski, Tenn....	Lt. George E. Judd, bureau agent.	.....	.....	.....	March 18, 1869.
Oct. 4, 1869	Nashville, Tenn...	J. B. Coons, bureau agent.	.....	.....	.....	April 27, 1868.
Feb. 3, 1870	Nashville, Tenn...	J. B. Coons, bureau agent.	10 00	.....	6 00	August 5, 1867.
Apr. 4, 1868	Pulaski, Tenn....	Lt. George E. Judd, bureau agent.	10 00	50 00	7 50	May 25, 1868.
Oct. 26, 1869	Pulaski, Tenn....	By John L. Wilson, bureau agent at Columbia, Tenn.	10 00	150 00	6 50	December 10, 1867.
Feb. 15, 1868	Huntsville, Ala...	D. C. Rugg.....	10 00	20 00	1 00	December 9, 1867.
Sept. 15, 1868	Nashville, Tenn...	J. B. Coons, bureau agent.	10 00	.....	.....	November 12 1867.
July 27, 1868	Athens, Ala.....	J. H. W. Mills, bureau agent.	10 00	100 00	6 50	June 8, 1868.
Apr. 13, 1868	Pulaski, Tenn....	Lt. George E. Judd, bureau agent.	10 00	80 00	7 00	December 10, 1867.

in office C. D. O. e Vouchers sent to Nashville, Tenn., January 11, 1870, not yet returned. f Vouchers 14, 1868, the soldier being reported dead, without heirs. A Amount returned to treasury. April 28, 1869, j Vouchers sent to Memphis, Tenn., January 21, 1869, not returned. k Payment suspended by order

A.—Drew's style

Name of soldier.	Company and regim't.	Certificate issued in favor of—	No. of certificate.	Attorney.	Amount of certificate.
Booker, Archer	I, 53d col. tr.	Hannah Booker, wid ..	491, 178	B. D. Hyam	\$27.70
Conner, Robert, serg't.	F, 56th	Soldier	541, 038	Chipman, Hosmer & Co.	52.50
Finley, Alexander a ..	D, 15th	Soldier	437, 754	Major Wm. Fowler ..	38.00
Dickey, Philip	A, 3d h'y art.	Hannah Ross, sister ..	477, 092	Moyers & Dedrick ..	154.00
Webster, Dallas	F, 13th	Soldier	451, 270	McQuitley & Alden, (suspended.)	218.90
MEMPHIS CASES.					
Cartman, Madison, sergeant.	G, 3d h'y art.	Soldier	491, 091	Moyers & Dedrick ..	240.50
Fogg, Alfred	F, 11th	Soldier	504, 543	Moyers & Dedrick ..	300.00
Key, Frank b	B, 55th	Soldier	380, 518	B. D. Hyam	45.31
McKinney, John	D, 64th	Soldier	509, 429	Moyers & Dedrick ..	200.70
Thompson, Henderson.	B, 3d h'y art.	Soldier	345, 370	Moyers & Dedrick ..	244.60
Young, John	F, 111th	Soldier	491, 316	W. P. Drew	100.00
Redus, Burrell, 1st sergeant.	I, 110th	Soldier	363, 256	Jno. O'Neill	316.30
Redus, Burrell, 2d sergeant.	I, 110th	Soldier	366, 678	Jno. O'Neill	340.90

a Vouchers sent to Huntsville, Ala., August 8, 1868, not returned

B.—Drew's

Name of soldier.	Company and regim't.	Certificate issued to—	No. of certificate.	Attorney.	Amount of certificate.
Black, William, serg't.	E, 55th col. tr.	Soldier	364, 409	William Walker	\$24.50
Barnett, Edward, (Edmund, not Edward, by bureau records.)	C, 55th	Soldier	364, 354	William Walker	22.00
Clay, Henry	A, 61st	See report furnished the commission by claim div'n Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, Feb. 8, 1870.			
Young, William	A, 55th				
Smith, Albert	C, 55th				
Robinson, Edw	B, 3d, h'y art.				
Bellamy, Henry	G, 61st	Soldier	400, 318	Tucker & Sells	225.20
Naison, Alexander ..	C, 11th				
Gilmore, Pleasant	Pion'r corps, 16th A. C.	Soldier	369, 314	Tucker & Sells	200.00
Allen, David, serg't.	D, 55th	Soldier	364, 366	B. D. Hyam	257.60
Sikes, Reuben	K, 11th	Soldier	400, 283	B. D. Hyam	300.00
Wood, Charles, (Mary Wood, as mother of William Charles, Mary Wood, as mother of William Charles, not Charles Wood.)	M, 3d heavy artillery.	.....	391, 368	B. D. Hyam	94.30
Ingerham, John	C, 55th	Soldier	380, 516	B. D. Hyam	222.00
Podan, Moses a	A, 55th	Soldier	364, 335	B. D. Hyam	20.00
Strong, Isaac	K, 11th	Soldier	400, 299	B. D. Hyam	20.00

ment—Continued.

Paid.			Am'ts paid attorney.			Date of blue letter.
When.	Where.	By whom.	Legal fee.	Advances.	Notarial expenses.	
Mar. 22, 1869	Memphis, Tenn...	Col. F. S. Palmer, bureau agent.	\$10 00	.....	\$6 50	December 9, 1868.
Oct. 14, 1869	Nashville, Tenn...	J. B. Coons, bureau agent.	7 50	.....	3 00	September 7, 1869.
Dec. 22, 1869	Memphis, Tenn...	Col. F. S. Palmer, bureau agent.	10 00	.....	4 00	April 17, 1868. August 22, 1868.
June 26, 1868	Columbia, Tenn...	John L. Wilson, bureau agent.	.....	.....	.....	May 21, 1868.
Dec. 11, 1869	Memphis, Tenn...	Col. F. S. Palmer, bureau agent.	10 00	\$104 00	2 50	Blue letter misplaced.
Dec. 22, 1869	Memphis, Tenn...	Col. F. S. Palmer, bureau agent.	10 00	80 00	3 50	January 9, 1869.
Dec. 11, 1869	Memphis, Tenn...	Col. F. S. Palmer, bureau agent.	5 00	38 81	4 50	January 24, 1868.
Jan. 17, 1868	Memphis, Tenn...	Col. F. S. Palmer, bureau agent.	10 00	.....	2 50	January 16, 1869.
June 16, 1869	Columbia, Tenn...	John L. Wilson, bureau agent.	.....	.....	.....	November 5, 1867.
Jan. 16, 1868	Pulaski, Tenn....	Lt. George E. Judd, bureau agent.	10 00	.....	50	March 9, 1869.
Jan. 16, 1868	Pulaski, Tenn....	Lt. George E. Judd, bureau agent.	10 00	.....	50	December, 9, 1867.
Jan. 16, 1868	Pulaski, Tenn....	Lt. George E. Judd, bureau agent.	10 00	.....	50	December 9, 1867.

b Amount paid to attorney February 18, 1868.

statement.

Paid.			Am'ts paid attorney.			Date of blue-letter.
When.	Where.	By whom.	Legal fee.	Advances.	Notarial expenses.	
Apr. 13, 1868	Memphis, Tenn...	Col. F. S. Palmer, bureau agent.	\$10 00	\$46 75	.....	December 14, 1867.
Apr. 7, 1868	Memphis, Tenn...	Col. F. S. Palmer, bureau agent.	10 00	46 75	.....	December 13, 1867.
Mar. 20, 1868	Memphis, Tenn...	Col. F. S. Palmer, bureau agent.	10 00	75 00	\$3 00	B. L. misplaced.
Feb. 28, 1868	Memphis, Tenn...	Col. F. S. Palmer, bureau agent.	10 00	178 00	3 00	December 27, 1867.
Aug. 1, 1868	Memphis, Tenn...	Col. F. S. Palmer, bureau agent.	10 00	40 00	3 50	December 13, 1867.
Sept. 29, 1868	Memphis, Tenn...	Col. F. S. Palmer, bureau agent.	10 00	20 00	3 50	February 12, 1868.
Sept. 11, 1868	Memphis, Tenn...	Col. F. S. Palmer, bureau agent.	7 50	50 00	6 50	February 7, 1868.
May 18, 1868	Memphis, Tenn...	Col. F. S. Palmer, bureau agent.	10 00	100 00	6 50	January 24, 1868.
Aug. 17, 1868	Memphis, Tenn...	Col. F. S. Palmer, bureau agent.	7 50	60 97	5 50	February 14, 1868.
July 19, 1868.	Memphis, Tenn...	Col. F. S. Palmer, bureau agent.	10 00	40 00	3 50	February 12, 1868.

Name of soldier.	Company and regim't.	Certificate issued to—	No. of certificate.	Attorney.	Amount of cer- tificate.
Moody, William	E, 11th col. tr.	Soldier.....	391, 156	Moyers & Dedrick ...	\$206 60
Dandridge, William, Q. M. S.	B, 3d h'y art.	Soldier.....	345, 353	Moyers & Dedrick ...	273 00
Kimball, Cyrus, ag't, (private, by bureau records.)	F, 11th.....	Soldier.....	391, 187	Moyers & Dedrick ...	300 00
Johnson, Green	B, 3d h'y art.	Soldier.....	345, 361	Moyers & Dedrick ...	244 63
Dillworth, John, (John Dillworth, by bureau records.)	H, 55th	Soldier.....	373, 213	Moyers & Dedrick ...	244 85
Hilton, Mathew.....	B, 11th.....	Martha Hilton, as wid.	402, 941	Tucker & Sells.....	279 60
Warren, Joseph, (jr., as shown by bureau records.)	B, 11th.....	Mary Warren, as wid.	402, 963	Tucker & Sells.....	279 60
Alston, Alexander, (Alexandria Alston, by bureau records.)	B, 55th	Soldier.....	361, 737	B. D. Hyam.....	246 31
Brown, Warren, Q. M. S.	G, 3d h'y art.	Soldier.....	345, 319	Moyers & Dedrick ...	262 53
Buchanan, John	G, 11th.....	Soldier.....	396, 280	Moyers & Dedrick ...	300 00
Means, Humphrey.	E, 61st	Soldier.....	337, 993	D. B. Hyam.....	287 51
Morse, Abraham, corpor'l, (Abraham Marsh, by bureau records.)	L, 3d h'y art.	Soldier.....	345, 336	D. B. Hyam.....	204 76
Polk, Abraham	G, 11th.....	Soldier.....	396, 311	D. B. Hyam.....	300 00
Persons, Daniel.....	F, 11th.....	Soldier.....	396, 269	Moyers & Dedrick ...	300 00
Tausel, Moses, serg't, (Moses Tausell, by bureau records.)	B, 11th.....	Nice Ann Tausell, as widow.	402, 956	Tucker & Sells.....	312 06
Robinson, Samuel.....	C, 55th	Soldier.....	364, 369	Frank Bras	252 60
Canady, Peter, corp'l, (Peter Cannady, by bureau records.)	H, 11th.....	Soldier.....	396, 369	Moyers & Dedrick ...	300 00
Coney Washington, (Washington Con- ley, by bu. records.)	K, 63d.....	Soldier.....	366, 427	Frank Bras	106 00

ment—Continued.

Paid.			Am'ts paid attorney.			Date of blue letter.
When.	Where.	By whom.	Legal fee.	Advances.	Notarial expenses.	
Mar. 24, 1868	Memphis, Tenn...	Col. F. S. Palmer, bureau agent.	\$10 00	\$50 00	\$3 50	February 6, 1868.
Apr. 10, 1868	Memphis, Tenn...	Col. F. S. Palmer, bureau agent.	10 00	50 00	3 50	February 27, 1868.
Mar. 30, 1868	Memphis, Tenn...	Col. F. S. Palmer, bureau agent.	10 00	25 00	3 50	February 8, 1868.
May 4, 1868	Memphis, Tenn...	Col. F. S. Palmer, bureau agent.	10 00	172 50	3 50	February 27, 1868.
Mar. 16, 1868	Memphis, Tenn...	Col. F. S. Palmer, bureau agent.	10 00	60 00	3 50	December 16, 1867.
Apr. 18, 1868	Memphis, Tenn...	Col. F. S. Palmer, bureau agent.	10 00	65 00	4 00	February 25, 1868.
Apr. 20, 1868	Memphis, Tenn...	Col. F. S. Palmer, bureau agent.	10 00	60 00	6 00	February 25, 1868.
Mar. 9, 1868	Memphis, Tenn...	Col. F. S. Palmer, bureau agent.	10 00	100 00	6 00	December 12, 1867.
Apr. 27, 1868	Memphis, Tenn...	Col. F. S. Palmer, bureau agent.	10 00	125 00	3 50	February 27, 1868.
May 14, 1868	Memphis, Tenn...	Col. F. S. Palmer, bureau agent.	10 00	25 00	3 50	February 10, 1868.
May 9, 1868	Memphis, Tenn...	Col. F. S. Palmer, bureau agent.	10 00	150 00	4 00	October 16, 1867.
Mar. 20, 1868	Memphis, Tenn...	Col. F. S. Palmer, bureau agent.	10 00	80 00	5 50	November 5, 1867.
Mar. 30, 1868	Memphis, Tenn...	Col. F. S. Palmer, bureau agent.	10 00	100 00	6 50	February 10, 1868.
May 9, 1868	Memphis, Tenn...	Col. F. S. Palmer, bureau agent.	10 00	110 00	3 50	February 8, 1868.
Apr. 20, 1868	Memphis, Tenn...	Col. F. S. Palmer, bureau agent.	10 00	150 00	4 50	February 25, 1868.
June 1, 1868	Memphis, Tenn...	Col. F. S. Palmer, bureau agent.	10 00	150 00	3 00	January 31, 1868.
May 5, 1868	Memphis, Tenn...	Col. F. S. Palmer, bureau agent.	10 00	50 00	3 50	February 10, 1867.
May 12, 1868	Memphis, Tenn...	Col. F. S. Palmer, bureau agent.	10 00	40 00	3 00	December 18, 1867.

DREW'S STATEMENT C.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN
AND ABANDONED LANDS, CLAIM DIVISION,
Washington, D. C., February 11, 1870.

CAPTAIN: In answer to your request of the 8th instant, for information concerning settlement and payment of the claim of Elvis Key, late private Company F 14th United States colored troops, I am directed to state that a re-examination of the records of this bureau shows the claim to have been settled by Second Auditor's certificate, No. 463,368, for \$176, (being \$100 original bounty, act of July 22, 1861, and \$100 additional bounty, act of July 28, 1866, less \$24 overpaid on company rolls) and the amount (less \$12 50 attorney's fee and notarial expenses) paid by check No. 1,381 of the chief disbursing officer of this bureau, for \$163 50, sent October 13, 1868, to J. B. Coons, esq., agent and disbursing officer at Nashville, Tennessee.

The mistake in report of the 8th instant, from this office, arose from erroneous statement forwarded from the office of the chief disbursing officer that the claim was paid through Lieutenant Colonel F. S. Palmer, agent and disbursing officer at Memphis, Tennessee.

Very respectfully, &c.,

WILLIAM P. DREW,
Agent Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands,
Chief of Claim Division.

Brevet Captain J. A. SLADEN, U. S. A.,
Recorder for Military Commission Bureau Refugees,
Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, Washington, D. C.

DREW'S STATEMENT D.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN
AND ABANDONED LANDS, CLAIM DIVISION,
Washington, February 12, 1870.

CAPTAIN: In answer to your letter of the 11th instant for information concerning the settlement and payment of the claim of William Redus, first, late corporal Company I One hundred and tenth United States colored troops, I am directed to state that the records of this bureau show the claim to have been settled by certificate No. 366,677, (received at this office January 7, 1868,) for \$300 20, of which \$215 50 (\$10 legal fee, \$5 50 notarial expenses, and \$200 advances) was paid on the same date to Messrs. Chipman, Hosmer & Co., attorneys in the claim, by check No. 57 of the chief disbursing officer of this bureau on United States treasury.

The advance appears to have been made October 23, 1867, by Daniel S. Mann, as agent of Messrs. Chipman, Hosmer & Co., and is sworn to by them by affidavit dated January 3, 1868.

Vouchers for the payment of the balance (\$84 70) to the claimant were sent by the chief disbursing officer, November 12, 1868, to J. H. Wager, agent and disbursing officer at Athens, Alabama.

These vouchers were returned to this office December 4, 1868, by Mr. Wager, with affidavit of Redus that he received but \$100 advances.

On December 10, 1868, this affidavit was inclosed to Messrs. Chipman, Hosmer & Co., with request for their report in the case.

The vouchers on which the advance of \$200 had been allowed by this office having been forwarded by the chief disbursing officer with his ac-

counts to the honorable Second Auditor, it became necessary to recall the same for examination, which was done by letter of February 19, 1869, from this office.

No receipts of the claimant being returned with these vouchers, another search was made by request of this office, with report, dated May 20, 1869, that no receipts were received with the accounts.

A certificate (No. 493,411) having been received at this office, May 1, 1869, in favor of Toliver Redus, as brother of William Redus, deceased, late corporal Company I One hundred and tenth United States colored troops, investigation as to the alleged advances in the case of William Redus was suspended, on suspicion that either his claim, or that of his brother, or both, were fraudulent. It was finally ascertained, however, that the claim of Toliver Redus was genuine, as brother of William Redus, second, deceased.

It is but just to add that Messrs. Chipman, Hosmer & Co. have repeatedly acknowledged themselves responsible for any errors in this and similar cases, and willing to refund whenever called upon by this office, after satisfactory investigation.

Mr. Wager, of this bureau, has been kept informed concerning this case by letters from this office.

I have ventured to be thus full and explicit in this case, as it is one of a number which have been under investigation by this office for several months, among them the cases of Henry Hines, Company H One hundred and tenth; Alexander Brooks, Company F One hundred and tenth; Benjamin Luder, Company K One hundred and tenth; Paldo Bailey, Company K One hundred and tenth; Charles Kemp, Company E Forty-fourth; John Jackson, Company I One hundred and tenth, and others; all of which it is believed will be eventually adjusted by this office without loss to the claimants.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM P. DREW,

*Agent Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands,
Chief of Claim Division.*

Brevet Captain J. A. SLADEN, U. S. A.,

*Recorder for Military Commission Bureau of Refugees,
Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, Washington, D. C.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN
AND ABANDONED LANDS, CLAIM DIVISION,
Washington, D. C., February 23, 1870.

CAPTAIN: In further answer to your letters of the 2d and 3d instant, inclosing lists of names of colored soldiers, with request for information respecting the settlement or condition of their claims for bounty, &c., I am directed to inclose herewith a report covering such (unsettled) cases comprised in the lists referred to as were not included in reports forwarded to you from this office on the 8th and 9th instant, respectively.

The information contained in the inclosed report has been obtained from the office of the honorable Second Auditor of the Treasury.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM P. DREW,

*Agent Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands,
Chief of Claim Division.*

Brevet Captain J. A. SLADEN, U. S. A.,

*Recorder for Military Commission Bureau of Refugees,
Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, Washington, D. C.*

E.—Drew's statement.

Name.	Company and regiment.	Attorney.	Remarks.
Body, Pope, (Adeline Warren and Aggie Parish, sisters, claimants.)	F, 3d U. S. col. h. art...	Moyers & Dedrick, Memphis, Tenn.	Settled October 22, 1864, and certificate No. 424, for \$146 40, sent to attorney. T. L. Dean and C. E. Bent, witnesses.
Barlow, George	I, 13th U. S. col. tr'ps.	John O'Neill, Washington, D. C.	Suspended for information from Adjutant General's Office. Discharge not on file.
Cook, Silas	D, 101st U. S. col. tr'ps.	J. C. McMullen, Clarksville, Tenn.	Disallowed July 28, 1867. Paid \$100 bounty, act July 4, 1864, all he was entitled to. Discharge sent to attorney.
Dickerson, Edward	A, 13th U. S. col. tr'ps.		No claim registered in case as stated.
Diggs, James R.	M, 9th Tenn. cavalry.		No claim.
Drake, Lafayette, (Martha Drake, mother, claimant, Huntsville, Ala.)	G, 101st U. S. col. tr'ps.	James Cloon	Suspended for proof of relationship by persons who can write, &c., giving the circumstances under which they knew the parties, length of time, place, &c. Identifying witnesses Peter and Phillip Ackland, who sign by mark; attesting witnesses, A. P. McIntyre and B. J. Sheridan.
Elliott, Silas	K, 101st U. S. col. tr'ps.	B. D. Hyam, Washington, D. C.	Disallowed April 8, 1866. Paid \$100 bounty, act July 4, 1864, all that was due. Discharge sent to attorney.
Fusill, Johnson	I, 55th U. S. col. tr'ps.	R. McAllister, Washington, D. C.	Settled April 8, 1867, and certificate No. 294,226 for \$265 sent to attorney.
Finley, Alexander	D, 15th U. S. col. tr'ps.		Witnesses T. U. Green and John W. Ramea.
Freeman, Sandy	I, 12th U. S. col. tr'ps.	Bunts & Linsley, Nashville, Tenn.	Settled August 23, 1866; certificate No. 264,369 for \$98 77, sent to attorneys.
Frierson, Columbus, (Abby Frierson, Nashville, Tenn., claims as mother, and Sallie Frierson, Columbia, Tenn., also claims as mother.)	B, 17th U. S. col. tr'ps.	Freedmen's Bureau.	Contested claim. No settlement. Soldier belonged to 14th U. S. colored troops, not 17th.
Fogg, Alfred	F, 110th U. S. col. tr'ps.		No claim registered in case as stated.
Grier, Henry	B, 55th U. S. col. tr'ps.	B. D. Hyam, Washington, D. C.	Settled March 25, 1867, and certificate No. 293,704, for \$248 31 sent to attorney.
Goodman, Lucas	I, 15th U. S. col. tr'ps.	Beant Noah, Columbia, Tenn.	Disallowed June 19, 1869; paid \$200 bounty act July 4, 1864, all he was entitled to. Discharge on file in claim division, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands.
Greed, T. M.	I, 110th U. S. col. tr'ps.		No claim on file as stated.
Green, Joseph W.	K, 110th U. S. col. tr'ps.		No claim on file as stated.
Gallegher, Mack	C, 12th U. S. col. h. a.	W. A. Lord, Nashville, Tenn.	Awaiting information from Adjutant General's Office, called for Feb. 9, 1870.
Goff, Sorrow	C, 101st U. S. col. tr'ps.		Out for settlement, and will be disposed of very soon.
Goode, John, (Rebecca Harvey, sister, claimant.)	F, 61st U. S. col. tr'ps.	Moyers & Dedrick, Memphis, Tenn.	Settled October 22, 1864, and certificate No. 420, for \$117 79, sent to attorneys. Witnesses, Israel Harvey and Thornton Gaylor; residence, Memphis, Tenn.
* Goode, Washington, (Rebecca Harvey, sister, claimant.)	F, 61st U. S. col. tr'ps.		Claim contested. In hands of Col. Palmer. Witnesses, Israel Harvey and Thornton Gaylor.
Harris, Orrin	C, 61st U. S. col. tr'ps.	B. D. Hyam, Washington, D. C.	Settled January 23, 1867, and certificate No. 283,364 for \$300, sent to attorney.

E.—Drew's statement—Continued.

Name.	Company and regiment.	Attorney.	Remarks.
Harney, Simon.....	D, 12th U. S. col. tr'ps.	Chipman, Hoemer & Co., Washington, D. C.	No claim on file as stated. Disallowed May 18, 1868; paid \$200 bounty, act July 4, 1864, all he was entitled to.
Jordan, Daniel.....	F, 44th U. S. col. tr'ps.		
Johnson, Benjamin.....	D, 110th U. S. col. tr'ps.	S. H. Ingersoll, Nashville, Tenn.	Under examination. No claim registered in case as stated.
Japper, William C.....	E, 39th U. S. col. tr'ps.		
Kimber, Thomas.....	A, 14th U. S. col. tr'ps.	S. H. Ingersoll, Nashville, Tenn.	Suspended for statement of correct service. Adjutant General reports name not borne on rolls. Fraudulent claim filed; now under investigation.
Killick, Logan, (Marshall Johnson, brother, claimant.)	A, 55th U. S. col. tr'ps.		
Killick, Richard, (Marshall Johnson, claimant.)	A, 55th U. S. col. tr'ps.	Chipman, Hoemer & Co., Washington, D. C.	Fraudulent claim filed; no settlement. Disallowed June 13, 1868, paid \$100 bounty, act July 4, 1864, all he was entitled to. Discharge sent to attorneys.
Luper, Joseph.....	D, 3d U. S. col. h. art.		
Luper, Joseph.....	C, 3d U. S. col. h. art.	A. M. Hughes, Tennessee military State agent, Washington, D. C.	No claim registered in case as stated.
Love, William.....	B, 101st U. S. col. tr'ps.		
Martin, Joseph M., (Ann McClenahan, Cedar st., Nashville, Tennessee, claimant.)	D, 14th U. S. col. tr'ps.	A. M. Hughes, Tennessee military State agent, Washington, D. C.	Disallowed March 15, 1869, soldier slave April 19, 1861; brothers and sister not entitled to bounty, act July 28, 1866. Discharge sent to attorney.
McSwan, Alexander.....	E, 1st U. S. col. h. art.		
McClure, Jackson.....	E, 1st U. S. col. h. art.	Wolf, Hart & Co., Washington, D. C.	Settled. Amount recovered by this office and paid to claimant.
McKay, Henry.....	A, 12th U. S. col. tr'ps.	Geo. Cragg & Bro., Philadelphia, Pa.	No claim registered in case as stated.
Miller, Henry.....	F, 3d U. S. col. troops.		
McClellan, Elias.....	D, 12th U. S. col. tr'ps.	Geo. Cragg & Bro., Philadelphia, Pa.	Claim disallowed October 13, 1868. Soldier was a substitute and not entitled to bounty. Was paid all dues on muster-out. Discharge was sent to attorneys.
Nickerson, Ellie.....	H, 101st U. S. col. tr'ps.		
Roberson, George, (Harry Roberson, father, claimant.)	E, 101st U. S. col. tr'ps.	Moyers & Dedrick, Memphis, Tenn.	No claim in case registered as stated.
Silkin, Michael, (Eliza Silkin, widow, claimant.)	E, 101st U. S. col. tr'ps.		
Sumners, Abraham.....	I, 46th U. S. col. tr'ps.	Moyers & Dedrick, Memphis, Tenn.	No claim on file as stated. Mother has not filed an application. Applications of soldier and of reputed widow are on file. Soldiers post office address, Memphis, Tenn., widow's, Murfreesboro, Tenn.
Smith, Jacob, (Emmy Smith, mother, claimant.)	A, 40th U. S. col. tr'ps.		
Stevine, William.....	F, 44th U. S. col. tr'ps.	Moyers & Dedrick, Memphis, Tenn.	Disallowed May 18, 1868. Paid \$200 bounty, act July 4, 1864, all that he was entitled to. Discharge sent to attorneys.
Stevenson, Henry.....	K, 11th U. S. col. tr'ps.		
Suggs, Prince.....	D, 12th U. S. col. tr'ps.	Moyers & Dedrick, Memphis, Tenn.	No claim registered in the case as stated.
Steel, William.....	C, 14th U. S. col. tr'ps.		
Turner, Green.....	A, 1st U. S. col. h. art.	Moyers & Dedrick, Memphis, Tenn.	No claim registered in the case as stated.
Tynham, Culvin.....	110th U. S. col. troops.		

E.—*Drew's statement*—Continued.

Name.	Company and regiment.	Attorney.	Remarks.
Tucker, Conger, (Julia Tucker, wid., claimant.)	A, 59th U. S. col. tr'ps..	B. D. Hyam, Washington, D. C.	Settled January 12, 1867, and certificate No. 259 for \$142 67, sent to attorney.
Tillman, Shenold.....	G, 12th U. S. col. h. art.	.....	No claim on file in case.
Townsend, Israel.....	B, 101st U. S. col. tr'ps.	.....	Out for settlement and will be disposed of soon.
Upshaw, Thomas.....	K, 110th U. S. col. tr'ps.	Chipman, Hoamer & Co., Washington, D. C.	Settled December 10, 1867, and certificate No. 336 for \$203 20, sent to attorney.
Vance, Lewis, (Nancy Daley, widow, claimant.)	I, 110th U. S. col. tr'ps.	.....	No claim registered.
Warren, London, (Frances Warren, wid., claimant.)	F, 40th U. S. col. tr'ps..	.....	No claim registered.
Woodfolk, Meridith.....	C, 5th Ohio cavalry.....	.....	No claim on file.
Ware, Alfred.....	A, 44th U. S. col. tr'ps..	.....	Out for settlement and will be disposed of soon.
Williams, John.....	I, 35th U. S. col. tr'ps..	R. McAllister, Washington, D. C.	Settled March 27, 1867, and certificate No. 294 for \$271 50, sent to attorney.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN
AND ABANDONED LANDS, CLAIM DIVISION,
Washington, D. C., February 28, 1870.

CAPTAIN: In further answer to your letters of the 2d and 3d instant, requesting information as to the condition of certain claims therein mentioned, I am directed to inclose herewith a supplementary schedule, showing the condition of the claims of William Jones, late of Company I One hundredth United States colored troops; Parker Fry, late of Company I Sixth United States colored heavy artillery; Isaac Maxwell, late of Company H Fifteenth United States colored troops; and Katie Gardner, mother of Alexander Smith, deceased, late of Company D Tenth United States colored troops.

It would seem that in the last-named case an error in statement has been made, as the records of this office show the claim of Katie Gardner, as mother of Aleck Gardner, deceased, late of Company B Twelfth United States colored troops, settled by certificate No. 476,368, (O'Neill & Dufour, attorneys,) for \$306 34, and paid July 6, 1869, by John L. Wilson, agent and disbursing officer at Columbia, Tennessee.

The inclosed schedule, with that forwarded to the commission on the 23d instant, comprises all the cases concerning which information was requested, except those of Conger Tucker, late of Company E Fifty-ninth United States colored troops, and Julia Tucker, widow of Conger Tucker, late of Company E Eleventh United States colored troops, reports in which were omitted by inadvertence at the Auditor's office. These are, however, probably identical.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM P. DREW,
Agent Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands,
Chief of Claim Division.

Brevet Captain J. A. SLADEN, U. S. A.,
Recorder for Military Commission Bureau of Refugees,
Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, Washington, D. C.

DREW'S STATEMENT F.

CLAIM DIVISION, BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN
AND ABANDONED LANDS, *February 28, 1870.*

1. Alexander Gardner, Company D Tenth regiment United States colored troops; Katie Gardner, mother, claimant. No claim registered in case as stated.

2. William Jones, Company I One hundredth regiment United States colored troops; Justus J. McCarty, Washington, D. C., attorney. Disallowed June 11, 1868; \$100 bounty, act July 4, 1864; all due him was paid at time of muster out of service; discharge sent to attorney.

3. Parker Fry, Company I Sixth regiment United States colored heavy artillery; McQuithy & Alden, attorneys. Suspended for information from the Adjutant General United States Army, in reply to letter of date January 22, 1870, requesting same.

4. Isaac Maxwell, Company H Fifteenth regiment United States colored troops; McQuithy & Alden, attorneys. Rejected August 22, 1868, and discharge returned to Chipman, Hosmer & Co. This man received \$100 bounty, all he was entitled to by terms of his enlistment.

O

LOUISVILLE AND PORTLAND CANAL.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of April 6, 1870, transmitting a report of the Chief of Engineers upon the improvement of the Louisville and Portland Canal.

APRIL 9, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 9, 1870.

The Secretary of War has the honor to submit to the House of Representatives, in compliance with the resolution of April 6, 1870, the accompanying report of the Chief of Engineers upon the improvement of the Louisville and Portland Canal; the present condition of the work; its probable condition by the first day of November next, and the measures necessary to be adopted for its speedy completion.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, D. C., April 9, 1870.

SIR: In conformity to your instructions to report upon the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 6th instant, asking for information as to the condition of the work of enlargement of the Louisville and Portland Canal, and whether the work can be so far advanced as to pass boats of dimensions adapted to the new locks on the branch canal by the 1st day of November, 1870, I transmit herewith a copy of a report of the officer in charge of the improvement of the Falls of the Ohio at Louisville, Brevet Major General G. Weitzel, major Corps of Engineers, upon the condition of the work on December 2, 1869, and also extracts from a communication received from the same officer, dated the 5th instant, by which it will be seen that the enlargement of the entrance to the canal, as far as the upper guard gates, is contracted for, and that the contractor is expected to complete his work before the boating season of the fall of the present year, and that the work of placing the new locks in complete working condition is also contracted for, and will, it is confidently believed, be completed in the specified time, by the 1st of November next.

These new locks require but little work to complete them, but the gates, machinery, &c., require to be added before they can be used. As soon as they are made available, by the completion of the work in progress and the trunk of the canal widened, all boats of dimensions less than 60 by 335 feet can be passed through.

The work contracted for will consume nearly if not all the funds at present available for the purpose, and to pass boats of dimensions adapted to the new locks of the branch canal by the first of November next, the old canal between its head and the entrance to the new locks must be widened to ninety feet, for which an additional sum of \$250,000 will be required, which should be immediately appropriated, in order that the excavation may be completed in time.

It will be perceived that, in the opinion of General Weitzel, the bridge recently completed across the river, at the falls, prevents the passage of the larger class of boats during high water, as there are boats so large that even by lowering their chimneys they cannot at that time pass under the bridge.

The immediate enlargement of the canal has thus been made still more imperative to obviate this newly added difficulty in the navigation of the river.

The resolution of the House of Representatives of the 6th instant is herewith returned.

By command and in the absence of Brigadier General Humphreys.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. WOODRUFF,

Lieutenant Colonel Engineers, Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. A.

Hon. W. W. BELKNAP,

Secretary of War.

[Extract]

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Louisville, Ky., April 5, 1870.

SIR: In reply to your telegram of yesterday, I have the honor to state that there is an imperative necessity of an immediate appropriation, to be applied at once to widening the Louisville and Portland Canal. In my annual report on the "improvement of the Falls of the Ohio," for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, and dated July 15, 1869, I stated that \$450,000 could be profitably expended on this work during the next fiscal year.

The figure (\$250,000) given in my letter to Theodore Cook, esq., chairman of the committee on river navigation of the Board of Trade of Cincinnati, Ohio, is not intended to modify the figure mentioned in my annual report; but what I meant to say was, that if Congress felt that the government was too poor just now to give the whole \$450,000 asked for, \$250,000 would still do a great deal of good. In my letter to the Chief of Engineers, dated December 2, 1869, (an extract from which I herewith transmit,) I gave a detailed statement of the work I had contracted for, and stated that I believed that the money available would complete the contracts, and also stated what the condition of the work would then be, and I also stated that with the amount I hoped to receive from the Congress now in session, I proposed to at once widen the prism of the old canal, so that boats less than 80 feet by 335 feet, (the dimensions of the new locks, heretofore erroneously given as 80 by 350 feet,) could then be passed through. I also stated that this would include every boat but two that now navigate the Ohio river. Since then, I have learned that these two boats have been sold and will hereafter run only on the Mississippi river.

The amount of money that I hoped to get at the present session of Congress was \$250,000, if not the \$450,000 asked for in my annual report.

It has been reported to Congress from official sources, and is true, that many boats navigating this river have paid for tolls during their lifetime as much as one-third of their original cost. But this is not all. A great many of the boats that have been compelled to use this canal have been so much delayed and damaged in passing through it, in consequence of its incompleteness, that a large sum was lost or had to be immediately expended in repairs.

It is a small estimate to say that the loss thus occasioned, with the tolls paid, would amount to \$6,000,000; add to this now for the extra expense where boats could neither pass the falls nor through the canal, in transhipment of freight from Portland to Louisville and vice versa, (and which reliable men inform me amounted in the case of government freights during the war to a sum sufficient to have built an entirely new canal,) and it will be safe to say that the commercial interests of this country have been damaged to the amount of at least \$15,000,000 by the failure of the government to construct a suitable canal at this place; and the attention of the government has been called to it almost annually, I understand, during the last twenty-five years, and certainly twice by government engineers of acknowledged ability and great experience and reputation.

To make the matter worse, a bridge is building, under a charter granted by government, which, during the short period where formerly there was a good navigation on the falls, now interferes with it in the case of large boats; because in the very highest stages of the river there are some boats so large that even by lowering their chimneys they could not pass under the bridge.

Now this railroad bridge is completed, and during this winter I have repeatedly seen boats compelled to load and unload at the Portland wharf because they were too large to go through the canal and too large to go up under the bridge.

I should receive this \$250,000 as soon as possible, because by a new regulation I am compelled to give bidders one month's time to make their offers, and if the matter is postponed too long, it might be so late in the season that the excavation could not be completed at the same time that the new locks are, as I would wish.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WEITZEL,

Major Corps of Engineers and Brevet Major General United States Army.

Brevet Major General A. A. HUMPHREYS,

Brigadier General and Chief of Engineers,

Office of the Chief of Engineers, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Louisville, Ky., December 2, 1869.

SIR: Upon the suggestion of General Parke, I have the honor to submit herewith a brief résumé of the operations on the works under my charge during the past season, and a statement of the work I propose to perform with the funds which are still available.

First. Falls of the Ohio. At this point I have awarded the following contracts, viz:
1. To extend the apron dam at the head of the Louisville and Portland Canal, to opposite Fifth street, Louisville, Kentucky, being on the eastern edge of the ledge of rocks which runs in a northeasterly direction from this point across the river and forms the crest of the so-called Falls of the Ohio.

The object of this apron dam is to prevent vessels entering the canal at certain stages of the river from being drawn on this ledge of rocks by the side currents and wrecked. This has been a prolific source of disaster in the fall and spring of each year, and required immediate attention. *This dam is entirely finished.*

2. To construct the dam across the river at the crest of the Falls of the Ohio. This dam leaves the above-mentioned dam at a point nearly opposite Sixth street, Louisville, Kentucky, and will be continuous to the Indiana shore, with the exception of a sluice, or opening, 228 feet wide in the Indiana, or main chute, down the falls.

The object of this dam is to give a depth of water of six feet in the canal at the lowest stage of the river. This additional depth of the canal could have been obtained by excavating the canal three feet deeper. But as throughout its whole length the excavation would have been through hard, limestone rock, the expense would have been at least \$275,000.

The dam will cost at furthest \$50,000. This great saving induced me to recommend this dam. It has been begun at both ends, and on the Indiana side is completed nearly to the sluice. On the Kentucky side it is completed for a distance of nearly a thousand feet; altogether about one-third of it is completed, and I have no doubt the whole will be during the next low-water season, if favorable. It is a matter of no moment whatever that this should be completed until the canal has been widened throughout its whole length, as it will raise the water on us when we come to that work.

3. To excavate the portions of the ledge which project south of the apron dam at the head of the canal. This excavation is necessary to get six feet of water throughout the channel in entering the canal.

The contractor was unfortunate in the construction of his coffer-dam, and has done nothing yet, but expects to, and ought to complete his work during the next low-water season.

4. To enlarge the canal from its head to the upper guard gates, and construct new retaining walls. This was necessary to facilitate the entrance of vessels to the canal, and will prevent them from being so often damaged as heretofore. The contractor is engaged in the excavation, and hopes to, and ought to complete his work before the boating season of the fall of 1870.

5. To place the new locks in complete working condition and open a channel from them to the river below and the old canal above.

At present the only boats that can pass through the canal are less than 50 by 150 feet; these being the dimensions of the old locks.

The elegant new locks built from 1860 to 1863 have little work to be done to complete them, but the gates, machinery, &c., require to be added before they can be used, and the channels above mentioned constructed. These new locks are 60 by 350 feet. The old canal is 64 feet wide. As soon, then, as this contract is completed, a boat less than 60 by 350 feet can be passed through, and this will be an immense benefit to the commerce of this river, and is looked forward to by all interested with great anxiety. I feel confident that the work will be completed by the stipulated time, November 1, 1870. All the above will be better understood by reference to sheet No. 1. survey Falls of the Ohio, transmitted by me last year, and to the sketch transmitted with my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869. Besides, Colonel Craighill will undoubtedly be able to explain any obscure portions of the above report.

These operations will, I think, consume all the money thus far appropriated. With the amount which I hope to get this winter, I propose at once to widen the whole canal, and thus allow boats of the full capacity of the new locks to pass through. That will include all but two engaged in the commerce of this river.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WEITZEL,

Major Corps of Engineers and Brevet Major General United States Army.

Brevet Major General A. A. HUMPHREYS,

Brigadier General and Chief of Engineers, Washington, D. C.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR FORTIFICATIONS.

L E T T E R

FROM

T H E S E C R E T A R Y O F W A R

IN ANSWER TO

A request made by the Committee on Military Affairs, transmitting a statement of the amount of money appropriated up to the present time for fortifications, and other works of defense.

APRIL 13, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 7, 1870.

The Secretary of War has the honor to submit to the House of Representatives, in answer to a request made therefor by the Committee on Military Affairs, the accompanying statement of the amount of money appropriated up to the present time for fortifications and other works of defense for which estimates have been made for the next fiscal year; also a report of the material used in the construction of such works.

WM. W. BELKNAP, *Secretary of War.*

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, D. C., April 4, 1870.

GENERAL: In reply to your letter of the 23d ultimo, I send a sheet which shows the whole amount of money appropriated up to the present time for the fortifications and other works of defense for which appropriations are asked in the estimates for the ensuing fiscal year, as exhibited by the documents on the files of this department.

The material which we are now using, in vastly preponderating quantity over any other, is "earth." The moneys asked for the coming fiscal year for the works of defense will be expended in the construction of powerful earthen barbette and mortar batteries, carefully protected by traverses and parados of the same material, and no masonry will be used, other than that necessary for the platforms of the guns, and the interior chambers of bomb-proofs and magazines.

For some of the smaller and nearly finished works, small sums have been asked for the preservation of the parts already constructed, and which can be utilized in the modifications rendered necessary by the modern armaments.

I shall be glad to have the opportunity of exhibiting to you the plans for the modification of the works covering the great commercial harbors.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Brig. Gen. and Chief of Engineers.

Gen. J. A. LOGAN, *House of Representatives, Washington D. C.*

APPROPRIATIONS FOR FORTIFICATIONS.

Statement showing the whole amount of money appropriated by Congress up to the present time estimates for the fiscal year

Designation and description of the works embraced in the estimates.	Amount appropriated up to June 30, 1860, per statement of July 20, 1860.	By act approved March 2, 1861.	By act approved July 17, 1861.	By act approved August 5, 1861.
<i>Fort Montgomery, Rouse's Point, Lake Champlain, New York.</i> —An inclosed pentagonal work; commenced in 1841; will mount 32 guns and 40 flank howitzers in casemates, and 53 guns en barbette.....	\$312,355	\$10,000	\$20,000	.....
<i>Fort Knox, Bucksport, Penobscot River, Maine.</i> —An inclosed pentagonal work, with exterior batteries; commenced in 1843; will mount 19 guns and 20 flank howitzers in casemates and 98 guns en barbette, of which 3 are 15-inch guns.....	415,442	20,000	20,000	.....
<i>Fort Popham, mouth of Kennebec River, Maine.</i> —An inclosed triangular work; commenced in 1857; will mount 36 guns and 4 flank howitzers in casemates and 20 en barbette.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Fort Gorges, Portland Harbor, Maine.</i> —An inclosed irregular hexagon, with interior demi-lune or coverface; commenced in 1857; will mount 56 guns in casemate and 14 en barbette.....	160,000	30,000	15,000	.....
<i>Fort Preble, Portland Harbor, Maine.</i> —An inclosed work, (old,) partly surrounded by a line of open barbette and casemated batteries; commenced in 1841; will mount 47 guns in casemates and 28 en barbette, 11 of which are 15-inch guns; casemate part suspended.....	52,311	.....	.....	.....
<i>Fort Scammell.</i> —A heptagonal inclosed barbette battery, with detached masonry bastions; commenced in 1841; will mount 66 guns and 16 flank howitzers in casemates and 42 guns en barbette, 8 of which are 15-inch guns; casemate part suspended.....	59,826	.....	.....	.....
<i>Fort McClary.</i> —An inclosed pentagonal work; commenced in 1841; will mount 21 guns and 8 flank howitzers in casemates and 21 guns en barbette; casemate part suspended.....	20,522	.....	.....	.....
<i>Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, Massachusetts.</i> —An inclosed pentagonal work, with exterior batteries in coverface and ravin; commenced in 1823; will now mount 30 guns and 23 flank howitzers in casemates and 242 guns en barbette, of which 5 are 15-inch guns. When modified in accordance with the project of the board of engineers for fortifications, it will mount the same number in casemates and 46 15-inch guns, or their equivalent, en barbette.....	1,208,000	.....	.....	.....
<i>Fort Winthrop, Boston Harbor, Massachusetts.</i> —A small inclosed quadrangular work, as a keep, with exterior open barbette batteries; commenced in 1844; will now mount 119 guns en barbette, of which 13 are 15-inch guns. When modified in accordance with the project of the board of engineers for fortifications, it will mount 48 15-inch guns, or their equivalent, and 30 smaller guns en barbette.....	154,927	10,000	.....	.....
<i>Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, Massachusetts.</i> —An inclosed pentagonal work, with exterior open barbette batteries; commenced in 1832; will now mount 14 guns and 29 flank howitzers in casemates and 84 guns en barbette, of which 4 are 15-inch guns. When modified in accordance with plans of board of engineers for fortifications, it will mount the same number of guns in casemate and 26 15-inch guns en barbette.....	524,594	.....	.....	.....
<i>Battery on Long Island, head of Boston Harbor, Massachusetts.</i> —An open barbette battery, protected by traverses and parapets; not yet commenced; when finished will mount 28 15-inch guns.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Fort at Clark's Point, New Bedford, Massachusetts.</i> —An inclosed pentagonal work, with coverface; commenced in 1857; will mount 47 guns and 4 flank howitzers in casemates and 19 guns en barbette, of which 6 are 15-inch guns.....	175,000	25,000	.....	.....
<i>Fort Adams, Newport Harbor, Rhode Island.</i> —An inclosed pentagonal work, with coverface, exterior batteries, and redoubt; commenced in 1824; will mount 104 guns and 64 flank howitzers in casemates and 216 guns en barbette, 2 of which are 15-inch guns. When modified in accordance with present plans, it will mount the same number in casemates and 212 en barbette, 12 of which will be 15-inch guns or their equivalents.....	1,696,343	5,000	5,000	.....

* By proviso in the act, the expenditure was restricted to these amounts; that restriction

APPROPRIATIONS FOR FORTIFICATIONS.

3

for the fortifications and other works of defense, for which appropriations are asked in the ending June 30, 1871.

By act approved Feb. 20, 1862.	By act approved Feb. 20, 1863.	By act approved March 14, 1864.	By act approved July 2, 1864.	By act approved Feb. 28, 1865.	By act approved March 2, 1865.	By act approved June 12, 1866.	* By act approved March 2, 1867.	Total to March 1870.
\$150,000	\$100,000	.....	\$50,000	\$50,000	.....	\$50,000	\$12,500	\$754,855
150,000	150,000	.....	100,000	75,000	.....	.....	.....	930,422
.....	100,000	.....	100,000	75,000	.....	50,000	.....	325,000
150,000	150,000	.....	150,000	75,000	.....	50,000	25,000	805,000
.....	150,000	.....	150,000	75,000	.....	.....	25,000	452,311
75,000	150,000	.....	100,000	50,000	.....	35,000	25,000	494,826
.....	100,000	.....	50,000	50,000	.....	.....	25,000	245,582
75,000	25,000	.....	20,000	10,000	.....	25,000	25,000	1,388,000
100,000	50,000	.....	50,000	10,000	.....	30,000	25,000	429,927
.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	.....	.....	25,000	554,594
150,000	150,000	.....	100,000	50,000	.....	30,000	15,000	695,000
50,000	25,000	.....	.....	50,000	.....	.....	.....	1,831,343

has not since been removed. The appropriation was of twice the amount here given.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR FORTIFICATIONS.

Statement showing the whole amount of money appropriated by

Designation and description of the works embraced in the estimates.	Amount appropriated up to June 30, 1860, per statement of July 26, 1860.	By act approved March 2, 1861.	By act approved July 17, 1861.	By act approved August 5, 1861.
<i>Fort Schuyler, East River, New York.</i> —An inclosed pentagonal work, with exterior batteries; commenced in 1833; will now mount 96 guns and 42 flank howitzers in casemates, and 90 guns en barbette, including 2 15-inch guns. When modified as per plan of board of engineers for fortifications, it will mount the same in casemates and 34 15-inch or other heavy guns, with 12 smaller ones en barbette.	\$928, 013			
<i>Fort at Wille's Point, eastern entrance to New York Harbor.</i> —Commenced in 1863; will now mount 37 guns and 5 flank howitzers in casemates; casemate part suspended. When finished in accordance with plans of board of engineers for fortifications, it will mount 28 15-inch or equivalent guns en barbette, in addition to those in casemates.	150, 000		\$100, 000	
<i>Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, New York Harbor.</i> —An inclosed quadrangular work; <i>Castle Williams, Governor's Island, New York Harbor.</i> —An inclosed circular work; <i>South Battery, Governor's Island, New York Harbor.</i> —An open barbette battery; were commenced in 1831, and will now mount 52 guns in casemates and 111 guns en barbette, including 10 15-inch guns. When modified as per project of board of engineers for fortifications, they will mount 30 additional 15-inch or equivalent guns en barbette.	263, 967			
<i>Fort Wood.</i> —A rectangular work, partly surrounded by an open barbette battery; commenced 1841; will now mount 67 barbette guns. When modified, as above, it will mount 11 15-inch or equivalent guns and 41 smaller guns.	218, 000			
<i>Fort Hamilton and batteries, New York Harbor.</i> —An inclosed quadrangular work, with redoubt and exterior batteries; commenced 1824; has emplacements for 68 guns and 30 flank howitzers in casemates and 73 guns en barbette, including 1 20-inch and 25 15-inch guns. When the proposed modifications are completed it will not mount the same number of guns in casemates and 99 en barbette, including 1 20-inch and 51 15-inch or equivalent guns.	634, 753			
<i>Fort Tompkins and batteries, on Staten Island, including Battery Hudson, New York Harbor.</i> —An inclosed quadrangular work, with open barbette batteries; commenced in 1838; will mount (exclusive of new casemated battery and Fort Wadsworth) 20 flank howitzers in casemates and 123 barbette guns, 41 of which are 15-inch guns. When proposed modifications are completed they will mount 12 flank howitzers in casemate and 103 guns en barbette, 68 of which will be 15-inch or equivalent guns.	245, 889	25, 000	50, 000	
<i>Fort at Sandy Hook, New Jersey.</i> —Inclosed pentagon; commenced in 1857; will mount 103 guns and 20 flank howitzers in casemates and 90 guns en barbette, 25 of which will be 15-inch or equivalent guns; casemate part suspended.	250, 000	75, 000	100, 000	
<i>Fort Mifflin, Delaware River, Pennsylvania.</i> —An inclosed irregular work, with demi-lune; commenced 1843; mounts 5 15-inch and 41 smaller guns en barbette. When proposed modifications are made will mount 37 guns en barbette, 12 of which will be 15-inch or equivalent guns.	82, 999			
<i>Fort Delaware, Delaware River, Pennsylvania.</i> —Inclosed pentagon; commenced 1833; mounts 71 guns and 20 howitzers in casemates and 64 guns en barbette. When modified, as proposed, will mount the same in casemates and 34 en barbette, 5 of which will be 15-inch guns or their equivalent.	1, 439 914	25, 000		
<i>Battery at Finn's Point, New Jersey.</i> —An open barbette battery not yet commenced. When finished it will mount 20 barbette 15-inch or equivalent guns.				
<i>Fort Monroe, Old Point Comfort, Virginia.</i> —Inclosed irregular hexagon with exterior casemated battery; commenced 1817; will mount 118 guns and 18 flank howitzers in casemates, and 174 guns on barbette, including 8 15-inch guns.	2, 505, 471			

* By proviso in the act, the expenditure was restricted to these amounts; that restriction

APPROPRIATIONS FOR FORTIFICATIONS.

5

Congress up to the present time for fortifications, &c.—Continued.

By act approved Feb. 20, 1862.	By act approved Feb. 20, 1863.	By act approved March 14, 1864.	By act approved July 2, 1864.	By act approved Feb. 28, 1865.	By act approved March 2, 1865.	By act approved June 12, 1866.	* By act approved March 2, 1867.	Total to March 1870.
\$25 000	\$25,000	.....	\$25,000	\$25,000	.....	\$30,000	\$25,000	\$1,083,013
250 000	250,000	.....	150,000	50,000	.....	50,000	25,000	1,025,000
.....	.....	{ Includ'g also Ft. Gibborn }	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	} 581,697
.....	
100,000	100,000	.....	75,000	25,000	.....	30,000	.....	964,752
350 000	400,000	.....	225,000	50,000	.....	50,000	25,000	1,420,889
300,000	150,000	.....	125,000	50,000	.....	50,000	25,000	1,125,000
25,000	.....	.....	20,000	20,000	.....	25,000	.....	172,999
60,000	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,724,914
.....
50,000	50,000	.....	50,000	25,000	.....	30,000	25,000	2,733,471

has not since been removed. The appropriation was of twice the amount here given.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR FORTIFICATIONS.

Statement showing the whole amount of money appropriated by

Designation and description of the works embraced in the estimates.	Amount appropriated up to June 30, 1862, per statement of July 25, 1860.	By act approved March 2, 1861.	By act approved July 17, 1861.	By act approved August 6, 1861.
<i>Fort Clinch, Amelia Island, Florida.</i> —Inclosed pentagon; commenced 1847; mounts 20 flank howitzers in casemates and 40 guns en barbette, including 4 15-inch guns.	\$225,000			
<i>Fort Taylor, Key West, Florida.</i> —Inclosed quadrangle; commenced 1844; mounts 86 guns and 36 flank howitzers in casemates and 57 guns en barbette.	1,260,000	\$70,000	\$100,000	
<i>Fort Jefferson, Garden Keys Tortugas, Florida.</i> —Inclosed hexagon; commenced in 1846; will mount 232 guns and 76 flank howitzers in casemates and 112 guns en barbette.	1,280,138	75,000	100,000	
<i>Fort Pickens, Pensacola Harbor, Florida.</i> —Inclosed pentagon; commenced 1828; mounts 63 guns and 28 flank howitzers in casemates, and 86 guns en barbette, including 1 15-inch gun.	774,168			
<i>Fort Morgan.</i> —Inclosed pentagon with exterior batteries; commenced 1819; mounts 16 guns and 24 howitzers in casemates, and 70 guns en barbette.	1,242,556			
<i>Fort Gaines, Dauphin Island, Mobile Bay, Alabama.</i> —Inclosed pentagon; commenced 1848; mounts 20 flank howitzers in casemates and 43 guns en barbette.	270,000			
<i>Fort Bienvenue, Lake Borgne, Louisiana.</i> —Open barbette; commenced 1826; mounts 12 barbette guns.	129,571			
<i>Fort Jackson, Mississippi River, Louisiana.</i> —Inclosed pentagon with exterior batteries; commenced 1822; mounts 16 guns and 10 flank howitzers in casemates and 103 barbette guns, including two 15-inch guns.	852,608			
<i>Fort St. Philip, Mississippi River, Louisiana.</i> —Inclosed quadrangle with exterior batteries; commenced 1841; mounts 93 barbette guns, two of which are 15-inch guns.	268,734			
<i>Fort at Fort Point, Entrance to San Francisco Harbor, California.</i> —Commenced 1853; mounts 90 casemate and 36 barbette guns.	1,615,833	50,000	50,000	
<i>Fort at Lime Point, San Francisco Harbor, California.</i> —Inclosed irregular work with open casemated battery; commenced in 1867; will mount 86 casemate and 23 barbette guns.				
<i>Fort at Alcatraz, San Francisco Harbor, California.</i> —Open barbette batteries; commenced 1853; now mounts 90 barbette guns, five of which are 15-inch guns. Casemated barracks suspended. When modified as proposed will mount 11 guns in casemates and 40 15-inch or equivalent guns and 20 mortars en barbette.	921,667	25,000	25,000	
<i>For purchase of sites, &c.</i>				
<i>For contingencies of fortifications expended on above works and many others.</i>	674,593	30,000	30,000	\$100,000
<i>For construction of mortar batteries</i>				
AGGREGATE				

* By proviso in the act, the expenditure was restricted to these amounts; that restriction

† During the years 1862, 1863, and 1864 there was appropriated respectively \$500,000, \$700,000, and only a small part of which has been expended on the permanent defenses. The exact amount can only be ascertained by field operations.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR FORTIFICATIONS.

7

Congress up to the present time for fortifications, &c.—Continued.

By act approved Feb. 20, 1862.	By act approved Feb. 20, 1863.	By act approved March 14, 1864.	By act approved July 2, 1864.	By act approved Feb. 28, 1865.	By act approved March 2, 1865.	By act approved June 12, 1866.	*By act approved March 2, 1867.	Total to March, 1870.
.....	\$150,000	.....	\$100,000	\$50,000	.....	\$50,000	\$12,500	\$587,500
300,000	300,000	.....	.....	200,000	\$125,000	100,000	* 25,000	2,480,000
300,000	300,000	.....	.....	100,000	75,000	50,000	25,000	2,305,138
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	774,168
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,242,556
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	270,000
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	129,571
.....	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	953,608
.....	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	368,734
300,000	200,000	.....	50,000	150,000	.....	125,000	25,000	2,495,833
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75,000	25,000	100,000
150,000	100,000	.....	90,000	150,000	.....	90,000	50,000	1,601,667
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,000	37,500	72,500
100,000	†	†	†	†	.....	.....	.....	934,593
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,055,733

has not since been removed. The appropriation was of twice the amount here given.

*1,200,000, in all \$2,400,000, for "contingencies of fortifications, including field works and field operations," obtained by examining the separate accounts of each disbursing officer. The greater part was expended on

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Brigadier General and Chief of Engineers.

②

FINDING OF MILITARY COMMISSION, LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of March 30, transmitting copy of the proceedings and finding of a military commission held at the post of Little Rock, in the department of Arkansas, in the year 1864.

APRIL 13, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 13, 1870.

The Secretary of War has the honor to submit to the House of Representatives, in obedience to the resolution of March 30, 1870, a copy of the proceedings and finding of a military commission held at the post of Little Rock, in the department of Arkansas, in the year 1864, to inquire into the enlistment and organization of the Third regiment of Arkansas volunteer cavalry, with the testimony taken before said commission; also of the report made and evidence taken by the judge advocate appointed in the year 1865 to inquire into and report upon the same subject. Especial attention is invited to a report upon this matter prepared by the Adjutant General and submitted to the House of Representatives on the 24th of January last.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, July 1, 1864.

SIR: The board to whom it was referred, per Special Order No. 18, "to inquire into and report upon certain alleged difficulties existing in the Third Arkansas cavalry volunteers, in regard to the term for which the men have been enlisted," have the honor to report as follows:

1. The men of the Third Arkansas cavalry volunteers were not properly or legally enlisted into the service of the United States, for the reason that no enlistment papers were signed by the men at the time they were recruited.

2. All the men who were recruited for the Third Arkansas cavalry volunteers previous to the 15th day of December, 1863, were recruited for twelve months, unless sooner discharged.

3. All the men of the Third Arkansas cavalry volunteers who were

recruited subsequent to the 15th day of December, 1863, were recruited for three years, unless sooner discharged.

4. The muster in of the Third Arkansas cavalry volunteers is invalid for the reason that it was made without duplicate enlistment papers having been previously signed by the men. But many of those who recruited for twelve months, and nearly all of those who were recruited for three years, have, within the last three months, signed duplicate enlistment papers for three years' service. Under the instructions from the War Department, this cures the error both in regard to the enlistment and muster-in of these men.

5. The Third Arkansas cavalry volunteers was mustered into the service of the United States for three years, but as regards those of the regiment who were recruited previous to the 15th day of December, 1863, the muster-in was made for that length of time without their knowledge or consent, and contrary to the positive assurances of their company officers, and in some instances of Lieutenant Colonel Fuller, it being stated to them by these officers that the muster-in was for twelve months.

6. Being subsequently mustered for pay, signing pay-rolls, and receiving pay, can have no effect in determining the period of enlistment of these men, as they were assured on each occasion by their officers, and with a full understanding among officers and men, that the question of enlistment should not be effected thereby.

7. The board, after mature deliberation, are of the opinion that all the men in the Third Arkansas cavalry volunteers who were recruited previous to the 15th day of December, 1863, and have not signed enlistment papers for three years' service, cannot be held to service, and should be immediately discharged.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. B. MASON,
Col. 77th Ohio Vet. Vol. Inf., President of the Board.
HENRY S. GOODSPEED,
First Lieut. 61st Ill. Vet. Vol. Inf., Recorder.

Captain C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Proceedings of a board which convened at Little Rock, Arkansas, in obedience to the following order, viz:

[Special Orders No. 18.—Extract.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Arkansas, June 1, 1864.

The following named officers will constitute a board to inquire into and report upon certain alleged difficulties existing in the Third Arkansas cavalry volunteers, in regard to the term for which the men were enlisted.

Board: Colonel Thomas H. Benton, jr., Twenty-ninth Iowa infantry volunteers; Lieutenant Colonel Augustus H. Chapman, Fifty-fourth Illinois infantry volunteers; Lieutenant Henry S. Goodspeed, Sixty-first Illinois infantry volunteers.

The board will convene at Little Rock, June 3, 1864, or as soon thereafter as practicable, and will sit without regard to hours. When not in session the members will be considered on duty.

The board is authorized to summon such witnesses as they may require.

By command of Brigadier General E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant General.
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LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, *June 8, 1864.*

The board met pursuant to the foregoing order.

Present: Colonel Thomas H. Benton, jr., Twenty-ninth Iowa infantry volunteers; Lieutenant Colonel Augustus H. Chapman, Fifty-fourth Illinois infantry volunteers; Lieutenant Henry S. Goodspeed, Sixty-first Illinois infantry volunteers.

The president then laid before them certain papers purporting to be petitions from the non-commissioned officers and privates of the Third Arkansas cavalry volunteers, setting forth their grievances and asking relief. These papers are herewith inclosed and marked respectively A, B, and C. The board was then duly sworn by the recorder, and the recorder was then duly sworn by the president of the board. There being no witnesses present the board adjourned till 9 a. m. to-morrow.

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, *June 9, 1864.*

The board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present same members as yesterday and the recorder.

K. P. MORRISON, being duly sworn, says he is first lieutenant in the Thirty-sixth regiment Iowa infantry volunteers and assistant commissary of musters.

Question. Did you muster any troops belonging to the Third Arkansas cavalry volunteers; and if so, what companies and parts of companies, when, and for what period?—Answer. I mustered in detachments and parts of companies of the Third Arkansas cavalry volunteers a total of about five hundred men, all of whom I mustered in for three years unless sooner discharged. The first muster made by me in that regiment was on the 22d November, 1863, of forty-five men of Company H. At the time I made this muster several of the line officers of the regiment asked me for what time the men were to be mustered in. I replied that I could not tell them, not having received full instructions from the commissary of musters, but Eason Bastin, who was a clerk in the office of Lieutenant Wilson, commissary of musters, and was present at the time above referred to, stated to them that the muster was for three years unless sooner discharged. I subsequently mustered in two enlisted men of Company G, and eleven of Company B. At one of these three musters I remember that Lieutenant Colonel Fuller, Third Arkansas cavalry, stated to the men who were being mustered in, that he had authority for saying that they were being mustered in for twelve months. In the foregoing cases the muster-in rolls were taken to the office of Lieutenant Wilson, commissary musters, where they were completed by his clerks. In filling up these rolls, the period of muster-in was inserted to be for three years. On the 1st day of December, 1863, I mustered in one hundred and twenty-two men for the Third Arkansas cavalry, being parts of Companies D, F, H, and I; eighteen of these were for Company F. I also mustered in on the same day eleven unassigned recruits for that regiment. At both of these musters questions were asked by some of the men relative to the length of time for which they were to be mustered in. I replied, distinctly stating to the officers, and in the presence of the men, that they would be mustered in for three years unless sooner discharged, and that I was not authorized to muster for any other length of time. In the various musters made by me in this regiment after this time, I have no recollection of the question being raised by either officers or men as to the period for which the musters were made. In the months of January and February, 1864, I mustered in the three commissioned officers and thirteen enlisted men.

of E; five men on the 19th, and five on the 20th January, and the officers on the 5th and three men on the 8th February. The muster, in each case, was for three years unless sooner discharged, and no objection was made to this by either officers or men. On the 8th of December, 1863, I mustered in twenty-seven men of Company G, and heard no complaint about being mustered in for three years. I would state, further, that at the time these musters were made, no enlistment papers were made out to my knowledge; at least none were furnished me by company commanders or recruiting officers. My instructions from Lieutenant Wilson, commissary musters, did not make it necessary for me to have them, nor was I aware that it was necessary. All of the muster-in rolls of musters made by me of enlisted men in the Third Arkansas cavalry, except one or two of those last made, embracing about thirty-seven men, were rejected by the War Department as invalid, and returned with instructions to have them made out on muster and descriptive rolls, accompanied by duplicate enlistment papers properly signed and authenticated. Upon the receipt of these instructions, I forwarded the necessary blanks to Lieutenant Colonel Fuller, then commanding regiment, with instructions to have them filled up and returned to me with as little delay as possible, which has not as yet been done. I sent to Lieutenant Colonel Fuller one copy of each muster-in roll returned to me from the War Department, with instructions that they be returned to me as soon as proper rolls were complete.

S. P. WELLS, being duly sworn, says he is lieutenant colonel Fiftieth Indiana infantry volunteers.

Question. Do you know anything relative to the enlistment of the Third Arkansas cavalry volunteers? If so, state all you know relative thereto.—Answer. While I was in command of the post of Lewisburg, Arkansas, certain persons recruiting for the Third Arkansas cavalry volunteers, under authority from Major General Steele, among whom were Captains Gibbons, Dunscomb, and Whitcomb, came to me and requested me to administer the necessary enlistment oath to a lot of men whom they had recruited, and I did so at various times during the fall of 1863. I administered the oath, using the form prescribed by the army regulations, to about five hundred men of the Third Arkansas cavalry volunteers, recruited by Captains Dodson, Company A; Gibbons, Company B; Gill, Company C; Clair, Company D; Eddington, Company E; Henning, Company F; Dunscomb, Company G; Napier, Company I. The oath was in some instances administered by myself and sometimes by Lieutenant Jones, post adjutant. Before administering the oath to these men, I invariably stated to them, in answer to inquiries made by them, and sometimes at the request of the recruiting officers, that they were being sworn in for twelve months, the time for which they had enlisted, and such was the general impression prevailing among officers and men, until information was received from Colonel Ryan that men who had been recruited for twelve months would not be received by the War Department.

The board adjourned till 9 a. m. to-morrow.

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, *June 10, 1864.*

The board met pursuant to adjournment. Present: Same members as yesterday, and recorder.

Captain JOHN SCOTT, being duly sworn, says that he is captain Company H, Fiftieth Indiana infantry volunteers.

Question. Do you know for what length of time any of the men in the

Third Arkansas cavalry volunteers were recruited? If so, state all you know about the matter.—Answer. Of my own personal knowledge I know but little about the matter. I heard Mr. Whitcomb, a citizen who had been authorized by Major General Steele to recruit for the Third Arkansas cavalry, say that he was recruiting men for twelve months' service, and this seemed to be the general impression among both men and officers in Companies A and B. From repeated conversations in my presence this was the general understanding till about the last of December, 1863, when it was rumored that they had been recruited for three years, instead of twelve months. A great deal of dissatisfaction was thus created among the men, but how the matter was ultimately settled I am unable to say. I was on duty at the time as provost marshal at Lewisburg, where most of these two companies were raised.

K. H. JONES, being duly sworn, says that he is first lieutenant and adjutant of the Fifth Indiana infantry volunteers.

By the RECORDER:

Question. Do you know anything in relation to the enlistment of any of the men in the Third Arkansas cavalry volunteers? If so, state all you know about it.—Answer. While I was on duty as post adjutant at Lewisburg, Arkansas, I administered the oath of enlistment to several squads of men now belonging to the Third Arkansas cavalry, using the oath prescribed in the Army Regulations. These men would ask me for how long they were to be sworn in. I replied that in the oath no time was specified. They stated to me that they had enlisted for twelve months. I do not know to what companies these men belonged; they were in charge of Captain Whitcomb, who is not now in the service, and Captain Dunscomb, Company G. No enlistment papers were presented to me, and the oath was administered orally.

EDSON BASTIN, being duly sworn, says that he is a private in Company G, Twenty-eighth Wisconsin infantry, and has been on detached duty at Little Rock as clerk in the office of Lieutenant Wilson, commissary of musters, since last fall.

By the RECORDER:

Question. Do you know anything relative to the mustering in of the Third Arkansas cavalry volunteers? If so, state all you know relative thereto.—Answer. I was never present at any of the musters-in of companies made by Lieutenant Wilson in the Third Arkansas cavalry; but I assisted in completing the muster-in rolls for that regiment. The bodies of the rolls were generally filled up by the company commanders, but the certificates at the bottom of the rolls were left blank till after the muster was made. The time for which the men were mustered in was always for three years. When Captain Dunscomb's rolls were returned to him for his signature, he asked me for what time the men had been mustered in. I told him for three years. He replied that that was wrong; that the muster should be for twelve months, and desired me to change the rolls so that the muster should be for twelve months. I replied that I had no authority for changing the rolls, but would speak to Lieutenant Wilson about it. The rolls were not altered, and the period of three years was retained in all rolls. I was present at a muster-in made by Lieutenant Morrison, acting commissary of musters, of Company H, Third Arkansas cavalry. I think Lieutenant Colonel Fuller told these men that they were to be mustered in for twelve months, but the muster was made for three years.

The board adjourned till 9 a. m. to-morrow.

LITTLE ROCK, *June 11, 1864.*

The board met pursuant to adjournment. Present: Same members as yesterday, and recorder.

GEORGE P. CABE being duly sworn, says that he is first lieutenant Company G, Third Arkansas cavalry.

By the RECORDER:

Question. Do you know anything in relation to the original organization of the Third Arkansas cavalry? If so, state all you know about it.—Answer. I know nothing as to the terms under which the men in the Third Arkansas cavalry were enlisted, but I was present at three different times when men were being mustered in, in my own company. Nothing was said at either of these times in regard to the period for which they were mustered in. I did not hear anything about it till three or four weeks after the musters were made; and what the position taken by the men was, I do not remember.

D. W. MASON, being duly sworn, says that he is first lieutenant and adjutant, Third Arkansas cavalry volunteers.

By the RECORDER:

Question. Do you know anything in regard to the muster in of the Third Arkansas cavalry? If so, state all you know in regard to it.—Answer. I know nothing in relation to the muster-in of any men in the Third Arkansas cavalry, except Companies L and M, and some unassigned recruits. It was distinctly stated to these companies and recruits that they were being mustered in for three years, and I heard no objection thereto.

THOMAS H. BOWLES, being duly sworn, says that he is captain of Company E, Third Arkansas cavalry.

By the RECORDER:

Question. Do you know anything in relation to the original organization of the Third Arkansas cavalry volunteers? If so, state all you know relative thereto.—Answer. I recruited Company E, Third Arkansas cavalry. The term they were to serve was twelve months as cavalry. On the 19th of November, 1863, fifty-four of my men were mustered in by Lieutenant F. H. Wilson, Company M. I was mustered in same day as first lieutenant of the company. At this time the question as to how long they were mustered in for was not raised, but both myself and the men were under the impression that the muster was for twelve months. I saw the muster-in rolls, but did not examine them, and do not know whether they stated the period of muster-in or not. Subsequently the clerk of the mustering officer presented the muster-in rolls of my company to me to be signed, and I signed them without examining them. Some days after this, I was present when Captain Herring, Company F, came to Lieutenant Colonel Fuller with his retained muster-in roll. The captain stated to Colonel Fuller that the period of muster-in on his rolls was three years, and desired to know if that was correct. Lieutenant Colonel Fuller replied that the clerk must have made a mistake in inserting three years, and directed the captain to erase the three years, which he did. Whether he inserted twelve months instead, I am unable to say. Some one present suggested that the same error existed in those copies of the rolls which were forwarded to the War Department, to which Colonel Fuller replied that if it did, he would see that the neces-

sary correction was made. On or about the 31st December, 1863, the muster and pay rolls of the company were presented to the men for their signatures. They refused to sign them, for the reason that by doing so they would be bound for three years, as it appeared on the rolls that they had enlisted for three years. After being assured by their commanding officers that it would make no difference in that respect, they signed the rolls. Early in January, 1864, we were informed that the regiment would not be accepted by the War Department for a less term than three years. Some time in March, 1864, we were furnished with blank enlistment papers, and instructed to have them filled up and signed by the men, and dated back to the time they were originally recruited. Only about twenty men in my company signed, the rest refused to sign them, and have not signed them up to this date. The enlistment papers bound them for three years' service. The order under which this company was raised is herewith inclosed, and marked D.

FRANCIS H. WILSON, being duly sworn, says that he is first lieutenant in the Third United States Cavalry, and was quartermaster for the department of Arkansas.

By the RECORDER:

Question. Do you know anything relative to the mustering in of the Third Arkansas cavalry volunteers? If so, state all you know about the matter.—Answer. In compliance with an order from Major General Steele, I mustered into the United States service several companies and parts of companies in the Third Arkansas cavalry volunteers; A was the first company mustered in by me, it had sixty-one enlisted men, and Elisha Dodson was mustered in as first lieutenant of the company on the 29th of October, 1863, at Little Rock; same day, mustered in Company B, with sixty-one enlisted men, and I. I. Gibbons as first lieutenant of the company. On the 3d of November, 1863, I mustered in seventy-three men of Company C, with J. W. Gill as first lieutenant, and on the 21st of November, 1863, mustered in Company G with forty-seven men, and L. S. Dunscomb as first lieutenant. I knew nothing as to the length of time for which the men had been recruited, but at each muster I stated to the men that they were to be mustered in for three years unless sooner discharged. No enlistment papers were ever furnished me for the men, because it was impossible to obtain blanks within this department. The absence of these papers at the time of muster-in was not an oversight, but a necessity. I have received no notice from the War Department in regard to the invalidity of the muster-in rolls of the Third Arkansas cavalry volunteers of musters made by me. Colonel Ryan was present when Companies A and B were mustered in, and I do not know whether he went to Washington or not. I never told any man in the Third Arkansas cavalry that I mustered him in for twelve months. I never received any instructions from Lieutenant Colonel Fuller in regard to mustering the Third Arkansas cavalry volunteers, and should have been very sorry to have received any from him.

GEORGE A. CUNNINGHAM, being duly sworn, says that he is a sergeant in Company C, Third Arkansas cavalry volunteers.

By the RECORDER:

Question. Do you know anything in regard to the original organization of the Third Arkansas cavalry volunteers?—Answer. During the month of October, 1863, myself, with Mr. Brandon and others, went to

Perry County, Arkansas, to recruit a company for the United States service. The men recruited by us we brought to Lewisburg, where they were sworn into the service by the adjutant of the Fiftieth Indiana infantry. Prior to being sworn in we were informed by Captain Whitcomb that the period for which we were recruited and were to be sworn in was twelve months. The company went to Little Rock a short time afterward, and were mustered into the United States service as Company C, Third Arkansas cavalry volunteers. At the time we were mustered in I heard no statement by the mustering officer as to the time for which we were to be mustered in; but the question was discussed among the men, and it was their impression, as well as my own, that we were mustered in for twelve months. Some time after Colonel Ryan returned from Washington the muster and pay rolls of the company were presented to the men for their signatures, when some of the men objected to signing them for the reason that it would bind them for three years, when we had enlisted for twelve months; but being assured by our officers that it would have no bearing on the question as to how long we had been mustered in for, all the men of the company, with the exception of three, I think, signed the rolls. These three men were immediately put in the guard-house. One of them, private Prior, subsequently signed the rolls and was released, the other two were sent to the penitentiary, and remain there yet.

The board adjourned till 9 a. m. June 13, 1864.

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, *June 13, 1864.*

The board met pursuant to adjournment. Present: Colonel Thomas H. Benton, jr., Twenty-ninth Iowa infantry volunteers; Lieutenant Colonel Ang. H. Chapman, Fifty-fourth Illinois infantry volunteers; Lieutenant H. S. Goodspeed, Sixty-first Illinois infantry volunteers, recorder.

P. E. MATHEWS, being duly sworn, says that he is a private in Company C, Third Arkansas cavalry volunteers.

By the RECORDER:

Question. Do you know anything about the enlistment and mustering in of the Third Arkansas cavalry volunteers? If so, state all you know about the matter.—Answer. I was authorized by Captain Whitcomb, at Lewisburg, Arkansas, to assist in recruiting what is now Company C, Third Arkansas cavalry volunteers, and was instructed by him to recruit men to serve for twelve months, as mounted infantry, to be assigned to duty within the State of Arkansas. When the company arrived at Lewisburg, Captain Whitcomb read to the men the terms under which they had been recruited, the purport of which was that they were to serve the United States for twelve months as mounted infantry. I said to Captain Whitcomb that it was understood the service was to be rendered in the State of Arkansas; to which he replied that he did not wish to deceive them, that they were liable to be assigned to duty in any part of the United States. To this we all assented, and authorized him to enroll our names accordingly. Subsequently we came to Little Rock, and were mustered into the service of the United States as Company C, Third Arkansas cavalry. This was in November, 1863. At the time we were mustered in no questions were asked, and no statement was made by the mustering officer or any one else in regard to the length of time for which we were mustered in; but my understanding and that of the men was that it was for twelve months. About eighty-four men were included in this muster. It was the general understand

ing in the company that we were mustered in for twelve months, until about the 1st of January, 1864, when we were informed that we were in for three years. This created a great deal of dissatisfaction among the men. Subsequently the officers of the companies presented to the men enlistment papers to be signed by them, representing them to be bounty rolls. But the men objected to signing these papers; but our officers stated that we were already bound for three years, and our signing these papers would make no difference in regard to the period for which we had been mustered in. Some of the men signed the papers and others refused, and for so refusing were imprisoned. Some of those who had been imprisoned were afterwards released on agreeing to sign the papers. I heard Lieutenant Gate of our company say that unless we did sign these papers we would be court-martialed and sent to Alton.

The order given to Captain Whitcomb by Major General Steel for recruiting is herewith inclosed and marked E.

LUTHER G. FLOYD, being duly sworn, says that he is a sergeant in Company E, Third Arkansas cavalry volunteers.

By the RECORDER:

Question. Do you know anything in regard to the enlistment and mustering in of the Third Arkansas cavalry? If so, state all you know relative to the matter.—Answer. The company to which I belong was recruited in Yell County, Arkansas, by Captain Boles and Lieutenant King, both of whom are now officers in the company. When we were recruited Lieutenant King stated to us that we were to serve twelve months only, and said further, that if we did not find it just as he stated he would take us back to Yell County and turn us loose. At Lewisburg, Arkansas, we were sworn into the service for twelve months. About the 20th November, 1863, we went to Little Rock and were mustered in. No questions were asked by the men, and no statement was made by the mustering officer in regard to the time for which they were to be mustered in; but it was understood by the men, and it was stated to us by our officers, to be for twelve months. About forty men were mustered in at this time.

W. J. BURRIS, being duly sworn, says that he is a private in Company A, Third Arkansas cavalry.

Question. Do you know anything in relation to the enlistment or mustering into service of the Third Arkansas cavalry volunteers? If so, state all you know about the matter.—Answer. Our company was recruited by Captain Dodson, during the month of September, 1863, in Pope County, Arkansas, as an independent company of State troops for twelve months' service. The company soon went to Lewisburg, where we met an officer, I think it was Captain Whitcomb. He stated to Captain Dodson that he was authorized by Major General Steele to recruit troops for the United States service, for twelve months' service. Upon this statement Captain Dodson had us enrolled, and we were mustered into the United States service by Lieutenant Colonel Wells, Fiftieth Indiana infantry volunteers, to serve for a term of twelve months. In October we came to Little Rock, and were mustered in as Company A Third Arkansas cavalry volunteers. At the time we were mustered in, the mustering officer did not state to us the time for which we were to be mustered in. I afterwards asked Captain Dodson what it meant and why the time was not stated. He replied that we had been mustered in for twelve months. I do not know the name of the officer who

mustered in the company, but think it was Lieutenant Wilson. Some time in December, 1863, the captain came into camp one afternoon and appeared to be very much excited. He stated to his company that he had just understood that they had been mustered in for three years instead of twelve months, but said that he was satisfied it could not be so, and advised us not to sign any pay or bounty rolls, for fear of committing ourselves for a longer service than twelve months. Soon after this occurrence the company went to Lewisburg; our camp was at the Carroll farm, about five miles from Lewisburg. While we were there the captain told the men that we were no longer bound, as the order under which we had been recruited had been revoked by the War Department. I then turned over my arms and accouterments to Captain Dodson, and went home. I remained at home about five days, when I returned to camp, where I found Captain Dodson and a part of the company.

I was immediately arrested and put in the guard-house, and compelled to labor in the fortifications at Lewisburg, under guard, forty-five days, when I was sent to Little Rock under guard and placed in the penitentiary, where I remained till the 11th June, 1864. While I was in confinement at Little Rock, myself with others who had been imprisoned for the same offense, had a written statement of our case made and forwarded to Lieutenant Colonel Chandler, provost marshal general, department of Arkansas, setting forth that we had enlisted for twelve months, and that when we were mustered into the United States service no time was specified in the oath we took as to how long we were to serve, consequently we claimed that we were only bound for twelve months' service. This paper was returned to us with an indorsement on it made by Lieutenant Colonel Fuller, Third Arkansas cavalry, stating that we had been mustered into the United States service for three years, and that if we would make a written acknowledgment of it that the charges against us would be withdrawn and we would be released. I cannot say positively that this indorsement was made by Lieutenant Colonel Fuller, but Sergeant Myers, who is prison sergeant, stated to me that it was. We declined making any such acknowledgment.

GEORGE HUNTER, being duly sworn, says that he is a private in Company C, Third Arkansas cavalry volunteers.

By the RECORDER :

Question. Do you know anything in relation to the enlistment or mustering in of the Third Arkansas cavalry ? If so, state all you know about it.—Answer. The company to which I belong was recruited in the month of October by Lieutenant Brandon to serve twelve months in the United States service as mounted infantry. We were sworn in at Lewisburg, Arkansas, by an officer of the Fiftieth Indiana volunteers, to serve twelve months unless sooner discharged. We were mustered in at Little Rock soon after. It was not stated to us at the time of muster in the length of time for which we were mustered in, but I thought it was for twelve months, as that was the time we had been recruited for, and such was the general impression of the men in the company. On the last day of February, 1864, certain pay-rolls were presented to the company by the captain for their signatures. It was specified on these rolls that the term of service was three years, and we refused to sign them for fear it would bind us for a longer time than for which we had supposed we were mustered in, which was twelve months. For refusing to sign these rolls I was arrested and placed in the penitentiary where I have remained until the present time. On the last of April the adjutant of the regiment came to the prison and

had a conversation with the men in prison, and said to them that the muster was a little false, and if we would go in for three years the charges would be withdrawn and we would be released. We declined to do this. While in the penitentiary I heard a letter read from Captain Gill, the captain of our company, stating that if we would go in for three years we would be released.

GREEN COLLIER, being duly sworn, says that he is a private in Company A, Third Arkansas cavalry volunteers.

By the RECORDER:

Question. Do you know anything about the enlistment or mustering in of the Third Arkansas cavalry? If so, state all you know about the matter.—Answer. Our company was originally recruited by Captain Dodson, in Pope County, Arkansas, as an independent company, for twelve months' service. Soon after the company was raised we came to Lewisburg, where Captain Dodson, who had been to Little Rock, stated to us that he had authority from General Steele to recruit a company for the United States service for twelve months. We were then enrolled and sworn into the United States service by Lieutenant Colonel Wells, Fifth Indiana volunteers, to serve twelve months unless sooner discharged. We then went to Little Rock and were mustered in, and, as we all supposed, for twelve months, as Captain Dodson had told us we were; but no time was specified in the oath. When the captain wanted us to sign the muster and pay rolls we refused, as it stated on the rolls that we had been mustered in for three years instead of twelve months.

The board adjourned to June 16, 1864, at 9 a. m.

LITTLE ROCK, *June 16, 1864.*

The board met pursuant to adjournment. Present: The members heretofore named and the recorder.

JOHN W. JAY, being duly sworn, says that he was first lieutenant of Company K, Third Arkansas cavalry volunteers, but is not now in the service.

By the RECORDER:

Question. Do you know anything relative to the enlisting and mustering in of the Third Arkansas cavalry? If so, state all you know in relation to the matter.—Answer. I came to Little Rock in November, 1863, for the purpose of going into the United States service. I had with me twelve men, who also desired to enter the service. While at Little Rock I met David Hamilton, who had authority from General Steele to raise a company of cavalry for the United States service, to serve for twelve months. He and I went in together for the purpose of raising the company. We raised jointly about thirty-eight men, all of whom were enlisted for twelve months' service as cavalry. These men were mustered into the service by Lieutenant Wilson as part of Company K Third Arkansas cavalry volunteers. When they were mustered in nothing was said by the mustering officer as to the time, but it was my understanding, and that of the men, that the muster was for twelve months. Soon after the return of Colonel Ryan from Washington, during the month of December, 1863, we were informed that the regiment could not be accepted for twelve months, and it was stated to the men. The men subsequently recruited by us were recruited for three years, and were mustered into service on the 9th of February, 1864.

No statement was made to these men by the mustering officer in regard to the length of time they were mustered for, but we all understood it to be for three years. In April following we were requested to have the men execute duplicate enlistment papers for three years' service. All the men in Company K but two signed them. Only four men made any objection to signing the papers, and two of these have been recruited for three years. I told these two men that if they persisted in refusing to sign I should put them in the guard-house, and they signed the papers.

IRVING W. FULLER, being duly sworn, says that he is lieutenant colonel of the Third Arkansas cavalry volunteers.

By the RECORDER:

Question. Do you know anything in relation to the original organization of the Third Arkansas cavalry volunteers? If so, state all you know relative thereto.—Answer. I know nothing in regard to the recruiting of the Third Arkansas volunteers. I did not join the regiment till after the first four companies had been mustered in—A, B, C, and D. I was present, however, when Company A was mustered in. When this company was about to be mustered in, Captain Dodson, at the request of Colonel Ryan, asked his men whether they had rather go into cavalry for three years or infantry for twelve months. The captain said they had rather go into the cavalry service, that they would not go into the infantry if they could avoid it, but that they were bound to go into the service in some way; that they could not remain at home. I was present at the muster-in of all the other companies of the regiment, except B, C, and D. I cannot say that in every instance the mustering officers stated to the men for what length of time they were being mustered in, but remember that they did so on several occasions. I heard no controversy about the matter in any company except G. Some of the men in this company objected to being mustered in for three years as they might be kept in for three years as infantry. I stated to Captain Duncomb, who commanded this company, that it was not certain that any of us were in for three years; that we were subject to the orders of the War Department; that we would have to accept the terms of the government; that General Steele's orders were subject to the approval of the War Department.

I never had any conversation with enlisted men, except at one time, in regard to the matter, but always stated what I had to say to the commanding officers. Two or three men in Company H stepped out in front of the squadron at the time they were mustered in, and said that they would like to have me make a statement in regard to the length of time for which they were to be mustered in. I stated to them that they were to be mustered in for three years as cavalry, unless sooner discharged, subject, however, to the approval of the War Department; that General Steele had no authority for accepting troops, consequently his orders were made subject to the approval of the War Department; that we might not be accepted at all, but that we were to enter the service on any terms under which the government would accept us; that I would not know how the regiment was accepted till I heard from Colonel Ryan, who had gone to Washington to get the regiment accepted as cavalry. Some of the men said they would not be mustered in for three years, stepped out of the ranks and were not mustered in at the time.

When Company M was mustered in, I stated to them the conditions on which they could enter the service, which were as follows: They could

join our regiment, as we have been accepted by the War Department as a regiment of cavalry, for three years' service; that they would receive \$100 bounty, and that they would be mustered into the service for three years, unless sooner discharged. I asked all those that wished to join the regiment on those conditions to step two paces to the front. The entire company stepped out, were examined, and mustered in for three years, unless sooner discharged.

Q. State whether or no Captain Boles, of Company E, and Captain Hening, of Company F, called on you a day or two after their respective companies had been mustered in, and producing the muster-in rolls of Company F, called your attention to the fact that the period of service was therein stated to be three years, and demanded an explanation why three years had been inserted instead of twelve months; and if yea, state whether or no you replied to them that it was a mistake of the clerk of assistant of commissary of muster, and at the same time directed Captain Hening to erase the three years; and whether or no the erasure was made by said Hening in your presence; and whether or no you stated at that time that you would examine the counterparts in the office of the mustering officer, and if the same error or mistake occurred in them, you would have them corrected.—A. I had no such conversation with those officers; but I did state to them that the period of muster-in was to be left indefinite, as Colonel Ryan expected to get the regiment accepted for twelve months.

Q. State whether or no a number of the members of Companies A and C of your regiment were imprisoned in the military prison of Little Rock for several months; and if so, whether you or any other officer of the regiment proposed to them to withdraw the charges against them if they would consent to enlist for three years.—A. I don't know that any man of Companies A and C of my regiment are in the military prison at Little Rock, but do know that there are men from the regiment in prison at this place. I never made any such proposition to them.

Q. Did you make any written indorsement on the back of a written communication addressed to the provost marshal general by some of the prisoners referred to above? If so, state the purport of that indorsement and for what purpose made.—A. I don't remember having made any indorsement on such a paper.

LEANDER S. DUNSCOMB, being duly sworn, says he is captain of Company G, Third Arkansas cavalry volunteers.

By the RECORDER:

Question. Do you know anything in relation to the recruiting and mustering in of the Third Arkansas cavalry? If so, state all you know about the matter.—Answer. On the 17th day of October, 1863, I received authority to raise a company of ninety-eight men for infantry service for twelve months, under which I recruited forty-six men, who were sworn by Lieutenant Colonel Wells, Fiftieth Indiana infantry, for twelve months. I came with these men to Little Rock, where they were mustered into the United States service by Lieutenant Wilson, commissary of musters. In administering the oath, the mustering officer did not state to the men the period of time for which they were to be mustered in, but it was the understanding among the men that the muster was for twelve months. When the muster-in rolls were presented to me for my signature I refused to sign them, for the reason that the time of muster-in was inserted to be three years instead of twelve months, according to the understanding. But I went back to the company and made a statement of the facts

to them. After hearing my statement they consented to my signing the rolls, with the understanding, however, that we were to await the decision of the War Department. All the men recruited by me up to the middle of December, 1863, when Colonel Ryan returned from Washington, were recruited for twelve months, and were mustered in with that understanding; but all those who were recruited after that time were recruited and mustered in for three years. When I refused to sign the muster-in rolls, Lieutenant Wilson said to me that he had no authority for mustering in for a shorter period than three years, and if we did not muster for that time we could not muster at all. Colonel Fuller stated to me that Colonel Ryan had gone to Washington to get the regiment accepted for twelve months, if possible, but it was distinctly understood by the men in my company that if Colonel Ryan should fail to get the regiment in for twelve months they should go in for three years.

Q. Your objection to signing the muster-in roll of your company implied the assertion on your part that the men had been mustered in for twelve months. Did Lieutenant Colonel Fuller or Lieutenant Wilson dispute it, or assert anything to the contrary when you stated your objection?—A. I do not remember that they did.

Q. Was the refusal of the War Department to accept the regiment for twelve months kept a secret from the men for some time after Colonel Ryan returned from Washington? If so, state the object.—A. It was not kept a secret from my men. I informed them just as soon as Colonel Ryan informed me, which was but a short time after his return. My company signed the muster and pay rolls for November and December, 1863, also those for January and February, 1864. The men have received their pay on the rolls for November and December, 1863, and eighteen men in the company have been paid on those for January and February, 1864. No enlistment papers were signed by the men previous to muster-in, but some twenty-two have signed them up to this date.

The board adjourned till 9 a. m. to-morrow.

LITTLE ROCK, *June 17, 1864.*

The board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Colonel William B. Mason, Seventy-seventh Ohio infantry volunteers; Lieutenant Colonel Aug. H. Chapman, Fifty-fourth Illinois infantry volunteers; Lieutenant H. S. Goodspeed, Sixty-first Illinois infantry volunteers.

Colonel Thomas H. Benton, jr., Twenty-ninth Iowa infantry volunteers, having been relieved from duty as one of the members of the board. Colonel W. B. Mason, Seventy-seventh Ohio infantry volunteers, was assigned in his stead, as senior member of the board.

Colonel Mason was duly sworn by the recorder.

H. F. VAN HOUTON, being duly sworn, says he is a major in the Third Arkansas cavalry volunteers.

Question. Do you know anything in regard to the enlistment and mustering in of the Third Arkansas cavalry volunteers? If so, state all you know relative to the muster.—Answer. I know nothing in regard to the enlistment of the Third Arkansas volunteers; Companies A, B, C. and D were in camp when I joined the regiment, in the latter part of November, 1863. These four companies compose my battalion. I was present when these companies were mustered in by Lieutenant Wilson, commissary of musters, and know that they were mustered

in for three years, unless sooner discharged. I did not hear Lieutenant Wilson state to the men for how long they were to be mustered in but he did say to the officers of these companies, previous to the muster in of their respective companies, that they were to be mustered in for three years, as he had no authority for mustering us in for a shorter period. As to the other companies of the regiment, I was not present at the time they were mustered in, and know nothing about their muster. Colonel Ryan went to Washington City in the month of November, 1863, on business in relation to the regiment. Immediately on his return he called the officers of the regiment together and stated to them that they had been accepted by the War Department as a cavalry regiment for three years' service. Before the colonel went to Washington it was not known whether the regiment would be mustered in for twelve months or three years; but Colonel Ryan was to get the regiment accepted by the War Department on the best terms possible. The four companies of my battalion, A, B, C, and D, were, however, mustered in for three years, for the reason that the mustering officer had no authority for mustering in for a shorter period. It was distinctly understood by myself and the officers of Companies A, B, C, and D, they were to be mustered in with no time stated; but if Colonel Ryan should fail to get the regiment accepted for twelve months, they were to be mustered in for three years. At the muster for pay, on the 31st December, 1863, of Companies A and C, some of the men refused to be mustered, for the reason, as they stated, that it would commit them for three years. I stated to those men who refused to muster, that a muster for pay would preclude none of their rights in that respect, but enable them to draw pay for the time they had already served. At the muster for pay on the 29th February, 1864, all the men in those companies were mustered. The men generally in both these companies have signed the pay-rolls and drawn pay. Duplicate enlistment papers have been sent me with the request that the men of my battalion sign them. All the men in Company B, and most of those in C, have signed them. The date of enlistment was inserted to be the original date of recruitment in each case. Every man in Company K, and most of those in L and M, have signed duplicate enlistment papers for three years' service.

Private W. E. Webb, J. J. Cook, and others of the regiment, have been imprisoned for the desertion. No proposition has been made to these men that if they would enlist for three years they would be released, to my knowledge.

The board adjourned to meet June 18, 1864, at 9 a. m.

LITTLE ROCK, *June 18, 1864.*

The board met pursuant to adjournment. Present: Same members as yesterday, and recorder.

Captain BOWLES recalled.

By Lieutenant Colonel FULLER :

Question. At the time I had the conversation with Captain Hening in regard to the rolls, did I not say that I had not been instructed by Colonel Ryan, previous to his leaving for Washington, as to the length of time for which the regiment was to be mustered in, but that I would get the order for organizing the regiment, and if the muster was wrong I would have it changed; and did I not say at that time that I supposed we were to be mustered in without regard to any time; that the time would be settled when the regiment was accepted?—Answer. Some such con-

versation was had by Colonel Fuller in explanation, but the exact language I do not remember.

By the RECORDER :

Question. Was it understood by your company at the time you recruited them, that if the War Department did not accept the regiment for twelve months they were to go in for three years ?—Answer. It was not so understood. Company F was raised under an order similar to mine, and on the same conditions.

PATRICK B. KING, being duly sworn, says he is second lieutenant of Company E, Third Arkansas cavalry.

By the RECORDER :

Question. Do you know anything in relation to the enlistment or mustering in of the Third Arkansas cavalry volunteers ? If so, state all you know about the matter.—Answer. I assisted in raising Company E, Third Arkansas cavalry ; I stated to these men at the time I recruited them that they were to go into the United States service for twelve months as cavalry, and that if they did not find it so I would take them back to Yell County, and turn them loose. The company was sworn in at Lewisburg, Arkansas, by Lieutenant Colonel Wells, Fiftieth Indiana infantry, who stated to the men that he was to swear them in for twelve months. Captain Whitcomb, who had been authorized by General Steele to recruit for the United States service, also stated to them that they had been raised for twelve months' service. Still it was understood by the men that the orders under which they were raised were subject to the approval of the War Department ; but this was not the understanding with the men, that if the War Department should refuse to accept them for twelve months, they were to go in for three years. Forty-four men of my company were mustered in at Little Rock, by Lieutenant Morrison, acting commissary musters, on the 30th December, 1863. Nothing was said to these men by the mustering officer in regard to the time for which they were mustered in, but it was the understanding among the men that the period was twelve months. All the men of my company, with the exception of these forty-four, were recruited and mustered for three years. Captain Boles notified the company, a short time after Colonel Ryan returned from Washington, that the regiment was not accepted for twelve months, and that we were in for three years. I know nothing in regard to any other company.

S. M. MARTIN, being duly sworn, says he is a sergeant in Company H, Third Arkansas cavalry volunteers.

By the RECORDER :

Question. Do you know anything in relation to the enlistment or mustering in of the Third Arkansas cavalry ? If so, state all you know about the matter.—Answer. Captain Eddington raised a company of sixty men in Yell County, Arkansas, for the Third Arkansas cavalry, to serve twelve months, unless sooner discharged ; these men were sworn into the service at Lewisburg, by Lieutenant Colonel Wells, Fiftieth Indiana infantry, on the 30th of October, 1863 ; at the time we were sworn in it was remarked by the colonel that no time was specified in the oath as to how long we were to serve ; he replied that it made no difference. We knew for how long we had enlisted ; in November, we (forty-seven men) were mustered into the United States service at Little Rock, by Lieutenant Morrison ; the mustering officer did not state to the men at the

time he made the muster how long they were mustered in for, but Lieutenant Colonel Fuller said that we had been enlisted for twelve months; that there had been some confusion in our company in regard to the terms of our enlistment; that he did not come there to deceive men; that it was against the law to enlist men under false pretenses.

Upon this statement we were mustered in; I never understood that the orders under which our company was raised were subject to the approval of the War Department, nor that if Colonel Ryan failed to get the regiment in for twelve months we were to go in for three years.

GEORGE A. MORGAN, being duly sworn, says he is a sergeant in Company C, Third Arkansas cavalry volunteers.

By the RECORDER :

Question. Do you know anything relative to the enlistment or mustering in of the Third Arkansas cavalry volunteers? If so, state all you know about the matter.—Answer. I was recruited by Captain Bowles for twelve months; Lieutenant Colonel Wells, Fiftieth Indiana infantry, stated to the company, when he administered the oath to us, that our term of service was twelve months, and read the orders under which the company had been raised; we were mustered in at Little Rock, about the middle of November, 1863, but for no definite length of time, at least, the mustering officer specified no time in mustering us.

The board adjourned till 9 a. m., June 20, 1864.

LITTLE ROCK, *June 20, 1864.*

The board met pursuant to adjournment. Present: Colonel Wm. B. Mason, Lieutenant Colonel Aug. H. Chapman; Lieutenant H. S. Goodspeed, recorder.

J. H. GUYUN, being duly sworn, says he is first sergeant Company F, Third Arkansas cavalry volunteers.

By the RECORDER :

Question. Do you know anything about the enlistment or mustering in of the Third Arkansas cavalry volunteers? If so, state all you know about the matter.—Answer. I assisted Captain Herring in recruiting Company F, Third Arkansas cavalry; the orders received from him were to recruit for twelve months; I recruited ten men, all of whom were recruited for twelve months.

On the 14th November, 1863, sixty-two men were mustered in Company F, at Little Rock; I was present, and know nothing was said by Lieutenant Wilson, the mustering officer, as to how long the muster was for; before the company was mustered in, some of the men asked Captain Herring how long they were to be mustered in for; he replied that he had recruited them for twelve months, and they ought to have sense enough to know that they would not be mustered in for a longer period than that; a few days after this, I heard Lieutenant Colonel Fuller say to some of the men of the regiment who were at his quarters, that they had been mustered in for twelve months; he did not make the remark to me, I simply overheard him talking as I passed by his quarters. The retained muster-in roll of our company was returned to the captain about the 1st December, 1863; I called the captain's attention to the fact that it appeared on the roll that the company had been mustered in for three years, instead of twelve months; he took the roll and said that it was a mistake, that he would go and see Lieutenant Colonel Fuller about it;

when he returned with the roll, the "three years" had been erased with a lead pencil; no time was inserted in the place of the "three years" erased. All the men in the company signed the muster and pay rolls for November and December; they objected to signing these rolls on the ground that they were rolls for three years troops, and could not see why they had to sign three years rolls when they had enlisted for twelve months only. Seven men in Company F have signed duplicate enlistment papers for three years' service; the others have all refused to sign these papers. None of the men in our company have been arrested for refusing to sign the papers; but Captain Herring told them that unless they did sign them, he or Lieutenant Colonel Fuller would be compelled to send them to the penitentiary. Lieutenant Colonel Wells, Fiftieth Indiana infantry, administered the oath of enlistment to sixty-two men of Company F, at Lewisburg; before the oath was taken, he said to them that he was to swear them in for twelve months.

GEORGE C. BROWN, being sworn, says he is first sergeant of Company G, Third Arkansas cavalry volunteers.

By the RECORDER:

Question. Do you know anything in relation to the enlistment or mustering in of the Third Arkansas cavalry? If so, state all you know about the matter.—Answer. In the latter part of September, 1863, myself, with ten others, enlisted under Captain Dunscomb, to serve the United States government twelve months, as mounted infantry; about forty men in Company G were sworn in at Lewisburg by Lieutenant Colonel Wells, Fiftieth Indiana infantry. Our company was mustered into service at Little Rock, by Lieutenant Wilson. He mustered us for no definite length of time; but it was the understanding among the men that the muster was for twelve months; the first intimation the company had that they had been mustered in for three years was when they were called upon to sign the muster and pay rolls for November and December, 1863. These rolls were made on rolls for three years troops; the men refused to sign these rolls on that ground; but the captain stated to them that their signing these rolls would make no difference with their enlistment; that the troops could not be paid on any other kind of rolls, and being thus assured, the men signed the rolls. Twenty-three men in our company have already signed enlistment papers; I do not know whether the balance will sign them or not; they have thus far refused. Threats were made by the captain of the company that those who refused to sign them would be imprisoned during the war. Captain Dunscomb never asked me or any man in the company, to my knowledge, whether we were willing for him to sign the muster-in rolls of the company, which had been made out for three years, or not. I recruited three or four men for the company after the middle of December, and they were recruited for twelve months; Captain Dunscomb also recruited some after that time. I don't know whether I was with him at the time or not; but I took their names down in the orderly book, and it was my understanding, after talking with them, that they had been recruited for twelve months.

A. C. DAVIS, being duly sworn, says he is a private in Company K, Third Arkansas cavalry volunteers.

By the RECORDER:

Question. Do you know anything relative to the enlistment or mustering in of the Third Arkansas cavalry volunteers? If so, state all

you know about the matter.—Answer. I was recruited by Captain Hamilton to serve twelve months in Company K, Third Arkansas cavalry; about fifteen men were mustered in at the time I was. It was not stated to any of us by the mustering officer, or any one else, as to how long we were to be mustered in, but all understood it to be for twelve months. It was intimated to us, some time in January, 1864, that we were in for three years. In April, 1864, enlistment papers were presented to the company to be signed. A few refused to sign these papers, but were compelled to sign them by the threats of the captain and Lieutenant Jay. I signed the papers because I thought they would imprison me unless I did so. The threats made by our officers were that unless we signed the papers we would be put in the guard-house. When we first heard the report that we had been mustered in for three years, myself with several others went to Colonel Fuller's quarters to inquire of him as to the truth of the matter. He gave us no satisfaction in regard to it, but used insulting and abusive language toward us, and said that he would put a ball and chain on the next man he heard say anything about the matter. All but about thirty of our company have been recruited since the 1st of January, 1864.

The board adjourned till 9 a. m., June 21, 1864.

LITTLE ROCK, *June 21, 1864.*

The board met pursuant to adjournment. Present: same members as yesterday, and recorder.

SAMUEL C. MCNAUGHTON, being duly sworn, says he is captain and assistant provost marshal general of the department of Arkansas.

By the RECORDER:

Question. State whether a proposition was ever made to the prisoners belonging to the Third Arkansas cavalry confined in the military prison to the effect that if they would enlist for three years the charges against them would be withdrawn, or whether other or different propositions were made; and if so, state what they were.—Answer. No proposition was made to these prisoners that if they would enlist for three years they would be released, to my knowledge; but I think Major Van Houten made an indorsement on a letter which was addressed to Lieutenant Colonel Chandler by prisoners from the Third Arkansas cavalry, and referred to Major Van Houten, to the effect that if they would make an application to him to be released and returned to duty, the charges would be withdrawn.

Q. Did you have any instructions from any source to discharge these men if they would consent to enlist for three years?—A. I had no such instructions.

Lieutenant K. P. MORRISON, acting commissary of musters, recalled:

By Lieutenant Colonel FULLER:

Question. At the time I made the statement to one of the squads you mustered in for the Third Arkansas cavalry on or about 22d November, 1863, you state that I said at the time that I had authority for saying that the men were being mustered for twelve months; did I not also say that I did not exactly know for what time they were being mustered in, but supposed it was for twelve months; that Colonel Ryan had gone to Washington to get the regiment accepted; and was that all the conversation I had at the time with the men?—Answer. I do not remember that Lieutenant Colonel Fuller said that he did not exactly know for

what time they were being mustered in, but he did say that it was for twelve months. He also said that Colonel Ryan had gone to Washington on business in relation to the acceptance of the regiment.

Q. Did you say, or make any statement to the men after I had got through speaking to them, and did you contradict my statement to the men?—A. I did not. The mustering regulations do not make it necessary to state to men the length of time for which they are to be mustered in.

C. B. MYERS, being duly sworn, says he is a sergeant in the Thirtieth Iowa infantry, and has been on duty at the military prison at Little Rock, as prison sergeant, since 21st February, 1864.

By the RECORDER :

Question. State whether any propositions, either oral or written, were ever made to any men confined in the military prison belonging to the Third Arkansas cavalry, while you were on duty at the prison, to withdraw the charges against them upon condition that they would agree to enlist for three years.—Answer. A proposition was made in writing, some time in April last, by Colonel Ryan, Third Arkansas cavalry, to the men of that regiment who were confined in the military prison, that if they would agree to serve for three years the charges would be withdrawn. When I read Colonel Ryan's proposition to the men they all said they would not agree to it.

The board adjourned to 9 a. m. June 24, 1864, on account of the delay in witnesses appearing.

LITTLE ROCK, June 24, 1864.

The board met pursuant to adjournment. Present: same members as heretofore, and the recorder.

J. C. McANUTTY, being duly sworn, says he is a private in Company A, Third Arkansas cavalry.

By the RECORDER :

Question. By whom and for what length of time were you recruited?—Answer. I was recruited by Captain Dodson, in September last, to serve twelve months, unless sooner discharged.

Q. Have you been in prison; and if so, state for what you were arrested, and when?—A. I was arrested on the 8th March last for leaving a detail who were escorting a train, and have been in prison ever since.

Q. Was any proposition ever made to you by any officer of your regiment to release you; if so, state what it was and who made by?—A. An officer calling himself the adjutant of our regiment came to the prison one day and said to the men that if we would sign certain papers and make good soldiers for three years we would be released.

M. O. ROBISON, being sworn, says he is a private in Company C, Third Arkansas cavalry.

By the RECORDER :

Question. Were you ever in prison since belonging to the Third Arkansas cavalry? If so, state when you were arrested, for what, and by whom.—Answer. I was arrested by the first sergeant of the company on the 8th March last, but for what I was not informed. I was afterward charged with desertion. I was committed to the military prison at Little Rock, on the 13th March, where I have remained to this time without a

trial. Wilson Billings, Joseph Read, and John Wade, of my company, were arrested at the same time.

Q. Were any propositions ever made to you for your release?—A. The sergeant of the prison read a letter to the boys, which he stated was from Lieutenant Colonel Fuller, stating that if we would sign certain papers and be good soldiers for three years, we would be released. The adjutant of the regiment made a similar proposition to us, but none of us consented to them.

ALBERT HARROLL, being duly sworn, says he is a private in Company D, Fourth Arkansas cavalry.

By the RECORDER:

Question. Do you know anything in relation to the mustering in of the Third Arkansas cavalry volunteers? If so, state all you know about it.—

Answer. I was clerk in the office of Lieutenant Wilson, commissary of musters, at the time the Third Arkansas cavalry was mustered in, and assisted in completing the muster-in rolls for the regiment. I was present when the first four or five companies were mustered in, and called the roll for each company. Nothing was said to the men by Lieutenant Wilson in regard to the length of time for which they were to be mustered in. In making the rolls for this regiment it was the usual custom for Harry Van Houten to make one copy for each company, and I would make the other three. In the caption of the rolls the period for which the men were to be mustered in was left blank, also the certificate of the company commander and the column of enlistment in the body of the roll till after the muster was made. I afterward filled up these blanks for three years by order of Lieutenant Wilson, who stated that Colonel Fuller had told him that the men had enlisted for three years. When the muster-in-rolls of A were returned to Captain Dodson, he asked me by whose order the three years was inserted. I replied, by Lieutenant Wilson's. He said it was wrong; that the men were enlisted for twelve months. I told him he must go to Colonel Fuller if he wanted any information.

The board adjourned till 9 a. m., June 25, 1864.

LITTLE ROCK, *June 25, 1864.*

The board met pursuant to adjournment. Present: Same members as yesterday, and recorder.

DAVID HAMILTON, being duly sworn, says he is captain of Company K, Third Arkansas cavalry volunteers.

By the RECORDER:

Question. Do you know anything in relation to the recruiting or mustering in of the Third Arkansas cavalry? If so, state all you know about the matter.—Answer. On the 7th of November, 1863, I was authorized by Major General Steele to recruit a company for the Third Arkansas cavalry volunteers. No time was specified in the order as to the term for which the men should be recruited, and the first eight men recruited by me were recruited for no definite period; but when they were mustered in Colonel Fuller said that the enlistment was for one year. All the men in my company recruited previous and about the 23d December, 1863, were recruited for twelve months, and, as I thought, mustered in for that time. The total number recruited for twelve months is about forty. All the others were recruited and mustered in for three years.

Every man in my company but two have signed duplicate enlistment papers for three years' service, and these two were absent sick. Two men who had been recruited for three years refused to sign enlistment papers. I told the first sergeant of the company to arrest them, unless they signed the papers. No other threats have been used by me against any men in my company for refusing to sign enlistment papers. Companies of the Third Arkansas cavalry were recruited for three years.

(The order under which Captain Hamilton recruited his company is herewith inclosed and marked —.)

L. S. MITCHELL, being sworn, says he was a lieutenant in the Third Arkansas cavalry

By the RECORDER :

Question. Do you know anything relative to the enlistment or mustering in for the Third Arkansas cavalry ? If so, state all you know about the matter.—Answer. I recruited the greater part of Company A, Third Arkansas cavalry, all of whom were recruited for twelve months. I was not present at any muster-in of the company, and do not know whether they were mustered in for twelve months or three years. I understood about the 1st of January, 1864, that the men had been mustered in for three years. It was not my understanding that if the War Department refused to accept us for twelve months we were to go in for three years. My company was full before Colonel Ryan returned from Washington. About the 1st of March, 1864, eighteen men from my company were arrested for desertion. Captain Dobson told them that they were no longer soldiers, as the government had refused to accept them for twelve months, and the men went away.

B. W. HERRING, being duly sworn, says he is captain of Company F, Third Arkansas cavalry.

By the RECORDER :

Question. Do you know anything relative to the recruiting and mustering in of the Third Arkansas cavalry ? If so, state all you know about it.—Answer. I recruited Company F, Third Arkansas cavalry volunteers, under an order from General Steele. The men were recruited for twelve months, unless sooner discharged. Lieutenant Colonel Wells, Fiftieth Indiana, swore them in. They were mustered in at Little Rock by Lieutenants Wilson and Morrison, mustering officers. Neither of these officers stated to the men how long they were mustered in for, but myself and the men understood it to be for twelve months. When the retained muster-in roll of my company was returned to me, I discovered that the muster was for three years instead of twelve months. I immediately took the rolls to Lieutenant Colonel Fuller, and, in the presence of Captain Bowles, asked him how this was that the men had been mustered in for three years instead of twelve months. He replied that it was probably a mistake of the clerk, being accustomed to insert three years on the rolls. He told me to erase the three years. My impression is he also told me that he would have the error corrected in the other copies of the rolls. The men objected to signing the muster and pay-rolls for November and December, 1863, on the ground that they were made out on three-year rolls, and it would bind them for three years. I stated to them that it would make no difference ; signing the rolls was merely a receipt for the money ; upon this they signed the rolls. All the men in my company but ten have refused to sign duplicate enlistment papers

for three years' service, for the reason that they enlisted for only twelve months. I told them that unless they did sign them Colonel Fuller said he would put them in the penitentiary.

(The order under which Captain Herring recruited his company is herewith inclosed, and marked D.)

JOHN J. GIBBONS, being sworn, says he is captain of Company B, Third Arkansas cavalry.

By the RECORDER :

Question. Do you know anything in relation to the recruiting and mustering in of the Third Arkansas cavalry ? If so, state all you know about the matter.—Answer. In the first part of October, 1863, I received authority from General Steele to recruit a company of ninety-eight men for infantry, for twelve months' service, with the understanding, however, that the order was subject to the approval of the War Department. I raised the company, and on the 29th November was mustered in as Company B, Third Arkansas cavalry. The muster-in was for twelve months or three years, just as the War Department should decide. All the men in my company have signed enlistment papers for three years' service, and there is no difficulty in my company in regard to the term of enlistment or muster-in ; all are willing to serve three years, unless sooner discharged.

The board adjourned to meet on the 27th June, 1864, at 9 a. m.

LITTLE ROCK, *June 27, 1864.*

The board met pursuant to adjournment. Present: Same members as heretofore, and the recorder.

A. H. RYAN, being duly sworn, says he is colonel of the Third Arkansas cavalry volunteers.

By the RECORDER :

Question. Do you know anything in relation to the organization of the Third Arkansas cavalry volunteers ? If so, state all that you know about the matter.—Answer. I was authorized by Major General Steele, on the 26th day of October, 1863, to raise a regiment of cavalry, to be designated the Third regiment Arkansas volunteer cavalry. The regiment was to be recruited and mustered into the United States service according to existing orders and regulations as cavalry, or, if not accepted as such by the War Department, to be mustered into such arm of the service as the War Department might determine. On the 27th or 28th of October Companies A and B were mustered in by Lieutenant Wilson ; A had sixty men and B sixty-three. I stated to Captains Dodson and Gibbons, who commanded these companies, respectively, that they were to be mustered in for three years as cavalry, if accepted by the War Department. Captain Dodson suggested that the men had rather go in for twelve months. I told him that the government would not accept a cavalry regiment for twelve months ; that it took twelve months to organize and equip a cavalry regiment ; but that I would try and get the regiment accepted for twelve months, if possible. He also said that his men would rather go into the cavalry service for three years than into infantry for twelve months. His company had been recruited for infantry for twelve months. I was present when these two companies were mustered in, and am quite positive that Captain Dodson told his men that they were to be mustered in for three years, although I did not hear him make the statement. Captain Dodson never had any written

authority to raise his company, but I think he recruited his men for twelve months as infantry. Captain Dunscomb, Company G, and Captain Eddington, Company H, were authorized to raise companies for twelve months as mounted infantry. I was present when Companies L and M were mustered in, and know that Lieutenant Colonel Fuller stated to them that the muster-in was to be for three years. I was not present when any other companies were mustered in, and know nothing relative to their muster. On the 1st of November, 1863, I left Little Rock for Washington for the purpose of getting authority from the War Department to raise a cavalry regiment. General Halleck referred me to General Schofield, who was then commanding the department of Missouri. I obtained from General Schofield an approval of the order originally given me by Major General Steele for raising the Third Arkansas cavalry volunteers. I reached Little Rock on my return on the evening of the 10th of December; on the 11th I called the officers of the regiment together, and stated to them that it had been impossible to get the regiment accepted for twelve months, but that I had succeeded in getting it accepted for three years. I asked them if there was any dissatisfaction whatever among them, either among officers or men. They all replied that they were entirely satisfied. Six or eight companies had been mustered in when I returned. I heard of no dissatisfaction in the regiment relative to the term of service till about the 4th of January, when it was reported to me by Major Van Houton that some of the men of his battalion had refused to muster for pay on the 31st December, on the ground that they had recruited for twelve months. At the time the men of my regiment were recruited no enlistment papers were signed by them; their names were simply put upon a roll, and when they were mustered in it was from the day they were recruited. Some time in February, 1864, I procured blank enlistment papers and sent them to the regiment, requesting the adjutant to distribute them among the companies and have them signed by the men. About half of the men in the regiment have signed enlistment papers for three years' service. The balance refuse to sign them, on the ground, as they allege, that they were recruited and mustered in for twelve months instead of three years. I have never arrested any of the men for refusing to sign these papers, but have caused eight or ten to be arrested for refusing to be mustered for pay. I do not remember that I ever made a proposition to the men above referred to, that if they would enlist for three years I would release them; but I did state to one of my squadron commanders, who had men in prison, that if his men were satisfied they had done wrong, and were willing to come out and sign the enlistment papers, and become good soldiers, I was willing, and would let bygones be bygones. I think I made the same proposition to the provost marshal general of the department. My impression is that this statement was made verbally, but it may have been made in writing. Subsequent to the time I received the order of General Steele to raise the Third Arkansas cavalry, I did not give any man an order to recruit for the regiment for twelve months' service that I remember. At the time Company A was mustered in I think Lieutenant Wilson asked the men if they were willing to be mustered into the United States service for three years unless sooner discharged.

The order given Colonel Ryan by Major General Steele to raise the Third Arkansas volunteer cavalry is herewith inclosed and marked F. Adjourned till 9 a. m., June 28.

LITTLE ROCK, *June 28, 1864.*

The board met pursuant to adjournment. Present: Same members as yesterday, and recorder.

A. O. VINCENT, being duly sworn, says he is major and commissary of musters for the department of Arkansas.

By the RECORDER:

Question. Is it necessary to the validity of a muster-in that enlistment papers should be signed by the recruit previous to his muster?—Answer. It is, and has been since January 8, 1863.

Q. Are men really in the service of the United States till they have signed duplicate enlistment papers?—A. Properly speaking, they are not, and should not be mustered in till they have signed these papers.

Q. Under existing orders, has a mustering officer any authority for mustering a man without enlistment papers being furnished, signed by the recruit?—A. He has not, except in the case of colored troops.

Q. The mustering regulations require that conclusive evidence must be presented to the mustering officer that recruits or regiments who desire to be mustered in have been accepted by the War Department. What is considered conclusive evidence in this relation?—A. The order under which the regiment was raised or the men recruited. This may come either from a department commander or the War Department. Still a corps commander, or a commander of an army in the field, may issue such an order, subject to the approval of the War Department.

Q. Previous to administering the oath to recruits, should the mustering officers state to them the conditions under which the muster is made?—A. It is not necessary, because having previously signed the enlistment papers is conclusive against them.

There being no further business before the board it adjourned *sine die*.

The foregoing copies are official:

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Adjutant General's Office, April 12, 1870.

LEWISBURG, ARKANSAS, *February 6, 1865.*

Pursuant to instructions received from Major E. L. Joy, judge advocate, under Special Orders No. 32, Headquarters Department Arkansas, &c., February 4, 1865, I proceeded to Lewisburg, Arkansas, and summoned before me the officers and enlisted men hereinafter named, who, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

First Sergeant WILLIAM H. FERGUSON, Company H, Third Arkansas cavalry.

Question. When were you enlisted into the United States service, and by whom?—Answer. October 28, 1863, by Captain David F. Edgington, Company H, Third Arkansas cavalry.

Q. When and by whom were you mustered into the United States service?—A. November 22, 1863, by Lieutenant Morrison, mustering officer at Little Rock, Arkansas.

Q. For what period were you mustered?—A. There was no time specified in the oath, or mentioned by the mustering officer; but Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Fuller, Third Arkansas cavalry, made a speech to us

while we were standing in line to be mustered, and told us that he supposed there was some dissatisfaction in regard to the term for which we were to be mustered, and he said the period was for twelve months, unless sooner discharged.

Q. What reason had you for refusing to do duty in your company about the 18th day of December, 1864?—A. I was enlisted for a term of one year, and was made to believe, by the officer who enlisted me, and Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Fuller that we were mustered for one year. When our term of service expired I made application to First Lieutenant Frank Pease, who was at that time in command of my company, to be discharged. He represented to me that he had seen Colonel A. H. Ryan, who at the time was in command of the regiment, and the colonel had told him he could do nothing for us. This was on the 22d of November, 1864, the day upon which my time expired. I done no more until the 13th of December, 1864, when I made a written petition, and sent it to Lieutenant Colonel Fuller by Lieutenant Pease. The next morning Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Fuller sent for me and asked me what I wanted. I told him my term of enlistment and muster had expired, and that I wanted to be discharged. He said he could not do that; that he could do nothing for us until they could hear from a court of inquiry which had been convened at Little Rock. He said: "I know that you have a right to claim that your time is out. I recollect the speech I made to you at Little Rock just before you were mustered into the service, but I can do nothing for you now unless you will sign the enlistment papers for three years, dating back to the time of your enlistment;" and promised that if we would sign these papers he would furnish us a scout to go up where our families were and bring them out, and have us paid off. He then requested me to go to my company and ascertain if they would all sign these enlistment papers. I returned to my company and remained there talking to the balance of the company at different times until the 17th of December, 1864, when I again returned to him and told him (Lieutenant Colonel Fuller) that our term of service was out and we did not want to go in for three years, and we wanted to go home to our families; and he told me we could not go unless we deserted, and turned round and left me; and when I found that nothing would be done by the officers of my regiment I refused to do any more duty, as I supposed I had the right to do.

Q. State the circumstances of your enlistment, the paper or papers you signed, if any, and everything connected with it.—A. Captain D. F. Eddington, who enlisted me, carried with him a sheet of writing paper, which was headed, "We, the undersigned, agree to enlist into the United States service for the period of twelve months, unless sooner discharged." This paper I signed, and was sworn by the recruiting officer to what was contained in the paper, and this is all the paper I signed until the 1st of January, 1864, when Captain Eddington brought what he called a "pay-roll," and in the column of the period for which we were enlisted was "three years," but the captain said that would make no difference, as this was only a "pay-roll," and I signed that, and I never heard any officer claim that we were in for three years until some time in March, 1864, after we came to this place. We were promised when we enlisted one hundred dollars bounty, twenty-five dollars bounty and one month's pay to be paid upon being mustered in the United States service. This we never received, neither have we ever been paid since we entered the service.

In March, 1864, a "bounty and premium roll," I think Captain Eddington called it, was presented to us to be signed. These rolls did not state how long we had enlisted for, and I signed them. This was before

the enlistment papers for three years had been presented to us to sign, and before any officer of the regiment claimed, that I know of, that we were in for three years.

The paper I signed when I was enlisted I have never seen since I signed it.

WILLIAM H. FERGESON.

Sworn and subscribed before me by William H. Fergeson this 6th day of February, 1865.

JNO. S. YOUNG,
Captain Ninth Iowa Cavalry.

Sergeant JOHN T. JONES, Company H, Third Arkansas cavalry volunteers:

Question. When were you enlisted, and by whom?—Answer. December 8, 1863, by Captain David F. Eddington, Third Arkansas cavalry

Q. When and by whom were you mustered into the United States service?—A. December 8, 1863; I do not know the name of the mustering officer.

Q. For what period were you mustered?—A. The period was not mentioned in the oath when I was mustered. I saw on the papers that the mustering officer was making out that it was three years, but I did not sign then, and Captain Eddington said that that was all the kind of rolls they had. I asked him if there was not a trick in it, and he said "No," that "that would be scratched out and one year put in in place of it."

Q. State all the circumstances connected with your enlistment.—A. On the 6th day of December, 1863, Sergeant M. W. Parker and Private M. B. Westmoreland and myself were in Little Rock on our way to join the Fourth Arkansas cavalry for three years. Lieutenant John M. Harkey, Company H, Third Arkansas cavalry, and Sergeant Jacob S. Harkey came to us with recruiting papers signed by Captain D. F. Eddington, stating that they were authorized to recruit for the Third Arkansas cavalry for one year, and that the bounty, one hundred dollars, twenty-five dollars of which and one month's pay was to be paid upon being mustered into the United States service. The lieutenant (Harkey) represented to me that we would only be mustered in for one year. We came across the river and saw Captain Eddington, who told us the same, and said we were fools for going into the Fourth for three years when we could go into his company for one year, and upon his representations and those of Lieutenant John M. Harkey, who told us that Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Fuller had made a speech to the boys, when the first recruits of the company were mustered in, and told them that they were being mustered for one year, and that if they were not in for one year they were not soldiers at all, we consented and were mustered in for twelve months, as we supposed.

Q. Why did you refuse to do duty in your company about the 18th day of December, 1864?—A. About the middle of December, 1864, we sent a written petition to Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Fuller, at that time commanding the regiment, stating that our term of enlistment was out, and claiming that we had the right to be discharged, but that if our services were needed, or if he could show us where we were bound to stay longer, that we were willing to remain in the service if we could be paid. The next day he sent for the orderly sergeant, William H. Fergeson, but I do not know what passed, only what the sergeant told us. He said that Lieutenant Colonel Fuller sent word to us that if we would

go in for three years he would give us a scout to go up where our families were and bring them out. When the orderly went back to see the lieutenant colonel I went with him. We told the lieutenant colonel that the boys all claimed that their term of service was out and did not want to go in for three years. He (Lieutenant Colonel Fuller) said that he would admit that we were enlisted and mustered for one year, and that we had a right to claim that our time was out, but that he could do nothing for us; that if we went home to our families we would have to desert. I told him that I had not come into the United States service for anything dishonorable, and that all I asked was an honorable discharge from the service, and that I thought I had a right to it, as I had served my time out without pay. He then turned and left us, and we went back to our quarters, and the next morning I refused to do duty because I thought I had a right to quit when my time was out.

Q. Have you at any time since you have been in the service signed any muster or pay rolls? If so, state under what circumstances.—A. About the first of January, 1864, I think it was, I signed a pay-roll, and the period for which I had enlisted was stated in that for three years, and I and a number of the boys in the company refused to sign it, and the captain (D. F. Eddington) told us that that did not amount to anything; that this was only a receipt for the money we were to receive in a few days, and upon these representations of the captain we all signed them. Then, after we came to this place, in March, 1864, I signed what Captain D. F. Eddington called "bounty and premium rolls," but never received the bounty or premium.

Captain D. F. Eddington is dead.

JOHN T. JONES.

Subscribed and sworn to by John T. Jones before me this sixth day of February, 1865.

JNO. S. YOUNG,
Captain Ninth Iowa Cavalry.

SAMUEL M. MARTIN, Company H, Third Arkansas cavalry volunteers:

Question. When and by whom were you enlisted?—Answer. I was enlisted October 28, 1863, by Captain D. F. Eddington, Company H, Third Arkansas cavalry.

Q. When and by whom mustered into the United States service?—A. November 22, 1863, by Lieutenant Morrison, mustering officer at Little Rock, Arkansas.

Q. For what period were you mustered?—A. The time was not stated in the oath, nor mentioned by the mustering officer. We were just mustered into the United States service. Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Fuller, who was present and was organizing the regiment when my company (H) was mustered, made a short speech, and said, "There appears to be some dissatisfaction in your company in regard to the time for which you have enlisted. The time will not be mentioned in the oath, but the term is for one year, unless sooner discharged by proper authority." Believing what the lieutenant colonel said was true, we were mustered as we supposed for one year.

Q. State the circumstances of your enlistment; what papers you signed, if any, and all about your enlistment and muster.—A. When Captain Eddington was recruiting company H, he had a sheet of foolscap paper with something like this written on it: "We, the undersigned.

agree to enlist in the United States service for one year." This paper I signed, and was sworn by Captain Eddington for one year, and he told us particularly to take notice that it was for one year. This is the only paper I signed until about the 1st of January, 1864, when Captain Eddington presented what he called our pay-roll. This roll stated the term of enlistment to be three years, and we asked him to explain what that meant, and he said that these were just pay-rolls to get our money on, and that it was merely a receipt for our money, and no way binding upon us at all.

Then, about the 1st of March, 1864, I signed what were called "bounty and premium rolls," but we were told by Captain Eddington that this was only to get our premium and bounty, but for no other purpose. Some time in March Captain Eddington told the company that there were a lot of enlistment papers at his office, and if any one wished to sign them he would have them made out, but I never signed them. When we were mustered there was a good deal of dissatisfaction in the company about the time we were to be mustered for, and while we were standing in line Lieutenant Colonel Fuller stated that we were to be mustered for one year and no longer, and the mustering officer, Lieutenant Morrison, was standing by his side; and when the colonel got through talking Lieutenant Morrison mustered us in, as we supposed, for one year, but I did not sign any muster roll, nor give any one authority to sign it for me.

Q. Why did you refuse to do duty in your company in December, 1864?—A. From the fact that I had more than served out my time, and the officers would give me no satisfaction about discharging me, or mustering me out or paying me, and I thought I had a right to quit after serving the full term of my enlistment without pay, and we had petitioned the lieutenant colonel commanding the regiment, on about the 1st of December, to know if we could be honorably discharged from the service, or if they had any authority for keeping us any longer, and he said he could do nothing for us.

Q. Did the mustering officer, Lieutenant Morrison, hear what Lieutenant Colonel Fuller said about your being mustered for one year, and did he make any objection or give any explanation of what was said?—A. He was standing by Lieutenant Colonel Fuller's side and must have heard him, but said nothing, but just mustered us in.

SAMUEL M. MARTIN.

Subscribed and sworn to by Samuel M. Martin this 6th day of February, 1865.

JNO. S. YOUNG,
Captain Ninth Iowa Cavalry.

Sergeant MARIDETH W. PARKER, Company H, Third Arkansas cavalry:

Question. When and by whom were you enlisted in the service of the United States?—Answer. December 6, 1863, by Captain D. F. Eddington.

Q. When and by whom were you mustered into the United States service?—A. December 8, 1863, by Lieutenant Morrison, mustering officer at Little Rock.

Q. For what period were you mustered?—A. We were said to be mustered for twelve months, but there was no time mentioned in the

oath or mentioned by the officer who mustered me, but Captain Eddington told me it was for twelve months.

Q. State any other circumstances connected with your enlistment and muster into service?—A. On the 6th of December, 1864, Sergeant John T. Jones and Private M. B. Westmerlande, of my company, and myself, were at Little Rock on our way to join the Fourth Arkansas cavalry for three years, and Lieutenant John M. Harkey and Sergeant Jacob S. Harkey came to where we were. Lieutenant Harkey showed us a recruiting paper, stating that he was authorized to recruit for the Third Arkansas cavalry for one year. We all went over to where Captain Eddington was; he told us he was getting up a company for one year, and we were fools for going in for three years when we could get a chance to go in for twelve months; and believing what the captain told us we left Colonel Fishback's regiment, and on the 8th of December we were taken before Lieutenant Morrison, the mustering officer, and Sergeant Jones noticed on one of the rolls that it was for three years, and he asked Captain Eddington what that meant—if there was not something wrong about it; and the captain said that was all right, that these were all the rolls they had; that these were old, three years' rolls, and that this "three years" would be scratched out and "one year" put in place of it. I did not sign any of these rolls, neither did I ever authorize any one to sign them for me.

About the 1st of January, 1864, they made out what the captain called pay-rolls, which were headed with three years; and I, and in fact nearly the whole company, refused to sign them until Captain Eddington explained them, and said it was nothing more than a receipt for the money we were to receive in a few days; but we never received the pay. Two or three months after this we signed what was called "bounty and premium rolls;" but there was no time specified in them, and Captain Eddington told us that by signing these rolls we would get one hundred dollars bounty—twenty-five of it and one month's pay would be paid down; but we never received any part of this bounty or pay, and these are all the papers I have ever signed since I have been in the service, except to receipt for clothing.

Q. Why did you refuse to do duty in your company in December, 1864?—A. The term of service for which I had enlisted was out. I had served my time out without pay. We had petitioned the lieutenant colonel commanding the regiment to be discharged, or give us some satisfaction that we would be discharged some time, or give us some reason for holding us in after our time was out, and he gave us no satisfaction, and I thought I had a right to refuse to do duty longer in the company.

MARIDETH W. PARKER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me by Marideth W. Parker this 7th day of February, 1865.

JNO. S. YOUNG,
Captain Ninth Iowa Cavalry.

Sergeant JACOB S. HARKEY, Company H, Third Arkansas cavalry:

Question. When and by whom were you enlisted in the United States service?—Answer. October 28, 1863, by D. F. Eddington.

Q. When and by whom were you mustered into the service of the United States?—A. November 22, 1863, by Lieutenant Morrison, mustering officer at Little Rock, Arkansas.

Q. For what period were you mustered?—A. The understanding was

that we were mustered for twelve months, but no time was mentioned in the oath.

Q. State all the circumstances connected with your enlistment and muster; what papers you signed; what representations were made to you, and by whom, and all the particulars.—A. I was enlisted by Captain Eddington, for twelve months, unless sooner discharged. I signed my name on a sheet of writing paper, and Captain Eddington swore me in, and mentioned in the oath that it was for twelve months, and told us to notice particularly that it was for twelve months, unless sooner discharged by proper authority. Then, on the 22d of November, 1863, we were brought before Lieutenant Morrison, mustering officer at Little Rock, and a great deal of dissatisfaction was among us about the time we were going to be mustered for, and Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Fuller, who was organizing the regiment, made us a little speech, in which he said that there appeared to be some dissatisfaction in our company about the length of time for which we were to be mustered, and told us that the term was for one year, unless sooner discharged; and Lieutenant Morrison, the mustering officer, was standing by him, and did not dispute it, but mustered us, as I supposed, for one year, and I believed what the lieutenant colonel told me, and was mustered with the rest of the company.

What caused this dissatisfaction I speak of was this: I had seen one company mustered in and the time was not mentioned by the mustering officer, and Captain Harrien's company (F) rolls had been returned with three years in them as the period for which they were mustered; and I heard Captain Harrien, Company F, say that it was the fault of the clerk, who was used to making out rolls for three years, and had put in these rolls for three years through a mistake; and Captain Harrien said he had orders to scratch it out and put in one year in place of it.

About the 1st of January, 1864, I signed what Captain Eddington called pay-rolls, which he said was only a receipt for our money which we were to receive in a few days. I think the time was specified for three years in these rolls. I asked Captain Eddington why we had to sign a three years' roll, and he said we were compelled to sign these to get our pay; that these were merely receipts for our money, and that the three years did not bind us at all; and believing what the captain told me, and thinking I was bound to obey all the orders I received from my officers, I signed them, as they had put Marion Kabe and another man belonging to C company in the penitentiary at Little Rock for refusing to be mustered on these rolls.

About the 8th of March, 1864, just after we got here, I signed what the captain called bounty and premium rolls. I signed four of these, but I don't know whether any period was mentioned in these or not, as the captain (Eddington) told me they were nothing but receipts for the advance bounty and premium which we were to receive in a few days, but we never received the bounty or pay. In the latter part of March or the 1st of April, 1864, Captain Eddington received a lot of enlistment papers for three years, and I was in his office one day and he said they were bounty rolls, and I asked him to let me see one and he did so, and I told him he could not put them on me for bounty rolls; that they were enlistment papers; that I had seen them before; and after that he said they were enlistment papers, and if any of us wanted to sign them to let him know it and he would fill them out for us; but I did not sign any of them. About the 1st of December, 1863, Lieutenant John M. Harkey and myself went across the river to Little Rock and got Sergeant Jones and Sergeant Parker and Private Westmerlande to come over and join

our company, and we represented to them that we were recruiting for one year. They came across and saw Captain Eddington, and he told them they were fools for enlisting in the Fourth cavalry for three years when they could join his company for one year and \$100 bounty—\$25 and one month's pay paid down when they were mustered, and so they enlisted in our company for one year.

Q. Why did you refuse to do duty in your company in December, 1864?—A. Because I had served my time out that I enlisted for without pay. I have an old mother, a sister in Yell County, and a family of my own, all depending upon me for a living, and are living in a part of the country where there are plenty of "bushwhackers," and I wanted to get them out. I had petitioned to Lieutenant Colonel Fuller, commanding the regiment, for a discharge or for some satisfaction that we would be discharged in a short time, and we got no satisfaction; and as I had served out the full term of my enlistment and muster, I thought I had a right to quit and did so.

JACOB S. HARKEY.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, by Jacob S. Harkey, this 7th day of December, (†) 1865.

JNO. S. YOUNG,
Captain Ninth Iowa Cavalry.

Corporal HUGH B. MCCARROLL, Company H, Third Arkansas cavalry:

Question. When and by whom were you enlisted?—Answer. October 28, 1863, by Captain Eddington.

Q. When and by whom were you mustered into the United States service?—A. November 22, 1863, by Lieutenant Morrison, mustering officer, at Little Rock, Arkansas.

Q. For what period were you mustered?—A. For twelve months, if not sooner discharged.

Q. State all the circumstances of your enlistment and muster into the United States service.—A. I was enlisted by Captain D. F. Eddington for one year unless sooner discharged. I signed the paper he had with something written on it, with the rest of the men that he enlisted, and I was sworn in by Captain Eddington for one year, and when he administered the oath to us he said he wanted us to pay particular attention that we were enlisted for one year unless sooner discharged. We came to Little Rock to be mustered, and the evening before we were mustered some of the company saw Captain Harrin's Company F muster-in roll, and the time stated in them was three years, and we spoke to Captain Eddington about it, and he told us Captain Harrin's rolls were some old rolls, and that it was just a mistake of the clerk in not scratching out the three years and putting in one year, which would be done. The next morning, when we came to be mustered, Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Fuller, who was organizing the regiment, made us a short speech while we were standing in line, and said there appeared to be a good deal of confusion in our company about the length of time for which we were to be mustered, and said it was for one year, unless sooner discharged. Lieutenant Morrison, the mustering officer, was standing by his side, and did not dispute what he said, and I supposed it was true, and was mustered by the lieutenant, as I supposed, for twelve months; and I never knew that we were claimed for any longer until some time in April, 1864, I think it was, Lieutenant Colonel Fuller called us up in line and told us we were in for three years. Our names were called

from a roll, I guess, or some kind of a paper; but I saw no names upon it, nor did I see the length of time mentioned in the roll, and no time was mentioned by the mustering officer when we were mustered, and I had no idea that I was being mustered for more than one year.

Q. Why did you refuse to do duty in your company in December, 1864?—A. My time was out for which I had enlisted; I had served the full length of my enlistment without a cent of pay, and no prospect of getting any pay or being discharged unless I signed enlistment papers for three years.

HUGH B. MCCARROLL.

Subscribed and sworn to, by Hugh B. McCarroll, before me this 7th day of February, 1865.

JNO. S. YOUNG,
Captain Ninth Iowa Cavalry.

Corporal ISAAC N. MARTIN, Company H, Third Arkansas cavalry:

Question. When and by whom were you enlisted?—Answer. October 28, 1863, by Captain D. F. Eddington.

Q. When and by whom were you mustered into the United States service?—A. November 22, 1863, by Lieutenant Morrison, mustering officer at Little Rock, Arkansas.

Q. For what term were you mustered into the United States service?—A. Twelve months.

Q. State all the circumstances connected with your enlistment and muster.—A. I was enlisted by Captain Eddington, at Danville, Yell County, Arkansas, and signed my name on the paper he carried with him, which contained the names of all the men that he enlisted, and was sworn in by him for one year, unless sooner discharged. We went to Little Rock to be mustered in; and the evening before we were to be mustered I saw F company's muster-in roll, which stated the time to be three years. We asked Captain Eddington about it, and he said he would go and see Lieutenant Colonel Fuller about it; and he went off, and after while he returned, and told us that F company's roll was an old roll, and that the fault was in the clerk neglecting to scratch out the "three years," and write one year in place of it; and said that that would be done; that he would see to it himself and have it done in our rolls. The next morning, when we were in line to be mustered, Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Fuller, who was commanding the regiment, came out and made us a little speech and told us he supposed there was some dissatisfaction in our company about the length of time for which we were to be mustered, and he said it was for one year, unless sooner discharged; and stated that it was not the policy of the United States to humbug men into the service, and that it was against the law to do so. The mustering officer, Lieutenant Morrison, was standing by him and did not deny what he said, and I supposed it was true, and was mustered, as I supposed, for one year and never knew they claimed me for any longer period until, some time in March last, after we came to this place, Lieutenant Colonel Fuller made us a speech, and said we were in for three years; that the War Department would not receive us for less than three years, and wanted us to sign enlistment papers for three years. He said we could sign them or not, as we liked, that he did not care, but we would not get our money unless we did sign them; but I never signed any of them.

Q. Why did you refuse to do duty in your company in December,

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1864!—A. Because I had served out my time, without pay, and could see no prospect of getting any pay or of being discharged from the service. I was not allowed to sign the pay-rolls unless I would enlist for three years.

ISAAC N. MARTIN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, by Isaac N. Martin, this 7th day of February, 1865.

JNO. S. YOUNG.

Captain Ninth Iowa Cavalry.

Private WILLIAM M. GUNTER, Company H, Third Arkansas cavalry:

Question. When and by whom were you enlisted?—Answer. October 28, 1863, by Captain D. F. Eddington.

Q. When and by whom were you mustered into the service of the United States?—A. November 22, 1863, by Lieutenant Morrison, mustering officer, at Little Rock, Arkansas.

Q. For what period were you mustered?—A. Twelve months was what we were told by Lieutenant Colonel Fuller, when we were in line to be mustered.

Q. State the circumstances of your enlistment and muster.—A. I was enlisted in Yell County, Arkansas, by Captain Eddington, for twelve months, unless sooner discharged. I was sworn in by him, and when he was administering the oath, and came to the words "twelve months," he stopped and said "Now, pay particular attention, it is for twelve months unless sooner discharged by proper authority." I suppose the reason he was so particular as to the time, there was another officer there at the same time recruiting for the Second Arkansas cavalry for three years, and he had been telling that Captain Eddington did not and could not recruit for one year; but the captain said he had authority from General Steele to recruit for one year. We were then taken to Little Rock, to be mustered, and staid there for some time; and a day or two before we were to be mustered some of the boys said they had seen Captain Harin's company (F) rolls, and the period stated in them was for three years. We went to Captain Eddington about it, and he said he would go and see about it; and the evening before we were mustered he came to us and said it was a mistake of the clerk; that they were old rolls; and the clerk had neglected to scratch out the "three years," and write "one year" in the place, and said he would see Lieutenant Colonel Fuller about it. The next morning, when we were standing in line to be mustered, Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Fuller made us a little speech, and said there appeared to be considerable of dissatisfaction in our ranks as regards the time for which we were to be mustered, and said the time would not be mentioned in the oath, but that it was for one year, unless sooner discharged by proper authority, and that the United States did not propose to take men into the service under false pretense, and I thought it was all right, and was mustered in, as I supposed for one year. I never signed any enlistment papers or muster and pay-rolls, except some time about the 10th or 15th of March, I signed what Captain Eddington told us were "bounty and premium rolls;" the time stated in them was three years, and I refused to sign them for fear, as I was a twelve-months man, they might get me in for three years; and Captain Eddington said we would have to sign them; that they were nothing but "bounty and premium rolls;" that the period for three years in them was not binding at all on us; that this was only a receipt for the money we would receive in a few days, and as we had been expecting pay for some time before

that, I supposed it was all right, and signed them. These are all the papers, except "clothing receipt rolls," that I have signed since I entered the service.

Q. Did Lieutenant Morrison, the mustering officer, hear what Lieutenant Colonel Fuller said about the length of time for which you were to be mustered; and if so, what did he say?—A. I suppose he did; he was nearer to him than I was, and I heard him very distinctly. The Lieutenant said nothing about it, but just went ahead and mustered us.

Q. Why did you refuse to do duty in your company about the 18th of December, 1864?—A. I thought I had done my duty. I kept my engagement with the government, and the officers of the regiment had not kept their word with us. I had served out my time without a cent of pay, and did not think I was committing much of an error in doing what I did.

WILLIAM M. GUNTER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by William M. Gunter this 7th day of February, 1865.

JNO. S. YOUNG,
Captain Ninth Iowa Cavalry,

Private MARTIN V. GRAY, Company H, Third Arkansas cavalry;

Question. When and by whom were you enlisted?—Answer, October 28, 1863, by Captain D. F. Eddington.

Q. When and by whom were you mustered into the United States service?—A. November 22, 1863, by Lieutenant Morrison, mustering officer at Little Rock.

Q. For what period were you mustered?—A. Twelve months; that's what the lieutenant colonel told us.

Q. State all the circumstances of your enlistment and muster into the service?—A. I was enlisted at Danville, Yell County, in this State, and Captain Eddington told me it was for twelve months. I was sworn in by him, and the oath I took was for twelve months, if not sooner discharged. I signed no enlistment papers at all. I just gave the captain my name, and that was all. I then went to Little Rock with the rest of the company to be mustered in, and when we went to be mustered, Lieutenant Colonel Fuller told us that there would be no time mentioned in the oath that we were about to take, but that we were to be mustered for twelve months, unless sooner discharged. Lieutenant Morrison, the mustering officer, was standing by him, and did not deny it; and I supposed it was all right, and was mustered for one year.

Q. Why did you refuse to do duty in your company in December, 1864?—A. I considered my time out, and had never received any pay.

MARTIN V. ^{his} GRAY.
mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before me by Martin V. Gray this 7th day of February, 1865.

JNO. S. YOUNG,
Captain Ninth Iowa Cavalry.

THADDEUS A. GARDNER, private Company H, Third Arkansas cavalry:

Question. When and by whom were you enlisted?—Answer. October 28, 1863, by Captain D. F. Eddington.

Q. When and by whom were you mustered into the United States

service?—A. November 22, 1863, by Lieutenant Morrison, mustering officer at Little Rock.

Q. For what period were you mustered?—A. Twelve months.

Q. State the circumstances of your enlistment and muster.—A. I was enlisted by Captain Eddington, at Danville, in this State, for twelve months. When we were mustered into the service there was no time specified in the oath, but Lieutenant Colonel Fuller made us a little speech just before we were mustered, and said if we knew how long we had enlisted for we knew how long we would be mustered for; that we were to be mustered in for twelve months, and I was satisfied that it was for twelve months, and was sworn by the mustering officer, as I supposed, for twelve months, and never knew from any officer that they claimed us for any longer time than that until some time in March, 1864, I heard Lieutenant Colonel Fuller say we were in for three years.

Q. Did the mustering officer, Lieutenant Morrison, hear what Lieutenant Colonel Fuller said just before you were mustered about the length of time for which you were to be mustered; and if so, what did he say about it?—A. I think he did; he was there, and the colonel spoke loud enough for us all to hear him, but he (Lieutenant Morrison) said nothing about it.

Q. Why did you refuse to do duty in your company in December, 1864?—A. My time that I volunteered for was out, and I had received no pay; and I considered, from the way I was enlisted and mustered, that I was not compelled to stay any longer.

THADDEUS A. GARDNER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me by Thaddeus A. Gardner this 7th day of February, 1865.

JNO. S. YOUNG,
Captain Ninth Iowa Cavalry.

GEORGE APPLE, private Company H, Third Arkansas cavalry:

Question. When and by whom were you enlisted?—Answer. October 28, 1863, by Captain Eddington.

Q. When and by whom were you mustered into the United States service?—A. November 22, 1863, by Lieutenant Morrison, mustering officer at Little Rock.

Q. For what period were you mustered?—A. Twelve months.

Q. State the circumstances of your enlistment and muster.—A. I was enlisted in Yell County, in this State, for twelve months, and was sworn in by Captain Eddington for twelve months; and when he read over the oath he said, "Now pay particular attention and see if it is not for twelve months." I was brought to Little Rock with the balance of the boys to be mustered, and staid there for some time before we were mustered; and there was some dissatisfaction got up about the length of time that we were in for; and the morning just before we were mustered, Lieutenant Colonel Fuller, our commanding officer, made us a little speech while we were in line, and said we were going to be mustered for twelve months. He said the time would not be specified in the oath, but that the period was for twelve months, unless sooner discharged by proper authority. Lieutenant Morrison, the mustering officer, was standing close to him, and did not dispute what Colonel Fuller said; and I thought it was all right, and mustered for one year. I have never seen the muster-roll that I was mustered on. I signed no enlistment papers when I was enlisted, nor any roll when I was mustered. I told Lieutenant Frank Pease to sign my name to what Captain

Eddington called "bounty and premium rolls" some time about the first of March, 1864. I never heard them say what the period was in them, and I did not know much about them. I have but little education, and the captain said they were merely a receipt for the bounty and premium we were to receive in a short time, and, unless we signed them, that we could never draw any pay; but we did not get any pay, or premium or bounty either. I never knew that we were claimed for three years until some time in March, 1864. Lieutenant Colonel Fuller got us out in line and told us we were in for three years, and if we did not stop making a fuss about it he would send us off south. I had heard it talked of before this, but Lieutenant Colonel Fuller is the first officer I ever heard say so. It was talked of among the men, and there was a good deal of uneasiness in our company about it.

Q. Why did you refuse to do duty in your company about the 18th day of December, 1864?—A. I had served my time out without any pay, and I considered that I was entitled to a discharge, and could not get one; and I thought as I had served out the time that I had enlisted for I had a right to quit.

his
GEORGE + APPLE.
mark.

Subscribed and sworn to by George Apple before me this 8th day of February, 1865.

JNO. S. YOUNG,
Captain Ninth Iowa Cavalry.

THOMAS THOMPSON, private, company H, Third Arkansas cavalry:

Question. When and by whom were you enlisted?—Answer. October 28, 1863, by Captain D. F. Eddington.

Q. When and by whom were you mustered into the United States service?—A. November 22, 1863, I think, by Lieutenant Morrison, mustering officer at little Rock.

Q. For what period were you mustered?—A. For twelve months was my understanding of the muster.

Q. State all the circumstances of your enlistment and muster.—A. I was enlisted by Captain Eddington, at Danville, Yell County, in this State, for twelve months. The captain said he had authority from General Steele to recruit for one year. I signed no enlistment papers, but just gave the captain my name, and he put it down on his paper with the rest of the men he enlisted. I was sworn in by Captain Eddington, and when he went to read the oath over to us he told us to pay particular attention that we were to enlist for twelve months. I came to Little Rock to be mustered, and while we were there some of the boys had seen some of the muster-in rolls of some of the other companies, and the period in them was stated to be three years; and this caused a good deal of dissatisfaction in our company, for the situation our families were in we did not want to go in for more than one year; so we asked Captain Eddington about it, and the evening before we were mustered the captain said Lieutenant Colonel Fuller told him that that was a mistake of the clerk who filled out the rolls in neglecting to scratch out the "three years" and write "one year" in the place, and that these rolls the boys had seen were old rolls, and that they would all be changed. The next morning, while we were standing in line to be mustered, Lieutenant Colonel Fuller made us a little speech, and said he had learned there was a good deal of confusion in our company in regard to the time for which we were to be mustered; that we were to

be mustered for the same length of time that we had enlisted for; that the oath we were about to take would not specify the time for which we were being mustered, but the time was for one year, unless sooner discharged by proper authority. The mustering officer, Lieutenant Morrison, was standing near Lieutenant Colonel Fuller while he was making this speech, and I suppose heard what he said; any way, he was a great deal nearer the colonel than I was, and I heard him very distinctly. The lieutenant did not deny what the lieutenant colonel said, but went ahead and mustered us; and I supposed it was all right and was mustered for twelve months. No period was mentioned by the mustering officer, or stated in the oath I took. I did not see the muster-in roll, but relied entirely on what Lieutenant Colonel Fuller said to us about it; and then I thought if there was anything wrong about it the mustering officer would say something, or tell us it was for three years, for Lieutenant Colonel Fuller said it was against the law to take men into the service under false pretense.

Q. Why did you refuse to do duty in your company in December, 1863?—A. Because I had served my full term of enlistment out without pay, and my family were in destitute circumstances in Yell County, robbed of everything they had, and I did not think it right to stay any longer.

THOMAS THOMPSON.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 8th day of February, 1863.

JNO. S. YOUNG,

Captain Ninth Iowa Cavalry.

MOSES B. WESTMORLAND, private Company H, Third Arkansas cavalry:

Question. When and by whom were you enlisted?—Answer. December 6, 1863, by Lieutenant John M. Harkey, Company H, Third Arkansas cavalry:

Q. When and by whom were you mustered?—A. December 8, 1863, by Lieutenant Morrison, mustering officer at Little Rock.

Q. For what period were you mustered?—A. Twelve months.

Q. State the circumstances of your enlistment and muster into the United States service.—A. On the 6th of December, 1863, Sergeants John T. Jones and M. W. Parker and myself went to Little Rock to join the Fourth Arkansas cavalry for three years, and Lieutenant John M. Harkey and Sergeant Jacob S. Harkey came to where we were, and said they were authorized to recruit men for one year. I can't read writing, but that is what Lieutenant Harkey said his papers from General Steele showed. We went over the river to where Captain Eddington was, and he told us we were fools for going into the Fourth for three years when we could enlist in his company for twelve months. On the 8th of December we went to be mustered, and Sergeant Jones saw "three years" on one of the muster-in rolls, and asked the captain what that meant, and the captain said these were some old rolls; that as soon as they got some new rolls that would be scratched out, and "one year" written in the place of it. If the mustering officer heard what the captain said, he did not say anything about it. He was standing close enough to hear, but made no reply; but just mustered us in for twelve months, as I supposed, though no time was mentioned in the oath or spoken of by the Lieutenant who mustered us. Still I had no idea, from what Lieutenant Harkey and Captain Eddington had said, that we were going to be mustered for more than one year. Lieutenant Harkey also told us that

Lieutenant Colonel Fuller had made them a speech when the other boys were mustered in, and had told them that they were to be mustered for one year, unless sooner discharged by proper authority. The first time that I knew I was claimed for longer than twelve months was after we had come to this place, in the spring of 1864, when Lieutenant Colonel Fuller made a speech, and told us that we were in for three years. Some time in March, 1864, I authorized Captain Eddington to sign my name to what he called a bounty and premium roll; and they said the period stated in that was for three years, but the captain said that did not make any difference, as this was nothing but receipts for the money we were to receive in a short time, and had nothing to do with the length of time for which we were to serve. These are the only rolls I ever signed since I have been in the service, except clothing-rolls; I have signed them.

Q. Why did you refuse to do duty on the 18th day of December, 1864?—A. My time was out that I had enlisted for, and I had never received any pay.

MOSES B. ^{his} + WESTMORLAND.
_{mark.}

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of February, 1865, by
Moses B. Westmorland.

JNO. S. YOUNG,
Captain Ninth Iowa Cavalry.

COLUMBUS J. JAMES, private Company H, Third Arkansas cavalry:

Question. When and by whom were you enlisted?—Answer. October 28, 1863, by Captain D. F. Eddington.

Q. When and by whom were you mustered into the United States service?—A. November 22, 1863, by Lieutenant Morrison, mustering officer at Little Rock.

Q. For what period were you mustered?—A. Lieutenant Colonel Fuller told us it was for twelve months, unless sooner discharged; the lieutenant who mustered us did not mention the time.

Q. State the circumstances of your enlistment and muster.—A. I was enlisted in Yell County, in this State, by Captain Eddington, and was sworn in by him for one year, and he told us to pay particular attention that it was for three [one!] years, unless sooner discharged. I signed my name to the list that Captain Eddington had, which was for one year. When we came out in line to be mustered, Lieutenant Colonel Fuller made us a little speech, and told us we were to be mustered for one year. He said the period would not be mentioned in the oath we were about to take, but that we would be mustered for one year, unless sooner discharged by proper authority. The lieutenant who mustered us was standing near him when he (Lieutenant Colonel Fuller) was speaking, and did not say anything to contradict what the lieutenant colonel had said, and I supposed it was all right, and was mustered for one year. I have never seen the rolls that I was mustered in on. I signed a bounty and premium roll in March, I think, just after we came to this place last spring. I did not look to see nor inquire what the period stated on them was for. Captain said it would make no difference at all; that these were merely receipts for the bounty and premium we were to receive in a short time, and had nothing to do with the time we were in for. These are all the rolls I have signed since I have been in the service, except receipts for clothing.

Q. Why did you refuse to do duty in your company in December,

1864?—A. My time was up that I enlisted and mustered for, and I had not received one cent of pay, except my clothing.

COLUMBUS J. JAMES.

Subscribed and sworn to by Columbus J. James this 9th day of February, 1865.

JNO. S. YOUNG,
Captain Ninth Iowa Cavalry.

GEORGE W. WITT, private Company H, Third Arkansas cavalry:

Question. When and by whom were you enlisted?—Answer. October 28, 1863, by Captain D. F. Eddington.

Q. When and by whom were you mustered into the United States service?—A. November 22, 1863; but I forget the mustering officer's name—the same lieutenant who mustered the balance of our company at that time at Little Rock.

Q. For what period were you mustered?—A. For the term of twelve months, if not sooner discharged by proper authority.

Q. State the circumstances of your enlistment and muster into the service.—A. I belonged to Captain Eddington's "independent company," at Danville, in this State, and in October, 1863, the captain came down to Little Rock and got authority from General Steele to raise a company for the United States service. I enlisted with him, and was sworn by him for twelve months, unless sooner discharged by proper authority. When we came to Little Rock some disturbance got up in the company about Captain Harren's (Company F) muster-in rolls having "three years" in them as the period they had enlisted for; and the next morning, when we were in line to be mustered, Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Fuller, who was in command of the regiment, made us a little speech, and said there appeared to be a good deal of dissatisfaction in our company in regard to the time for which we were going to be mustered. He said there was no specified time in the oath we were about to take, but we were going to be mustered for one year, unless sooner discharged by proper authority; that the United States government did not propose to humbug men into the service, and it was against the law to take men into the service under false pretenses. The mustering officer was standing beside Lieutenant Colonel Fuller when he made this speech, and did not deny what he (Lieutenant Colonel Fuller) said about it; but as soon as the lieutenant colonel got through talking the mustering officer mustered us in, as I supposed, for one year. There was no time mentioned by the mustering officer when he mustered us, but I thought it was all right, and just as Lieutenant Colonel Fuller stated it, or the lieutenant would not muster us without saying something about it. After we came to this place last spring there were a lot of enlistment papers for three years came to the regiment for the men to sign, and that got up quite a disturbance in the regiment; and a short time afterward Lieutenant Colonel Fuller, who was in command of the regiment, got us up in line and told us we were in for three years, and we could sign the papers or let it alone; that we could sign them and get our pay, or we could serve out our three years without any pay. But I did not sign any of them. I signed a muster-roll while we were in camp at Little Rock, but I do not know what time was stated in them; but the captain (Eddington) said we *must* sign these to get our pay; that it was nothing more than a receipt for our money, and did not bind us in any way. I also signed a roll after we came to this place, under the same representations of

Captain Eddington; and these are all the rolls I have signed since I have been in the service, except receipts for clothing.

Q. Why did you refuse to do duty in December, 1864?—A. Because I had served out the full term of enlistment, and two months over, without one cent of pay.

GEORGE WASHINGTON WITT.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by George W. Witt this 8th day of February, 1865.

JNO. S. YOUNG,
Captain Ninth Iowa Cavalry.

JOHN I. JAMES, private Company H, Third Arkansas cavalry :

Question. When and by whom were you enlisted?—Answer. October 28, 1863, by Captain Eddington.

Q. When and by whom were you mustered into the United States service?—A. November 22, 1863. I do not know the mustering officer's name, but he was the same man that mustered the balance of our company, (H.)

Q. For what period were you mustered?—A. I was mustered for the time I enlisted for which was twelve months.

Q. State the circumstances of your enlistment and muster into service?—A. I was enlisted and sworn by Captain D. F. Eddington, in Yell County, Arkansas, for twelve months. We came to this place and took the oath of allegiance, and were taken to Little Rock to be mustered. We were there for some time, and one morning we were brought up in line to be mustered, and Lieutenant Colonel Fuller made us a little speech while we were standing in line, and told us we were to be mustered for the same length of time that we had been enlisted for. He said the period would not be mentioned in the oath, but we were to be mustered in for twelve months, unless sooner discharged, and I thought it was all right, and was mustered for one year. The time was not mentioned in the oath we took, but I thought it was all right, or the mustering officer would have said something about it when Lieutenant Colonel Fuller made his speech, as he was standing close to Colonel Fuller when he (Colonel Fuller) made his speech.

Q. Why did you refuse to do duty in December, 1864, in your company?—A. Because I had served my time out without pay.

JOHN I. JAMES.
mark.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by John I. James this 8th day of February, 1865.

JNO. S. YOUNG,
Captain Ninth Iowa Cavalry.

Lieutenant JOHN M. HARKEY, Third Arkansas cavalry, duly sworn :

Question. What is your name, rank, and to what company and regiment do you belong?—Answer. My name is John M. Harkey, second lieutenant Company H, Third Arkansas cavalry.

Q. Were you present at the muster of a portion of your company at Little Rock, Arkansas, on the 22d day of November, 1863? If so, who mustered the men into the service at that time.—A. I was present and to the best of my knowledge it was Lieutenant Morrison, Thirty-sixth Iowa infantry volunteers, who mustered them.

Q. For what period were the men mustered into the service upon that day?—A. The period was not specified by the mustering officer.

Q. Was anything said that would lead the men to believe that they were being mustered for one year; if so, what was said, and by whom?—A. Lieutenant Colonel Fuller, while the men were in line, made a short speech to the men, and told them there appeared to be some confusion among them in regard to the length of time for which they were to be mustered. He said it was not the part of the government to gull men into the service; that the term would not be specified in the oath, but that the term was for twelve months.

Q. Was the mustering officer, Lieutenant Morrison, standing where he could hear what Lieutenant Colonel Fuller said about it; and what did he say, if anything?—A. I think the mustering officer was in hearing of what Lieutenant Colonel Fuller was saying, he made no reply, but mustered the men in as soon as the lieutenant colonel got through talking to them.

Q. Have you in your possession the muster-in roll of that portion of your company that was mustered in at that time?—A. I have.

Q. Please examine Exhibit A, hereto attached, and state whether or not it is a true copy of said muster-in roll, so far as it relates to the men whose names are on it.—A. I have examined Exhibit A closely and find it to be a true copy of the original roll, so far as the original roll relates to the men whose names are upon Exhibit A.

Q. Were you present when these men were enlisted; if so, when, where, and for what period were they enlisted, and by whom?—A. I was present at Crownover's Mill, in Yell County, Arkansas, where these men were enlisted on the 28th day of October, 1863. They were enlisted by Captain Eddington. He administered an oath to them which specified for twelve months.

Q. State what you know about the enlistment and muster of Sergeants John T. Jones and Merideth W. Parker, and Private Moses B. Westmorland of your company?—A. Captain Eddington sent me across the river at Little Rock to see these men and get them to come over and see how they liked his company, and told me to tell them the term was for twelve months, and I did so, and they came over with me the next morning to see the captain, and they enlisted with the captain, but I do not know what representations he made to them at the time.

Q. Have you in your possession the muster-in roll upon which these three men were mustered?—A. I have.

Q. Examine, if you please, Exhibit B, and state whether or not it is a true copy of the original muster-in roll of said men, so far as it relates to the men whose names are borne upon Exhibit B.—A. I have closely examined Exhibit B, and find it to be a true copy of the original muster-in roll of said recruits so far as it relates to the men whose names are borne upon Exhibit B.

JOHN M. HARKEY,
2d Lieut. Co. H, 3d Arkansas Cavalry Volunteers.

Sworn to and subscribed before me by John M. Harkey, second lieutenant Company H, third Arkansas cavalry, this 9th day of February, 1865.

JNO. S. YOUNG,
Captain 9th Iowa Cavalry.

*Lieutenant Colonel J. W. FULLER, Third Arkansas cavalry:

Question. What is your name, rank, and to what regiment do you belong?—Answer. J. W. Fuller, lieutenant colonel, Third Arkansas cavalry.

* Observe following in connection with this testimony: Memoranda: Colonel Ryan to whom the authority was given to raise the regiment for three years, has reported

Q. Were you present on the 22d day of November, 1863, at Little Rock, when a portion of Company H of your regiment was mustered into the United States service; if you were, by whom were they mustered?—A. I was present; they were mustered by Lieutenant Morrison, I believe.

Q. Please state all the circumstances connected with said muster, so far as you can.—A. After a number of men were formed in line they stated to the mustering officer that they understood they were to be mustered in for three years. They called on me to explain how they were being mustered into the service; I explained to them that they were being mustered in, as I understood it, for twelve months, subject to the approval of the War Department. I also stated that they were to be mustered in just according to the instruction of Captain Eddington to raise his company, issued by General Steele. I told them that if the government were to refuse them for twelve months I supposed they would have to go into the service in any manner the government would receive us. I also stated to them that Colonel Ryan had gone to Washington to get us accepted into the service; that General Steele had not the power to accept our services. Upon that the company said they were willing to be mustered under those circumstances, and the mustering officer went on and mustered them. I believed at that time they were being mustered for twelve months; but I supposed that it was a temporary organization. I had not received any instructions from any one as to the time they were being mustered in for. The men authorized to raise companies, among whom was Captain Eddington, had received their instructions to raise their companies from Colonel Ryan. The general talk was, among the officers and a good many of the men, that if we got in as a cavalry regiment we would have to go in for three years; but at that time it was very doubtful whether we got in as cavalry at all. The talk among the officers was, that they would prefer cavalry for three years to infantry for twelve months. The idea was to get into the service in some way; the men expressed a willingness to get into the service in any manner. The talk was, among the officers and men, that they had as well go in for three years as one, for they could not go home as long as the war lasted and they had as well be in the service as out of it. We anticipated no trouble about the length of time at all. I had no idea when I made my remarks to the men that they were being mustered for three years, and though (thought?) should the War Department refuse to approve the order of General Steele for the raising of the regiment for twelve months, that they would not be considered as mustered at all—that this was only a temporary organization—and that the muster was subject to the approval of the War Department as well as the order of General Steele for the raising of the regiment, and I never knew for some time afterwards that any of the men had been mustered for three years. Captain Dunscomb presented a roll to me which showed that they were mustered for three years, and

to this office that prior to the muster-in "the commanding officers of the companies, who were also the recruiting officers, were distinctly told the nature of service they were about to enter and the term of service for which they were to be mustered in; they were then instructed to explain to the men these points and to answer any questions they (the men) might wish to ask." * * * "The first intimation I had relative to a misunderstanding on the part of the men enlisted in the regiment was in January, 1864, prior to my being mustered into the regiment, when I immediately instructed Lieutenant Colonel Fuller, commanding the regiment, not to allow a man to be mustered in until he (Lieutenant Colonel Fuller) had explained to him the nature and term of service he was about to enter."

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, April 12, 1870.

44 FINDING OF MILITARY COMMISSION, LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

I remarked to him at that time that that must be a mistake, and I had it changed right there, as this was a muster-roll made out by one of the clerks and I supposed he had made a mistake. The roll was sent up to Lieutenant Wilson, Third United States Cavalry, who was mustering officer at that time, and he sent for me and told me they were not mustering any men except for three years, and he changed the roll again to three years. I told him that I supposed the regiment was being mustered in accordance with General Steele's order authorizing the organization. I had no idea of trying to deceive the men into the service, for we could have had the regiment filled for three years, as cavalry, just as easily as for twelve months, if we had known that we would have been accepted. There were whole companies presented themselves and asked to be taken in, which we could not receive, as we had all the men we wanted to fill the regiment. I am satisfied that the men were willing and expected to go into the United States service for any length of time that the government would receive us for, and that had it not been for some of the captains being disappointed in not getting field positions, there would have been no trouble. Captain Eddington himself expected nothing less than a majorship, and was no doubt the cause of his men acting as they did.

J. W. FULLER,
Lieutenant Colonel Third Arkansas Cavalry Volunteers.

Sworn to and subscribed before me by Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Fuller, Third Arkansas cavalry volunteers, this 9th day of February, 1865.

JNO. S. YOUNG,
Captain Ninth Iowa Cavalry.

EXHIBIT A.—Muster-in roll of Lieutenant D. F. Eddington's company in the Third regiment of Arkansas cavalry volunteers, commanded by Captain A. H. Ryan, superintendent recruit, called into the service of the United States by the President, from the 22d day of November, 1863, (date of this muster,) for the term of three years unless sooner discharged.

No. of each grade.	Names present and absent.	Rank.	Age.	Joined for duty and enrolled.			
				When.	Where.	By whom enrolled.	Period.
1	David F. Eddington ..	1st Lieut..	38	Oct. 23, 1863	Conway Co.	By self.	3 years
2	Simon Harkey	Corporal ..	29	Oct. 23, 1863	do	Lt. Eddington ..	3 years
3	Columbus James	do	20	Oct. 23, 1863	do	do	3 years
4	Quinn B. McCarroll ..	do	18	Oct. 23, 1863	do	do	3 years
5	Isaac W. Martin	do	18	Oct. 23, 1863	do	do	3 years
6	Samuel M. Martin	do	33	Oct. 23, 1863	do	do	3 years
7	Apple, George	Private	30	Oct. 23, 1863	do	do	3 years
8	Ferguson, William H ..	do	33	Oct. 23, 1863	do	do	3 years
9	Gunter, William H	do	25	Oct. 23, 1863	do	do	3 years
13	Gardener, Thaddeus ..	do	27	Oct. 23, 1863	do	do	3 years
26	James, John J.	do	18	Oct. 23, 1863	do	do	3 years
30	Thompson, Thomas	do	30	Oct. 23, 1863	do	do	3 years
33	Witt, George W.	do	35	Oct. 23, 1863	do	do	3 years
	Grey, Martin V	do	24	Oct. 23, 1863	do	do	3 years

I certify on honor that this muster-roll exhibits the true state of Lieutenant David F. Eddington's company (H) of the Third Arkansas cavalry volunteers, for the period herein mentioned; that each man answered to his own proper name in person; and that the remarks set opposite the name of each officer and soldier are accurate and just.

DAVID F. EDDINGTON,
First Lieutenant Commanding the Company.

Date: November 22, 1863.

Station: Little Rock, Arkansas.

I certify on honor that I have carefully examined the men whose names are borne on this roll, their horses, and have accepted them into the service of the United States for the term of three years, unless sooner discharged, from the 22d day of November, 1863.

KELITA P. MORRISON,
First Lieutenant 36th Iowa Inf. Vols.,
Mustering Officer of Arkansas Troops.

Date: November 22, 1863.

Station: Little Rock, Arkansas.

EXHIBIT B.—Muster-in roll of recruits for Captain D. F. Eddington, Company H, in the Third regiment of Arkansas cavalry volunteers, commanded by Captain A. H. Ryan, called into the service of the United States by the President of the United States, from the 22d day of November, 1863, (date of first muster,) for the term of three years unless sooner discharged.

Names present and absent.	Rank.	Age.	Joined for duty and enrolled.			
			When.	Where.	By whom enrolled.	Period.
Jones, Thomas	Private ...	21	Dec. 8, 1863	Little Rock	D. F. Eddington	3 years.
Parker, Merideth .....	...do	34	Dec. 8, 1863	...do .....	...do	3 years.
Westmorland, Moses B .....	...do	18	Dec. 8, 1863	...do .....	...do	3 years.

I certify on honor that this muster-roll exhibits the true state of the above recruits for the period herein mentioned; that each man answers to his own proper name in person; and that the remarks set opposite the name of each officer and soldier are accurate and just.

J. W. FULLER,
Lt. Col. Comd'g Third Arkansas Cavalry Volunteers.

Date: December 8, 1863.

Station: Little Rock, Arkansas.

I certify on honor that I have carefully examined the men whose names are borne on this roll, their horses, and have accepted them into the service of the United States for the term of three years, unless sooner discharged, from the 8th day of December, 1863.

KILITA P. MORRISON,
First Lieutenant Thirty-sixth Iowa Inf. Vols.,
Mustering Officer for Arkansas Troops.

Date: December 8, 1863.

Station: Little Rock, Arkansas.

OFFICE JUDGE ADVOCATE,
Little Rock, Arkansas, February 17, 1865.

Sixteen men of the Third Arkansas cavalry refused to do duty, and charges were preferred against them for mutiny, and forwarded to department headquarters. The within testimony consists of statements made under oath by these men, and also by Lieutenant Colonel Fuller, commanding regiment, and Lieutenant Harkey, and discloses the following facts: That these men enlisted into the Third regiment Arkansas cavalry, with the distinct understanding on their part that the term of service for which they had been bound was one year. That such understanding was shared in both at the time of enlistment and the time of muster-in, both by these men and by the officers, inasmuch as the officers had been recruiting and were acting at that time under provisional authority from Major General Steele, who, it seems, gave authority to

enlist this regiment for twelve months, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War. A statement to the men that the time of service was for one year was made at the time of muster-in, in the presence of the mustering officer. These men have served one year, and now refuse further service and demand a discharge. It is true that the War Department did not ratify the order made by General Steele; but the refusal to ratify the order was not known until after the men were mustered. It is true that it appears by the annexed copy of muster-in roll that these men were enlisted and mustered for three years; but it appears that the statement, as far as these men are concerned, is false; that the entry "three years" was made subsequent to the muster-in and in violation of the truth. The question is, what shall be done with these men? So far as the bargain for service is a contract between the United States and these men for three years of service, it is void. It is not only void now, but it never was a legal contract, inasmuch as the consent of the men was never given to it. In this respect the obligation differs from other cases of record on which a controversy arose as to the term for which service should be rendered, under the plain and avowed agreement that the enlistment was for three years. In this case it is not a dispute about the meaning of the contract, or the understanding, expressed or implied, between the government and the men, as to what shall be granted as a privilege or right under the contract for three years' service. These men should be discharged from further service. It would be a gross violation of legal rights and good faith to insist on a longer service. The fact that the men have been held thus long is no reason why they should be held longer. Moreover, I suggest that as service has been demanded of them and given by them, it is right they should be paid. It is not necessary, in disposing of the claims of these men, to refer to the conduct of the mustering officer or the regimental officers. Whatever view may be taken of the criminality or neglect of duty manifested by these officers, cannot affect the rights of these men whose claims are here presented.

D. L. JOY,
Major and Judge Advocate.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
April 12, 1870.

The foregoing copies are official:

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant General.

©

MAJOR GENERAL GRENVILLE M. DODGE AND OTHERS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

ASKING FOR

An appropriation to satisfy a judgment obtained against Grenville M. Dodge, late an officer of the United States, and others, for acts done by them in the line of their duty.

APRIL 20, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *April 13, 1870.*

The Secretary of War has the honor to report to the House of Representatives that, in the year 1865, Major General Grenville M. Dodge, United States volunteers, then in command of the United States forces on the plains, was directed by this department, at the instance of the Department of the Interior, to seize certain horses supposed to have been unlawfully taken from the Indian country, and turn them over to the United States superintendent of Indian affairs for the State of Kansas. The order was duly executed, and the horses were eventually turned over to the United States Quartermaster's Department, sold at auction to the highest bidder, and the proceeds of the sale applied to the public service. The claimants of the said horses instituted proceedings at law in the courts of the State of Kansas against the officers concerned in the execution of the orders of this department, which proceedings, by direction of the War Department, were, under instructions from the Attorney General, opposed by the law officers of the United States in the said State. Copies of the proceedings referred to are hereunto attached, and it will be seen from an examination of the same that final judgment has been rendered against the defendants in the sum of \$2,928 and costs. This judgment is in immediate danger of being executed upon the personal estate of one of the defendants, the aforesaid Grenville M. Dodge, situate within the State of Iowa, and, as it is ascertained that the case can be no further contested in the courts of law, it is recommended that an immediate appropriation of \$5,000, or so much thereof as is necessary, be made to enable the Secretary of War to satisfy a judgment obtained against Grenville M. Dodge, late an officer of the United States, and others, for acts done by them in the line of their duty, under orders from their superior officers, and to defray the costs of defending the suits at

law in which such judgment was recovered. This recommendation is concurred in by the Secretary of the Interior.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

In the circuit court Pottawatomie County.—November term, 1869.

JACOB MCMURTY AND THEODORE JONES,	}	Petition.
plaintiffs,		
<i>agt.</i>		
DAVID COZART, A. L. FITZGERALD, AND		
Grenville M. Dodge, defendants.		

The above-named plaintiffs, complaining of the defendants, state to the court the following facts, constituting their cause of action, to wit: That at the September term, A. D. 1868, of the district court, held in and for the county of Leavenworth, in the State of Kansas, the same being there and then a court of general jurisdiction, to wit: On the 28th day of September aforesaid, by the consideration and judgment of said court, duly given and made, the above-named plaintiffs duly recovered a judgment against the above-named defendants for the sum of \$2,928 damages, and \$64 80 costs of suit; that said judgment still remains in full force, the same being unreversed and wholly unsatisfied, together with \$2 50 subsequent costs, which have accrued, and which were paid by these plaintiffs; that there is now due to these plaintiffs from the said defendants on said judgment the said sum of \$2,928 damages, and the further sums of \$64 80 and \$2 50 costs as aforesaid, together with interest on the said amount from the 28th day of September, A. D. 1868; that a true transcript of said judgment and all the proceedings in said cause are hereto attached and made hereby a part of this petition, and marked Exhibit A.

Wherefore the plaintiff prays judgment against the said defendants for the sum of \$3,015 30, the damages and costs as aforesaid, with interest thereon from the 28th day of September, A. D. 1868, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.

PRICE & JAMES and
MONTGOMERY & PAIGE,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

At the May term, A. D. 1866, of the above named court, and on the 25th day of May, A. D. 1866, during said term of said court, the following entry was made in the journal of said court, to wit:

May term, A. D. 1866.—Saturday, 25th May, A. D. 1866.

JACOB MCMURTY AND THEODORE JONES	}	1644.
<i>vs.</i>		
DAVID COZART, A. L. FITZGERALD, C. J.		
Stahlbrand, Grenville M. Dodge, and Robert B. Mitchell.		

On motion of plaintiff, leave is given to make new parties and to file a new petition herein. By consent of parties this cause is continued to the next term hereof.

And afterward amended, petition was filed as follows, to wit:

STATE OF KANSAS, *County of Leavenworth, ss :*

In the district court in and for the county and State aforesaid.

JACOB MCMURTY AND THEODORE JONES,	} Petition.
plaintiffs,	
<i>vs.</i>	
DAVID COZART, A. L. FITZGERALD, C. J. Stahlbrand, Grenville M. Dodge, J. W. Barnes, Robert B. Mitchell, John Pope, De Wolf, William Hayes, and J. E. Jacobs, defendants.	

The said Jacob McMurtly and Theodore Jones, plaintiffs, complain of the said David Cozart, A. L. Fitzgerald, C. J. Stahlbrand, Grenville M. Dodge, J. W. Barnes, (adjutant of Dodge,) Robert B. Mitchell, John Pope, De Wolf, whose christian name unknown, William Hayes, and J. E. Jacobs, (adjutant of Elliah,) defendants, for that the said plaintiffs heretofore, to wit, on or about the 1st day of July, A. D. 1865, were the owners and lawfully possessed of certain personal property, to wit, forty-eight head of horses, commonly called ponies, and of great value, to wit, of the value of \$3,000 and that the said defendants, David Cozart and A. L. Fitzgerald, did, on or about the day and year aforesaid, in the streets of the city of Leavenworth, county and State aforesaid, forcibly seize and take from the said plaintiffs the said horses, and did drive the same within the limits of the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth, in the county and State aforesaid; and the said defendants, C. J. Stahlbrand, Grenville M. Dodge, J. W. Barnes, Robert B. Mitchell, John Pope, De Wolf, William Hayes, and J. E. Jacobs, wrongfully contriving with the said David Cozart and A. L. Fitzgerald to injure the said plaintiffs, did receive, take, and detain from, and as against the said plaintiffs, by force, threats, and the power of armed men, the said horses, and did withhold them from the possession of the plaintiffs, and convert the same to their own use; and the said defendants did further resist the writ of replevin in the hands of the sheriff of Leavenworth county, and State aforesaid, duly issued by the district court for the county and State aforesaid, upon the complaint of the plaintiffs aforesaid, and refused to deliver the said horses when required so to do by that officer, and the said defendants did also resist a like writ of replevin issuing out of the circuit court of the United States, sitting for the district of Kansas, upon the complaint of the plaintiffs aforesaid, and refused to deliver up said horses when required so to do, whereby the said plaintiffs have wholly lost their property, and the use and profit of the same, to the damage of the said plaintiffs \$3,000.

And also for that the said defendants heretofore, to wit, on or about the 1st day of July, A. D. 1865, wrongfully contriving to injure the said plaintiffs, did take, drive away, and detain from the rightful possession of the said plaintiffs, who are the owners thereof, certain property, to wit, forty-eight head of horses of the value of \$3,000, whereby the said plaintiffs were put to great expense in boarding in the city of Leavenworth during the time in which they were engaged in their efforts to obtain the possession of their property thus wrongfully taken, to wit, their own time and expenses for the space of four months, and that of one hand for like time, and of the value of \$60 per month, and to plaintiffs' damage \$720; and also great expense in traveling from Leavenworth City to Fort Leavenworth during said time, and applying to said

defendants and presenting required affidavits of ownership to said property, to plaintiffs' damage \$100; and the said plaintiffs were compelled to employ a notary public, attorney, and incur costs in the court aforesaid in prosecution of their claim to said property, and by reason of the acts of said defendants, to plaintiffs' damage \$200.

Wherefore the said plaintiffs pray judgment against the said defendants for the sum of \$4,020, their damage so as aforesaid sustained, with interest thereon from the 1st day of November, A. D. 1865.

H. T. GREEN,
Attorney for plaintiffs.

Petition with new parties, indorsed as follows: Jacob McMurty and Theodore Jones *vs.* David Cozart et al.

Filed 5th July, 1866.

ED. CARROLL, *Clerk.*
By HENRY COREY, *D. C.*

Precipe for *alias* summons filed as follows, to wit:

JACOB MCMURTY ET AL. }
vs. }
DAVID COZART ET AL. }

District court of Leavenworth County, Kansas.

The clerk will issue summons for J. W. Barnes, John Pope, William Hayes, J. E. Jacobs, and De Wolf, whose christian name is unknown, to appear and answer the complaint of Jacob McMurty and Theodore Jones for damages in taking ponies, and claim \$4,020.

Indorsed as filed as follows, to wit: Filed 19th July, 1866.

ED. CARROLL, *Clerk.*
By HENRY COREY, *D. C.*

At the March term, A. D. 1868, of said court, the following proceedings were had, to wit:

March term, A. D. 1868.—Monday, March 16, A. D. 1868.

JACOB MCMURTY ET AL. }
vs. }
DAVID COZART, A. L. FITZGERALD, C. J. } 1644.
Stahlbrand, Grenville M. Dodge, and Robert B. Mitchell. }

And now come the said defendants, served with process, and file their petition for a removal of this cause to the circuit court of the United States for the district of Kansas; whereupon, in consideration thereof, the court grants the prayer of the said petition, and orders that this cause be removed to the said circuit court of the United States for the district of Kansas.

At the September term, A. D. 1868, of said court, the following proceeding was had, to wit:

JACOB MCMURTY AND THEODORE JONES }
vs. }
DAVID COZART, A. L. FITZGERALD, C. J. } No. 1644.
Stahlbrand, Grenville M. Dodge, J. W. Barnes, Robert B. Mitchell, John Pope, De Wolf, William Hayes, and J. E. Jacobs. }

And now on this day come the plaintiffs herein, by H. T. Green, esq.

their attorney, and also come the defendants herein, by Thomas P. Feylon, esq., their attorney, and by consent of parties, the order of removal heretofore made herein is now here set aside, and the application heretofore made herein for a removal of this cause to the circuit court of this State is now here withdrawn, and the motion of the defendants herein to suppress the depositions of sundry parties, filed August 13, 1866, is sustained as to all the deponents except W. F. Shooreteffer, to which ruling of the court in sustaining said motion, the said plaintiffs, by their attorney, except, and on motion of the defendants herein, the deposition of Theodore Jones is now here suppressed, and thereupon to try the issue joined herein as to Daniél Cozart, A. L. Fitzgerald, Grenville M. Dodge, and Robert B. Mitchell, come the following jury, to wit: Henry A. Becker, Ch. H. Miller, John C. Lynch, H. H. Wilken, M. McHall, Julius Harry, Livens Hazen, G. H. Ortman, Philip Green, James Shetolde, John Elenhack, and S. B. Ewell, twelve good men of the body of the county of Leavenworth, who, duly impaneled, tried, and sworn well and truly to try the issue joined herein, and a true verdict find according to the law and the evidence, and the trial not being concluded at the hour of adjournment, the jury are admonished by the court as to their duties as jurors, and excused till to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

At the same term, A. D. 1868, the following proceeding was had, to wit:

September term, A. D. 1868.—Saturday, September 26, 1868.

JACOB MCMURTY ET AL. }
vs. } No. 1644.
 DAVID COZART ET AL. }

And now come the said parties herein, by their respective attorneys, and the jury being called, and all except one being present answering to their names, the parties herein consent to proceed with this case with eleven jurors; and thereupon come the plaintiffs, by attorney, and on their motion this cause is hereby dismissed as to the said defendant, Robert B. Mitchell; and the trial of this cause not being concluded at the hour of adjournment, the jury are admonished and instructed by the court as to their duties as jurors, and excused till Monday morning next, at 9 o'clock.

At the same term, and on Monday, September 28, 1868, the following proceeding was had, to wit:

September term, A. D. 1868.—Monday, September 28, 1868.

JACOB MCMURTY AND THEODORE STONE }
vs. } 1644.
 DAVID COZART ET AL. }

Now come the parties hereto, by their respective attorneys, and the jury in this cause being called, and all being present, the trial is proceeded with; and the jury having heard the evidence adduced and the arguments of counsel thereon, and being instructed by the court, retire to their room, under charge of a sworn bailiff, to consider of their verdict, and after due deliberation return into court in charge of their bailiff, as aforesaid, and present to the court the following verdict, to wit:

"We, the jury, find for the plaintiffs, and against the defendants, Dodge, Cozart, and Fitzgerald, and assess the damages at \$2,938.

"M. McHALL, *Foreman*."

Thereupon the said defendants gave notice of a motion for a new trial in this case.

Motion for new trial.

And on the same day a motion for a new trial was filed as follows, to wit:

STATE OF KANSAS, *Leavenworth County*:

In the district court sitting in and for said county.

JACOB McMURTY ET AL. }
 vs. } 1644. Motion for a new trial.
 DAVID COZART ET AL. }

And now come the defendants, and move the court for a new trial for the following reasons, to wit:

1st. Irregularity in the proceedings of the court and jury, by which defendants were prevented from having a fair trial.

2d. Misconduct of the jury and the plaintiffs.

3d. Accident and surprise which ordinary prudence could not have guarded against.

4th. Excessive damages, appearing to have been given under the influence of passion and prejudice.

5th. Error in the assessment of the amount of recovery, being too large for the injury and detention of the property.

6th. That the verdict of the jury is not sustained by sufficient evidence, and is contrary to law.

7th. Newly-discovered evidence, material for the defendants, which they could not, with reasonable diligence, have discovered and produced at the trial.

8th. Error of law occurring at the trial, and excepted to by the defendants making the trial.

THOS. P. FENLOW,
 By Q. L. PENDERY.

Indorsed as follows: 1644. Jacob McMurdy *et al.* *vs.* David Cozart *et al.* Motion for new trial.

Filed September 28, 1868.

HENRY COREY, *Clerk*,
 By W. COREY, *Deputy Clerk*.

At the September term, A. D. 1868, of said court the following proceeding was had, to wit:

JACOB McMURTY ET AL. }
 vs. } 1644.
 DAVID COZART ET AL. }

And now on this day come the parties hereto, by their respective attorneys, and the motion for a new trial of this cause came on to be heard, and the court having heard the arguments of counsel thereon, and being well advised in the premises, overrules said motion, to which ruling of the court the defendants, Dodge, Cozart, and Fitzgerald, except, and

sixty days are given them in which to make a case for the Supreme Court.

It is therefore now by the court here considered, ordered, and adjudged that said plaintiffs, Jacob McMurty and Theodore Jones, have and recover of and from said defendants, David Cozart, A. L. Fitzgerald, and Grenville M. Dodge, the sum of \$2,928, the amount heretofore found to be due by the verdict of the jury herein, as well as all the costs in and about this suit expended, and that execution issue therefor.

Precipe for execution filed as follows, to wit:

STATE OF KANSAS, *County of Leavenworth*:

In the district court for said county and State.

JACOB MCMURTY ET AL.)
vs.
 DAVID COZART ET AL.)

The clerk will issue execution on the judgment rendered in the above entitled court against the defendants to the sheriff of Leavenworth County, Kansas.

H. T. GREEN,
Attorney for Plaintiffs.

Precipe indorsed as follows, to wit: No. 1644. Jacob McMurty *et al.* *vs.* David Cozart *et al.* Filed January 12, 1869. Precipe for execution.
 H. T. DENIER, *Clerk.*

STATE OF KANSAS, *Leavenworth County*:

I, Hamilton J. Dennis, clerk of the district court of the first judicial district of the State of Kansas, sitting in and for the county aforesaid, do hereby certify the above and foregoing to be a true, full, and complete transcript of all the records, papers, and proceedings in the therein entitled cause, as fully as the same appear of record in my office. I also further certify that all the costs of this case, including the costs of this transcript, amount to the sum of \$94 55, as the same appears taxed on the appearance docket of said court.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court, affixed at my office, in the city of Leavenworth, this the 1st day of September, A. D. 1869.

[SEAL.]

HAMILTON J. DENNIS,
Clerk of said Court.

[Revenue stamp.]

○

MARINE HOSPITAL AT MOBILE.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of April 7, 1870, in relation to the condition and management of the Marine Hospital at Mobile, Alabama.

APRIL 20, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 15, 1870.

SIR: In answer to the House resolution of the 7th instant, calling for information regarding the condition and management of the Marine Hospital at Mobile, Alabama, I have the honor to submit herewith a synopsis of a report made by Dr. Stewart, who inspected the hospital last May; also, the report of Dr. J. S. Billings, United States Army, who visited and inspected the hospital throughout during the last month. These reports are, it will be perceived, full in detail as to the exact condition of things at this hospital. The building, is as stated, going to ruin. For a considerable period the appropriations have been insufficient to meet the expense of repairing the buildings.

Inasmuch as an outlay of at least fifteen thousand, perhaps twenty thousand dollars would be requisite to put the hospital building in a suitable condition, Dr. Billings suggests its sale. The Sedgwick Hospital at New Orleans has ample accommodations, and I am of the opinion that it may be advantageous to dispose of the Mobile Hospital and transfer the patients to New Orleans for medical treatment. This is also the opinion of Dr. Billings.

The average number of patients at Mobile is fifty. If the Mobile Hospital is retained the repairs referred to of the building are absolutely indispensable and should be made at once.

I am, very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of House of Representatives.

THE MARINE HOSPITAL AT MOBILE, ALABAMA.

Reports thereon by Dr. W. D. Stewart and Dr. J. S. Billings, United States Army, May, 1869, and March, 1870.

REPORT OF DR. STEWART.

Building in good state of preservation excepting roof (of tin,) which leaks.

Shade trees, so important in this climate, none.

Beds.—Cubic feet air space to each bed six hundred and sixty-seven, which is much too low, not more than one-half what it should be in this hot climate.

Dispensary, large, airy &c., in good condition in all respects.

Kitchen, in basement, very objectionable in hot climate; well furnished, and of sufficient capacity.

Water, sufficient; quality good.

Drainage poor, insufficient, in bad condition.

Ventilation defective; can be improved by removal of unnecessary partitions; foul-air shafts should be supplied.

Warming is by open fire-places, which improve ventilation.

Lighted by kerosene oil lamps, though gas mains are laid within two squares of building.

Fire buckets are provided, but insufficient in number; recommends fifty or seventy-five additional buckets, which should be kept constantly filled with water for any emergency.

Baths and lavatories not provided; patients when they wash at all, do so in basins on the corridors, &c.

Dead-house and post-mortem room, built of brick, sky-light in roof, well located, and in good condition.

Water-closets, none in building; those provided poorly constructed, seventy-five or one hundred feet from building.

Medicines and hospital stores, sufficient and good.

Instruments and dressings, good and ample in quantity.

Bedding, ample in quantity, good; best supply in any hospital in the southern ports.

Bedsteads, of iron, good, supplied with mosquito nets.

Furniture, good.

Diet, generous and good, well cooked; urges substitution of diet table for patients able to leave their beds, instead of being served with food on plates in their hands, and carried by them into their wards.

Hospital records and accounts, properly kept; Dr. Coale, several years in army, has introduced improvements in keeping records, &c.

Reports made in accordance with regulations.

Surgeon and contractor.—Dr. C. W. Coale, graduated at St. Louis Medical College in 1859; thirty-two years old, served as assistant surgeon First regiment Missouri infantry during the war; very intelligent physician and surgeon.

Hospital steward.—Michael C. Stephens, thirty years old, steward in United States Army; has had previous experience in hospital service: intelligent and capable.

Matron.—Mrs. Catharine Stephens, wife of steward; gives special attention to the comfort and wants of patients.

Nurses.—Three in number, two whites, one colored; appear to understand their duties.

Cooks.—Three in number, appear well qualified and faithful.

Patients.—Thirty-three in number now in hospital, all marines; bed capacity of hospital one hundred and fifty, one hundred and eighteen beds, thirty-three occupied; condition of patients not cleanly for want of water and facilities for bathing—a serious defect.

Diseases.—Remittent, intermittent, and bilious fevers tending to typhoid; secondary, tertiary syphilis, are the prevalent types.

Rate of mortality.—One in thirty-four.

Interments properly conducted, chaplain present, &c.

Surgeon and contractor, does not reside in hospital; makes two visits per day at 8 a. m. and 4 p. m.; cases and prescriptions properly recorded.

Hospital tax irregularly collected; collector's attention called to it.

Permits issued according to regulations.

Stay of patients exceeds regulations (paragraph 15.)

Chaplain preaches in one of the wards every Sunday.

Collector of port visits hospital regularly, as prescribed by the regulations.

REPORT OF DR. BILLINGS.

Hospital service at this post fairly satisfactory.

Patients well fed and well treated.

Physician skillful.

Permits.—New system works well.

Rate of charge reasonable.

Improper retention of men in hospital exists to some extent, the result of the contract system.

Hospital building in bad condition; lower floor decayed; porticoes tumbling down; plastering needs renewing largely; iron work much rusted; no bathing facilities; no satisfactory water closets; \$15,000 will be required to put hospital in good condition.

The commerce of Mobile will probably diminish rather than increase. If the government has a hospital at New Orleans it will materially diminish the number of patients at Mobile. It will be best, probably, for the government to sell this hospital. The surgeon who now occupies it would give \$20,000 for it; hence that will be the minimum bid to be considered.

From original reports: correct.

N. P. DEVEREUX,
Chief of Office.

RENTS OF HEADQUARTERS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

IN COMPLIANCE WITH

The request of the Committee on Military Affairs transmitting statements prepared by the Quartermaster General of the amount paid during the past year for rental and other expenses connected with the headquarters of the General, Lieutenant General, and major generals of the army.

APRIL 20, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 18, 1870.

The Secretary of War has the honor to submit to the House of Representatives, in compliance with the request of the Committee on Military Affairs, the accompanying statements, prepared by the Quartermaster General, of the amounts paid during the past year for rental and other expenses connected with the headquarters of the General, Lieutenant General, and major generals of the army, including the sums paid to them, or the officers of their staffs, as travel-pay, commutation of quarters and fuel, and for the hire of steamboats, carriages, or other means of transportation used by them or their staffs on tours of inspection or other duty.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., April 16, 1870.

SIR: Referring to my letter to the Secretary of War of the 25th ultimo, transmitting a partial report in reply to letter of the 24th ultimo, from Hon. John A. Logan, chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, calling attention to his letter of the 26th February, 1870, requesting that he be informed of the amount that has been paid during the past year for rental and other expenses connected with the headquarters of the General, Lieutenant General, and the major generals of the army, and also what has been paid to them, or the officers of their staffs, as

travel pay, and commutation of quarters and fuel, and for hire of steam-boats, carriages, or other means of transportation, for conveying said general officers or their staffs while on tours of inspection or other duty. I have the honor to transmit, for the action of the Secretary of War, the desired information, marked respectively as follows:

- A. Report of the General United States Army, and staff.
- B. Report of the Lieutenant General United States Army, and staff.
- C. Report of Major General P. H. Sheridan, United States Army, and staff.
- D. Report of Major General H. W. Halleck, United States Army, and staff.
- E. Report of Major General Geo. G. Meade, United States Army, and staff.
- F. Report of Major General G. H. Thomas, United States Army, and staff.
- G. Report of Major General W. S. Hancock, United States Army, and staff.
- H. Report of Major General J. M. Schofield, United States Army, and staff.

The general result is as follows:

Recapitulation.	Commutation of fuel and quarters.	Rent of head- quarters.	Transportat'n officers baggage.	Court-martial service.	Hire of steam- boats, &c., on tours of inspection.	Forage and straw.	Total.
List A	\$25,214 09	\$1,398 00	\$2,022 56	\$105 69	.....	\$4,835 83	\$33,676 95
B	9,575 91	7,852 75	6,060 91	78 71	.....	2,515 20	26,083 48
C	165 64	.....	2,739 50	36 48	.....	1,042 30	3,925 22
D	11,200 64	2,705 91	4,429 07	904 41	.....	1,239 00	20,479 22
E	13,679 60	2,133 28	6,959 34	99 75	.....	1,858 69	24,730 46
F	12,053 75	2,643 14	6,432 50	348 08	.....	1,493 33	23,970 77
G	13,977 89	2,315 66	5,091 17	310 66	\$7,417 05	863 10	29,975 53
H	65 64	.....	201 00	.....	.....	303 67	570 31
Total	85,926 16	19,048 74	33,936 05	1,863 73	7,417 05	14,251 42	162,463 15

I inclose herewith the letters of Hon. John A. Logan, before referred to.

It is proper to remark that the report of the allowance drawn of forage and straw is not quite complete, from the fact that reports have not been received from some acting assistant quartermasters, which, as soon as received, will be forwarded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster General United States Army.

Hon. W. W. BELKNAP,

Secretary of War.



A.—A list of the amounts paid to the General of the United States Army and staff, for commutation of quarters and fuel, transportation of officers and baggage, court-martial service, forage and straw, also amounts paid for rent of offices connected with the headquarters of the army, during the year 1869.

Officers' names.	Fuel and quarters.	Rent.	Transportation officers and baggage.	Court-martial services.	Forage and straw.	Total.
Grant, U. S., General	\$597 58				\$199 34	\$796 92
Sherman, W. T., General	2,785 65	\$1,398	\$286 44			4,470 09
Rawlins, J. A., major general	309 81		192 66			502 47
Townsend, E. D., major general	1,494 90				302 41	1,797 31
Marcy, R. B., colonel	1,008 71		233 79		32 97	1,275 47
Meigs, M. C., major general	1,157 95				329 21	1,487 16
Katow, A. E., major general	1,383 95				313 10	1,697 05
Barnea, J. E., major general	1,383 95				538 27	1,922 22
Brice, B. W., major general	1,383 95				545 12	1,929 07
Holt, Joseph, major general	1,945 01			\$105 69	266 66	1,637 36
Humphreys, A. A., major general	1,945 01				612 45	1,857 46
Dyer, A. B., major general	1,383 95				346 17	1,730 12
Myer, A. J., brigadier general	1,369 25		53 58		296 17	1,719 00
Comstock, C. B., brigadier general	1,181 09		169 29		147 04	1,497 42
Balcock, O. E., brigadier general	638 81		356 82			995 63
Dent, F. T., brigadier general	1,273 22				92 45	1,364 67
Porter, Horace, brigadier general	1,273 71		356 82		227 83	1,858 36
Badesau, Adam, brigadier general	291 90					291 90
Parker, E. B., brigadier general	342 32					342 32
Leet, George K., lieutenant colonel	564 33					564 33
Webster, Amos, major	178 50					178 50
McCoy, J. C., lieutenant colonel	840 62		151 54		203 09	1,195 25
Dayton, L. M., lieutenant colonel	990 47				203 09	1,193 56
Audenried, J. C., lieutenant colonel	865 15		220 82		270 56	1,356 53
Total	25,214 09	1,398	2,022 56	105 69	4,935 93	33,676 27

B.—A list of the amounts paid to the Lieutenant General, United States Army, and staff, for commutation of fuel and quarters, transportation of officers and baggage, court-martial service, forage and straw, also amount paid for rent of buildings used as headquarters, during the year 1869.

Officers' names.	Fuel and quarters.	Rent of head-quarters.	Transportation officers and baggage.	Court-martial.	Forage and straw.	Total.
Sherman, W. T., Lieutenant General		\$1,950 00				\$1,950 00
Sheridan, P. H., Lieutenant General	\$1,483 71	5,902 75	\$507 00		\$516 38	8,409 84
Nichols, W. A., colonel					72 21	72 21
Dayton, L. M., captain					20 65	20 65
McCoy, J. C., lieutenant					72 21	72 21
Audenried, J. C., captain			93 38		63 11	156 49
Marcy, R. B., colonel					72 21	72 21
Donaldson, J. L., colonel			130 06		61 27	191 33
Clarke, H. F., lieutenant colonel	708 99		726 54		142 57	1,578 10
Merrill, W. E., major	710 52		857 58		16 33	1,578 43
Callender, F. D., lieutenant colonel					276 03	276 03
Forayth, J. W., major	799 43		523 45		177 78	1,500 66
Crosby, J. S., lieutenant	799 43				225 28	1,024 71
Forayth, G. A., major	673 77		225 07		207 72	1,105 56
Rucker, D. H., colonel	909 70		571 88			1,481 58
Brown, N. W., colonel					52 42	52 42
Hartsuff, G. L., lieutenant colonel	748 30		247 65	\$36 48	27 61	1,060 04
Sheridan, M. V., captain	560 60		393 31		207 72	1,161 63
Gentry, W. T., captain	449 31		735 69	41 23		1,226 23
Arch, M. J., captain	449 31		554 03		149 10	1,152 44
Hardie, J. A., colonel	754 46		380 27			1,075 73
Fry, C. H., lieutenant colonel	529 38		175 00		157 60	861 98
Total	9,575 91	7,852 75	6,060 91	78 71	2,515 20	26,083 48

* See list General United States Army.

† On staff General United States Army also.

RENTS OF HEADQUARTERS.

C.—A list of the amounts paid to Major General P. H. Sheridan, United States Army, and staff, for commutation of quarters and fuel, transportation of officers and baggage, court-martial service, forage and straw, also amount paid for buildings used as headquarters, during the year 1869.

Officers' names.	Fuel and quarters.	Transportation officers and baggage.	Court-martial.	Forage and straw.	Total.
Sheridan, P. H., major general *		\$350 90		\$173 74	\$524 64
McKeever, C., major		54 53		124 56	179 09
Crosby, J. S., lieutenant †		402 50	\$36 48	33 85	532 83
Moore, T. W. C., captain	\$39 77	110 69			150 46
Sheridan, M. V., captain †		310 92		49 02	359 94
Davis, N. H., lieutenant colonel		466 06		25 10	491 16
Forsyth, J. W., major †		101 40		15 77	117 17
Forsyth, G. A., major †		109 15			109 15
Gentry, W. T., captain †	125 87	29 73			155 60
Easton, L. C., lieutenant colonel		98 78		170 71	269 47
Morgan, M. R., major		322 66		161 09	543 75
Mills, Madison, surgeon		186 20		154 49	340 69
Howell, C. W., captain		76 00		26 86	102 86
McNutt, J., major				107 11	107 11
Total	165 64	2, 739 50	36 48	1, 042 30	3, 983 92

* See list of Lieutenant General.

† Was on staff of Lieutenant General Sheridan. See list of Lieutenant General.

D.—A list of the amounts paid to Major General H. W. Halleck, United States Army, and staff, for commutation of fuel and quarters, transportation of officers and baggage, court-martial service, forage and straw, and rent of buildings used as headquarters, during the year 1869.

Officers' names.	Commutation fuel and quarters.	Transportation officers and baggage.	Court-martial.	Forage and straw.	Rent of headquarters.	Total.
Halleck, H. W., major general	\$1, 978 96	\$1, 218 80		\$943 00	\$2, 705 91	\$6, 146 77
Fry, James B., lieutenant colonel	1, 301 88	571 88		121 50		1, 995 26
Scott, R. N., captain	1, 040 34	937 07		121 50		2, 098 91
Smedburg, W. R., captain*	648 05		\$186 89	121 50		967 44
Whittier, C. A., captain	1, 040 32	1, 204 11	492 94	121 50		2, 858 87
Metcalf, H., lieutenant	65 12					65 12
Jones, Roger, lieutenant colonel*	923 16	105 64	105 48	121 50		1, 255 78
Totten, James, lieutenant colonel						
Allen, Robert, colonel*	1, 092 00					1, 092 00
Tyler, R. O., lieutenant colonel	377 27	391 37				768 64
Simpson, M. D. L., lieutenant colonel*	823 69			121 50		945 19
Murray, Robert, lieutenant colonel	823 69			121 50		945 19
Leonard, H., colonel*	260 87			24 00		284 87
McClure, Daniel, colonel						
Robert, H. M., major*	823 69		109 10	121 50		1, 054 29
Total	11, 200 64	4, 429 07	904 41	1, 239 00	2, 705 91	20, 478 03

* These officers are also on General Thomas's staff. See list of General Thomas for part of the year

RENTS OF HEADQUARTERS.

5

E.—A list of the amounts paid Major General George G. Meade, United States Army, and staff, for commutation of quarters and fuel, transportation of officers and baggage, court-martial service and forage, also amount paid for rent of buildings used as headquarters, for the year 1869.

Officers' names.	Fuel and quarters.	Rent of head-quarters.	Transportation of officers and baggage.	Court-martial.	Forage and straw.	Total.
Meade, G. G., major general.....	\$1,686 34	.....	\$462 65	.....	\$716 19	\$2,865 18
Drum, R. C., assistant adjutant general.....	1,346 34	.....	530 31	.....	187 01	2,063 66
Meade, George, colonel, aide-de-camp.....	333 32	.....	542 24	.....	.....	875 56
McKibbin, C., act'g asst. inspector gen.....	198 54	.....	800 78	.....	.....	999 32
Emory, C. D., captain.....	275 29	.....	234 40	.....	98 25	607 94
Sanders, W. W., captain.....	274 56	.....	284 97	.....	.....	558 53
Barstow, S. F., captain.....	872 39	.....	222 57	.....	311 40	1,406 36
Farnsworth, H. J., captain.....	601 87	\$800 00	243 84	.....	.....	1,645 71
Sackett, D. B., inspector general.....	998 99	.....	420 94	.....	96 86	1,516 79
Van Vliet, S., chief quartermaster.....	693 22	.....	45 22	.....	31 51	769 95
Hodges, H. C., captain.....	617 52	1,333 28	1,035 84	.....	96 76	3,103 40
Enos, H. M., captain.....	222 51	.....	12 31	.....	31 05	265 87
Kilburn, C. L., commissary subsistence.....	1,048 64	.....	105 45	.....	.....	1,154 09
Ludington, E. H., major.....	303 51	.....	404 93	.....	.....	708 49
Saxton, Rufus, major.....	.....	.....	172 24	.....	93 88	266 12
Ingalls, R., colonel.....	125 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	125 66
Haines, T. J., major.....	619 99	.....	148 58	\$99 75	33 31	901 63
Milbau, J. J., major.....	303 51	.....	123 17	.....	98 25	523 93
Smith, A. K., major.....	280 71	.....	58 52	.....	.....	339 23
Brown, A. W., colonel.....	995 90	.....	163 36	.....	.....	1,058 56
Allison, T. S., major.....	303 51	.....	193 12	.....	.....	495 63
Crispin, S., major.....	919 93	.....	435 00	.....	.....	1,354 93
Smyth, W. H., captain.....	336 28	.....	42 83	.....	.....	379 11
Strong, R. P., lieutenant.....	159 92	.....	133 01	.....	64 42	357 35
Wildrick, A. C., captain.....	254 85	.....	125 01	.....	.....	379 86
Total.....	13,672 60	2,133 28	6,959 34	99 75	1,858 89	24,723 86

* See General Hancock.

F.—A list of the amounts paid to Major General G. H. Thomas, United States Army, and staff, for commutation of fuel and quarters, transportation of officers and baggage, court-martial service, forage and straw, and rent of buildings used as headquarters, during the year 1869.

Officers' names.	Commutation fuel and quarters.	Transportation of officers and baggage.	Court-martial.	Forage and straw.	Rent of head-quarters.	Total.
Thomas, G. H., major general.....	\$1,512 44	\$681 81	\$292 22	\$186 00	\$2,643 14	\$5,315 61
Hough, A. L., captain.....	796 78	1,179 34	.....	124 00	.....	2,100 12
Kellogg, S. C., lieutenant.....	546 36	569 34	.....	124 00	.....	1,239 70
Willard, J. B., lieutenant.....	534 37	803 55	.....	124 00	.....	1,261 92
Swords, Thomas, colonel.....	101 96	.....	.....	.....	.....	101 96
Ransom, H. C., major.....	118 93	.....	.....	.....	.....	118 93
Allen, Robert, colonel.....	885 03	124 26	.....	.....	.....	1,009 29
Small, M. B., captain.....	521 42	39 52	.....	.....	.....	560 94
Simpson, M. D. L., lieutenant colonel.....	818 51	.....	.....	124 00	.....	942 51
Hasson, A. B., major.....	82 96	.....	.....	.....	.....	82 96
Murray, Robert, lieutenant colonel.....	917 71	.....	.....	124 00	.....	1,041 71
Jones, Roger, lieutenant colonel.....	818 44	1,097 77	.....	124 00	.....	2,040 21
Leonard, H., lieutenant colonel.....	917 71	.....	.....	87 33	.....	1,005 04
Robert, H. M., major.....	917 71	168 61	.....	104 00	.....	1,190 32
Raymond, C. W., captain.....	638 54	767 98	.....	124 00	.....	1,530 52
Ross, F. H., captain.....	63 34	.....	.....	.....	.....	63 34
Smedburg, W. R., captain.....	706 52	.....	55 81	124 00	.....	886 33
Whipple, W. D., major.....	1,155 02	1,200 32	.....	124 00	.....	2,479 34
Total.....	12,053 75	6,432 50	348 03	1,493 33	2,643 14	22,970 75

* These officers are also on General Halleck's staff. See list of General Halleck for part of the year.

RENTS OF HEADQUARTERS.

G.—A list of the amounts paid to Major General W. S. Hancock, United States Army, and staff, for commutation of quarters and fuel, transportation of officers and baggage, court-martial service, hire of steamboats, &c., on tours of inspection, forage and straw, also rent of buildings used as headquarters, during the year 1869.

Officers' names.	Commu- tation of fuel and quarters.	Trans- portation of officers and bag- gage.	Rent of head- quarters.	Hire of steam- boats, &c., on tours of inspection.	Forage and straw.	Court- martial.	Total.
Hancock, W. S., major general	\$1,841 22	\$805 79	\$2,315 66	\$7,417 05	\$289 63	\$119 70	\$12,799 65
Greene, O. D., major	751 73	348 26				65 36	1,165 35
Wilson, W. P., captain	702 45	171 47			100 44		974 36
Ward, G. S. L., lieutenant	228 40				65 79		294 19
Sacket, D. B., colonel	502 42	121 25			39 74		663 41
Baird, A., major	484 30	637 66					1,121 46
Lieber, G. N., major	834 87						834 87
Ingalls, Rufus, colonel	502 42				102 53		604 95
Holabird, S. B., lieutenant colonel	651 73	448 68					1,200 41
Robinson, A. G., captain	513 53	223 53					737 06
Kilburn, C. L., colonel	376 89	117 70			102 53	125 60	1,156 46
Gilman, J. H., captain	662 94	493 52					1,156 46
Summers, J. E., surgeon	751 73	467 30					1,219 03
Heger, A., surgeon	323 77	60 70					384 47
Crispin, Silas, major	425 17	43 70			31 39		500 26
Larned, C. T., major	797 70	150 82					948 52
Twining, W. J., captain	572 74	123 31					696 05
Mitchell, W. G., captain	337 33	87 40			102 53		527 26
Wharton, J. S., captain	876 58	647 70					1,524 28
Chandler, Robert, captain	971 31						971 31
Carroll, S. S., lieutenant colonel	425 17				84 75		509 92
Jones, L., major							
Totten, E. H., lieutenant	343 78	152 38			12 77		508 93
Martin, W. P., captain							
Total	13,977 89	5,091 17	2,315 66	7,417 05	863 10	310 66	29,975 33

* See General Meade.

H.—A list of the amounts paid to Major General J. M. Schofield, United States Army, for commutation of fuel and quarters, transportation of officer and baggage, forage and straw, during the year 1869.

Officers' names.	Commu- tation of fuel and quarters.	Transpor- tation of officers and baggage.	Forage and straw.	Total
Schofield, J. M., major general	\$45 64	\$201 00	\$303 67	\$550 31

NOTE.—This is only a partial list. No list of the officers serving on Major General J. M. Schofield's staff has been received at this office.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, April 14, 1870.

DEED TO LAND IN IOWA.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

TRANSMITTING

Copy of deed executed by Levi C. Guptill, of Iowa, conveying certain land to the United States.

APRIL 20, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *April 10, 1870.*

The Secretary of War has the honor to submit to the House of Representatives the accompanying attested copy of a deed executed by Levi C. Guptill, of the county of Emmett, in the State of Iowa, conveying to the United States two certain lots of land situate in the village of Estherville, and the county and State aforementioned, and to recommend that, as the lots referred to are not now and will not hereafter be required for public uses, they be sold under direction of the Secretary of War, and the proceeds of the sale covered into the national treasury.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

DEED.

This indenture, made this eleventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, between Levi C. Guptill, of the county of Emmett, and State of Iowa, party of the first part, and the United States of America, party of the second part, witnesseth, That the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of fifty dollars in hand paid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and the said party of the first, in consideration of these presents, does grant, bargain, and sell unto the said United States of America the following-described premises, to wit: Lots one and two, (1 and 2,) in block No. twenty-three, (23,) in the village of Estherville, county of Emmett, and State of Iowa.

And I do hereby covenant with the said United States of America that I am lawfully seized of said premises; that they are free from all incumbrances; that I have good right and lawful authority to sell and convey the same; and I do hereby covenant to warrant and defend the said premises against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever.

Signed this eleventh day of December, A. D. 1861.

LEVI C. GUPTILL. [SEAL.]

In presence of—
SAMUEL WADE.

STATE OF IOWA, *Emmett County, ss :*

On this the eleventh day of December, A. D. 1861, before me, Jesse Coverdale, clerk of the district court in and for said county, personally came Levi C. Guptill, personally known to me to be the identical person whose name is affixed to the above deed as grantor, and acknowledged the same to be his voluntary act and deed.

Witness my hand and seal, at Estherville, the day aforesaid.

[SEAL-]

JESSE COVERDALE,
Clerk of District Court.

STATE OF IOWA, *Emmett County, ss :*

I, Howard Graves, recorder of said county and State, do hereby certify that lots No. one and two, (1 and 2,) in block twenty-three, (23,) in the village of Estherville, county and State aforesaid, was deeded by Levi C. Guptill to the United States of America, by deed of date December eleventh, (11,) A. D. 1861, which deed was filed for record in the recorder's office in said county of Emmett, on the first day of January, A. D. 1862, and duly recorded in book A of village records, at page 24. And I do further certify that the plat of the village of Estherville is also recorded in village record A, page one, (1,) which plat was filed for record May first, A. D. 1861, at four o'clock p. m. And I do further certify that the southeast quarter of section ten, (10,) township ninety-nine (99) north of range thirty-four (34) west, of which the above described town lots are a part, was entered by Henry Jenkins at the land office in Sioux City, Iowa, July 26, 1859, and conveyed by the said Henry Jenkins to Robert E. Ridley; by Robert E. Ridley and wife to Henry Jenkins; and by Henry Jenkins to Levi C. Guptill; all of which deeds are of record in this county.

Signed this 4th day of December, A. D. 1868.

HOWARD GRAVES,
Recorder.

SALES BY POST TRADERS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

IN RELATION TO

Sales to enlisted men by post traders.

APRIL 20, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *April 18, 1870.*

The Secretary of War has the honor to report to the House of Representatives that a full and efficient compliance with so much of the act of Congress of July 28, 1866, to increase and fix the military peace establishment, as requires the subsistence department to furnish certain articles for sale to officers and soldiers at cost prices, as a substitute for the sutlering establishments abolished by said act, would require the constant employment of public moneys to the amount of some three millions of dollars, and that, for want of the necessary amount, the articles so required to be kept for sale at the numerous military posts have unavoidably been limited, both as to variety and quantity, and are found to be inadequate to meet the reasonable demands of the officers and soldiers deprived by law of the conveniences of the sutlers' establishments. For these reasons it is recommended that so much of the Joint Resolution of Congress of March 30, 1867, to permit traders to remain at certain military posts, as prohibits post traders from selling to enlisted men of the army any goods kept for sale by the Commissary Department, be repealed. As the post traders' establishments are entirely subject to the military authorities, it is not believed that the benefit and convenience resulting from such an enlargement of their privileges would be offset by any detriment to the public service or to the army.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

TICE METER.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

TRANSMITTING

A communication from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in relation to the Tice meter.

JUNE 27, 1870.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 25, 1870.

SIR: In compliance with the request of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, I herewith transmit, for the information of the House of Representatives, a copy of the Commissioner's letter of June 7, 1870, on the subject of the Tice meter, together with the accompanying papers.

I am, very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, June 7, 1870.

SIR: In the communication which I had the honor to address to you on the 2d of April, 1870, on the subject of the "Tice meter," and which is published as House Executive Document No. 272, second session forty-first Congress, I expressed the intention to soon provide new regulations on the subject of spirit meters for use at distilleries. I have this day prescribed such regulations, and herewith transmit to you a copy.

I respectfully submit, also, copies of several orders that I have deemed it necessary to make in relation to this subject, together with a copy of a letter addressed to Mr. Isaac P. Tice, announcing my decision to him.

I respectfully suggest that you consider the propriety of presenting

this communication, with the accompanying papers, to Congress for such action as that body may deem advisable.

When I came into office on the 11th of March, 1869, I found in force regulations prepared by my predecessor, prescribing for use in distilleries the meters invented by Isaac P. Tice. These regulations related to the construction, attachment, and use of such meters, many of which had been already attached to distilleries. Prior to that date Congress had, by repeated acts, authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to adopt and prescribe the use of meters. A committee of the National Academy had, on the 3d of April, 1867, recommended the adoption of the meter and system of Isaac P. Tice.

In pursuance of the joint resolution of Congress, approved February 3, 1868, a committee of scientific gentlemen had recommended that the government proceed with the use of the Tice meters, after which Congress, by the act of July 20, 1868, authorized the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to adopt, and prescribe for use, meters at distilleries.

Finding the meter in use under the circumstances above stated, and being desirous of employing every proper agency to secure the enforcement of the laws and a faithful collection of the revenues, I did not then deem it proper to dispense with the use of this instrumentality.

Since assuming the duties of this office numerous complaints have reached me to the effect that the Tice meter was of no practical value to the government, while it was unnecessarily expensive to distillers. I have employed every means in my power to ascertain the justice of these complaints.

Careful observation, experience, and practical tests have satisfied me that these complaints are, to some extent, well founded, and that it is practicable now, without detriment to the revenue service, to dispense entirely with the use of the second, or "credit" meter, and also with that portion of the system known as the "automatic" Tice meter; and hence, in the accompanying regulations, I have done so, and have adopted and prescribed for use the less expensive and more accurate and useful sample meters, allowing the automatic meters to be changed and adopted for use as sample meters.

This arrangement, it is believed, will prove advantageous to the service, while it relieves distillers of considerable expense in the price of meters, and permits automatic meters now in use to be changed, at small expense, into sample meters.

I have necessarily felt it my duty to rely, to a great extent, on the scientific advice and information already referred to, and which was furnished, by the authority of Congress, for the guidance of the Commissioner.

While the law remains as it is, I cannot doubt but that, in the judgment of Congress, it is deemed advisable to continue the use of meters of the most approved device and construction; and therefore, and for the reasons already stated, I have not felt authorized to dispense entirely with their use.

But I deem it advisable now to submit to Congress, if you shall approve the suggestion, the whole subject of the use of meters; and with this view I have transmitted the accompanying rules and regulations, so that the present mode, by which it is proposed to execute existing laws, (subject to such modifications as experience may hereafter suggest,) may be fully understood and considered by that body.

The House executive document heretofore referred to, with this communication and accompanying regulations, orders, and letters, will furnish some aid in considering the expediency of continuing the use of

spirit meters at distilleries as a useful instrumentality in collecting the revenue.

Very respectfully,

C. DELANO,
Commissioner.

Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, June 7, 1870.

In pursuance of the act of Congress of July 20, 1868, and of the powers conferred by law, and of rules and regulations heretofore prescribed, and of rights and powers therein reserved, it is, by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, hereby—

1. *Ordered*, That the letter of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, addressed to collectors of internal revenue, dated October 8, 1869, relating to certificates of deposit for Tice meters, is hereby revoked; and

2. *Ordered*, That the instructions and regulations, in force prior to that letter, relating to the ordering and shipment of, and payment for, the meters invented by Mr. Isaac P. Tice, and prescribed for use in distilleries, remain in force in respect only to meters heretofore delivered, and also those which said Tice may now have on hand, or in process of construction, not exceeding twenty sets.

3. *Ordered further*, That any regulations heretofore prescribed, or letters addressed to Mr. Isaac P. Tice, by or from this office, directing or authorizing said Tice to construct or proceed with the construction of meters, and especially those of September 16, 1868, be and the same are hereby revoked, except as aforesaid.

4. *Ordered further*, That the following rules and regulations be, and the same are hereby, prescribed, viz :

[Series 5, No. 5.]

RULES, REGULATIONS, AND ORDERS RELATING TO SPIRIT METERS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, June 7, 1870.

Experience having shown that the automatic meters heretofore in use at distilleries are unnecessarily expensive, and do not so well answer the purpose for which they were designed as the cheaper and better sample meters, or automatic meters adapted for use as sample meters, and that the use of the second or "credit" meter may be beneficially dispensed with, it is hereby ordered that hereafter the use of all meters except said sample meters, or automatic meters adapted for use as sample meters, be and is discontinued; and that hereafter one meter only shall be required for each distillery, which shall be attached in such way as that all the spirits produced at such distillery after the manufacture thereof is complete shall pass through such meter; and every owner, agent, or superintendent of a distillery is hereby required, within ninety days, to remove from his distillery the meters the use of which is hereby discontinued.

The meters known as sample meters, and the automatic meters adapted for use as sample meters, invented by Isaac P. Tice, are hereby adopted and prescribed for use at distilleries; and every owner, agent, or superintendent of a distillery is required, within ninety days, to furnish and attach, at his own expense such meters, of proper size, construction, and capacity, for use at his distillery, and to furnish all the pipes, materials, labor, and facilities necessary to complete such attachment in accordance with these regulations.

In order to adapt automatic meters 2, 3, 4, and 5 for use as sample meters, it will be necessary for the distillers to have the tipping cans hung anew, and a sample receiver

provided in the bottom of the meter box, the same as in the sample meters "A" and "B;" or to have a cylindrical vessel of copper, large enough to hold the reserve of ten days' running period, inclosed in a wooden case, attached to the side of the meter-box, in close connection, for the purpose of receiving samples. This vessel will be constructed and attached in accordance with directions and a drawing to be supplied to collectors from this office. The outlet, for drawing off the sample reserves for subsequent use in the ascertainment of temperature and average strength, must also be, as in "A" and "B," by faucet and lock.

Until this attachment is made, when only high wines are passed through the meter, the average strength of spirits for the meter report will be ascertained by the hydrometer and the thermometer from the spirits in the cistern, at each time of drawing off.

The meters hereby discontinued, being the property of the distillers, may be by them sold, to be adapted for use as sample meters. On removing the pipes connecting the "credit" meter (now discontinued) at the doubler with the "debit" meter at the worm, all openings must be effectually closed, as provided in section 16 of the act of July 29, 1868.

Any meter hereafter adopted and prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, for attachment and use in distilleries, as well as the sample meters and automatic meters adapted for use as sample meters hereby prescribed, must be attached and adjusted under the supervision of officers detailed by the Commissioner; the understanding being that neither the government of the United States, nor any department or officer thereof, incurs any liability for or on account of said meters, or the attachment, adjustment, or repair thereof.

Whenever any owner, agent, or superintendent of a distillery shall have procured a meter for use at his distillery, and shall be prepared to have the same attached for use, he shall notify the collector of the district thereof; and shall, in such notice, also state the capacity of each still in his distillery in cubic feet, and the utmost possible producing capacity thereof per minute—that is, the greatest possible quantity of spirits that can pass from the worm in that time. The producing capacity here referred to must not be confined to high wines merely, but must show the entire quantity of spirits, whether high or low wines, which can pass from the worm in the time specified. The attention of distillers is especially called to this point, as the discharge from the worm is not uniform, and if the meter is not of sufficient capacity to measure and pass the largest quantity which the worm can discharge, it will be flooded, and its operations thereby stopped until the meter is opened and again placed in working order.

It is well known that, in steam distilleries especially, stoppages frequently occur for a short time, when the accumulated force of the steam drives over the alcoholic vapor, which is rapidly condensed and discharged from the worm with great force, in some cases accompanied by mash; and the question for the distiller to determine under this regulation is, what is the greatest quantity which can be discharged from the worm under any circumstances. If the meter is not sufficient to pass the product of the worm under any and all circumstances, it will be flooded and its operations stopped, the spirit filling the meter and backing up into the worm. The effect will, of course, be the same as if the distiller should close the outlet of the worm while the still is in operation.

The distiller, in applying to the manufacturer or other person for a meter, should show the cubic contents of the doubler, the outside diameter of the worm at its lower extremity, the height and diameter of the tank in which it is placed, and the material of which the still, doubler, and tank are constructed. The diameter of the main pipe leading from the still to the doubler, as well as of the charging and discharging and blow-off pipes, including the pipe used for discharging the doubler, must also be given, together with a description of the foundations upon which the still, doubler, and condenser are respectively supported. If the still is provided with collapse valves, their number and diameter must also be stated.

Each meter must be attached to the tail-pipe of the worm. When a separation of high and low wines is made, a separator must be placed between the worm and the meter, the high wines only passing through the meter, the low wines being carried directly to the low-wine receiver or the doubler. When by the process of distillation no high wines are produced, no separator is required, and the entire quantity of the singlings will pass through the meter for registering weight of volume and depositing a sample for strength.

A daily report must be made by the storekeeper in charge of each distillery to the assessor of the district, setting forth the indications shown by the meter at the hour when the distillery ceases to operate for the day. He must, at the time of taking the meter indications, draw off the entire contents of the sample receiver, when attached, and ascertain and report the true per cent. thereof. And each assistant assessor who has a distillery in his division will examine each meter whenever he visits the distillery, and report to his assessor the indications of the meter as above directed. And assessors, in making their monthly computation on Form No. 89, will use the information thus obtained in determining the quantity produced.

The storekeeper will also ascertain and report to the assessor the average strength of the spirits in the receiving cisterns at each time of drawing off. This information will be embodied in his meter report.

The following form will be used in making reports of the indications of meters. The names, dates, and figures must be filled in with the pen.

The formula for the computations is as given below.

METER REPORT.

Example.—From meter at M. N.'s distillery, at (here insert locality.) Sample meter A. Amount of spirits distilled, as shown by meter, from February 6, at 9 o'clock a. m., to February 13, at 4 o'clock p. m.:

Reading of register	5910	}	Sample drawn:
Previous reading	4632		
	<hr/>		
Unit of computation	5	}	Hydrometer, 103. Temperature, 50°.
	<hr/>		Strength in cistern, 106.
Pounds registered	6390	}	True per cent., 110.
	<hr/>		
Total gallons	830	}	Total proof gallons, 913.
	<hr/>		

The number of gallons passed through are here found from Table II of the manual, as follows:

On the line for 110 per cent. we find that 600 pounds are equal to 77.92 gallons, and hence 6,000 pounds give 779.2 gallons; also, 300 pounds give 38.9 gallons, and 90 pounds give 11.7 gallons; therefore, 6,390 pounds give 829.8 gallons. For the 90 we look in the column 90.0, and shift the decimal point one figure to the left.

The ordinary method of ascertaining the number of proof gallons is to multiply the number of wine gallons by the figures of the true per cent. Thus, $830 \times 110 = 913$.

After ninety days from this date, no owner, agent, or superintendent of any distillery shall distill any spirits, or proceed in the business of distillation in any distillery, until the meter prescribed in these regulations shall be properly attached therein, and adjusted for use according to the same.

These rules, regulations, and orders have no application to distillers of apples, peaches, or grapes exclusively; nor shall the same be construed so as to discontinue the use of certain meters now being experimented with, or such as may be put on trial for such purpose hereafter. All such experiments will be made under special regulations.

DIRECTIONS FOR TESTING METERS WHEN ATTACHED TO A DISTILLERY.

The following method is prescribed for testing meters when attached to a distillery:

The *weight* must be ascertained by actual weighing, and by testing with the hydrometer the *strength* of a considerable quantity of spirits, both high and low wines, discharged from the meter, and by comparing the same with the registration of the meter. To this end it will be necessary to disconnect the discharge pipe of the meter for high or low wines, as the case may be, and to let the spirits be run into tanks provided for the purpose, sufficiently large to receive the product of a charge of high or low wines, respectively. Each tank should be mounted on a platform scale, and means provided to empty the tanks into the receivers between the runs of the still.

The weighing is preferred to measuring, because the weight is not changed by heat, while the volume is.

After weighing each tank, the weight, as shown by the meter, will be compared with the same as shown by the scale. If it is found necessary to readjust the meter, the weights thereon will be moved until the meter and scale are found by repeated tests to agree, showing equal weight for a given quantity.

The spirit in each tank should be well stirred before being emptied, and its average strength ascertained by means of the hydrometer and thermometer. The weight per gallon is found in Table 4 of the Gauger's Manual.

Divide the total number of pounds by the weight per gallon, and we have the total number of wine gallons, which, being multiplied by the figures of the true per cent., give the total number of proof gallons. (See Formula for Meter Report.)

Not less than two hundred registrations of the weighing-can will be used under each test. This will give an accurate and correct test of the rate of the meter.

The officer detailed should see to the measurement personally, as well as to obtaining the average proof of each run.

These rules, regulations, and orders supersede all former regulations and instructions upon the same subject, and will be enforced until changed by competent authority.

C. DELANO,
Commissioner.

5. *Ordered*, That a letter be addressed to Mr. Isaac P. Tice as follows, viz :

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, June 7, 1870.

SIR: The letter of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, addressed to collectors of internal revenue, dated October 8, 1869, relating to certificates of deposit for Tice meters, has been and is revoked, and the instructions and regulations in force prior to that letter, relating to the ordering and shipment of, and payment for, the meters invented by you and prescribed for use in distilleries, remain in force only in respect to meters heretofore delivered, and also those you may now have on hand, or in process of construction, not exceeding twenty sets.

Any regulations heretofore prescribed, or letters addressed to you by or from the office directing or authorizing you to construct or proceed with the construction of, or to furnish meters, and especially those of September 16, 1868, are revoked except as aforesaid.

* New rules, regulations, and orders have been prescribed, a copy of which is herewith inclosed, it being distinctly understood that neither the government of the United States, nor any department or officer thereof, is or will be responsible for, or on account of, any spirit meters, or the attachment or adjustment thereof.

Very respectfully,

C. DELANO,
Commissioner.

Mr. ISAAC P. TICE,
No. 314 Third Avenue, New York City.

6. *Ordered*, That a letter be addressed to collectors of internal revenue as follows, viz :

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, June 7, 1870.

SIR: The letter of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, addressed to collectors of internal revenue, dated October 8, 1869, relating to certificates of deposit for Tice meters, has been revoked, and the instructions and regulations in force prior to that letter, relating to the ordering and shipment of, and payment for, the meters invented by Mr. Isaac P. Tice, and prescribed for use in distilleries, remain in force only in respect to meters heretofore delivered, and to those which Mr. Tice may now have on hand or in process of construction, not exceeding twenty sets.

New rules, regulations, and orders have been prescribed, copy of which is herewith inclosed.

Very respectfully,

C. DELANO,
Commissioner.

To _____,
Collector.

7. *Ordered*, That copies of the foregoing regulations be sent to every collector of internal revenue, and also to Mr. Isaac P. Tice.

C. DELANO,
Commissioner.

SPIRITS DISTILLED FOR TRIAL OF SPIRIT METERS.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

TRANSMITTING

A letter from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in relation to certain spirits distilled under the direction of a committee appointed to make certain tests of spirit meters.

APRIL 20, 1870.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 18, 1870.

SIR: I herewith transmit a copy of a communication received from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and of a letter addressed to that officer by Deputy Commissioner Given, relative to certain spirits, the property of the United States, distilled under the direction of a committee appointed to make certain tests of spirit meters.

I ask the favorable consideration of the House of the recommendation made by the Commissioner, that a law be passed authorizing the sale of these spirits.

Very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, April 15, 1870.

SIR: Collector Tullock, of this District, has called my attention to the fact that there are twenty-three barrels of spirits stored in a warehouse near his office, upon which there are none of the stamps, marks, or brands required by law.

I find upon inspection that each package is stenciled "Distilled by meter committee." The facts concerning these spirits, so far as I can learn, are these:

They are the product of distillation made by a committee heretofore appointed to make certain tests of spirit meters, and is the property of the United States. I am also informed that a resolution was introduced and passed in one of the houses of Congress directing the delivery of these spirits to the Surgeon General, to be used for hospital purposes; but the resolution never passed the other house. I infer from the appearance of the casks, that considerable leakage has occurred and will continue to occur, and this, with the fact that warehousing charges are accumulating upon these spirits, leads me to suggest that some steps be taken for the disposition of the spirits.

If it shall be found necessary to stamp the spirits, (as it will be if they are put in transit or on the market,) this may be done by your issuing a special order to the collector of the District, directing him to attach the proper stamps and making such order a voucher by which he may account for the stamp so used.

I deem it my duty to call your attention to these facts.

Very respectfully,

JOSIAH GIVEN,
Deputy Commissioner.

Hon. C. DELANO,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Having no authority, as I understand the law, to sell or dispose of the spirits herein referred to, I beg to suggest that you refer this communication to Congress or some appropriate committee, with a request that by joint resolution the collector of the District of Columbia, or some other person, be authorized to stamp and dispose of the spirits, placing the proceeds in the treasury of the United States.

C. DELANO,
Commissioner.

SURGEON GEORGE E. COOPER.

L E T T E R

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

RELATIVE TO

The presentation of a gold watch and chain to Surgeon George E. Cooper, of the army, by the government of France.

APRIL 20, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *April 14, 1870.*

The Secretary of War has the honor to submit to the House of Representatives the accompanying copy of a communication received from the Secretary of State, inclosing a transcript of a note addressed to him by the French minister to the United States, accompanying a gold watch and chain to be presented by the government of France to Surgeon George E. Cooper, of the army of the United States, in recognition of his zealous and devoted professional services to certain sailors of the Imperial French navy, sick with yellow fever at Norfolk, Virginia, in the month of July last.

It is recommended that Surgeon Cooper be authorized by law to accept the present above described.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 12, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a gold watch and chain which the minister of marine of France is desirous of presenting to Doctor Cooper of the United States Army, in recognition of services rendered by him to the crew of the *Curieux* of the Imperial navy, as specified in the note of Mr. Berthemy, a translation of which is inclosed.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

HAMILTON FISH.

HON. WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, *March 27*, 1870.

Mr. SECRETARY OF STATE: The attention of his Majesty's government has been directed to the zealous and devoted care given by Dr. Galt, Dr. Cooper, of the American Army, and the Rev. Mr. O'Keefe, a priest at Norfolk, in the month of July last, to the sailors attacked by the yellow fever who belonged to the crew of the advice boat C. Curieux, of the Imperial navy, during the stay of the vessel at Norfolk.

To acknowledge the services then rendered to the French marine, Admiral Rigault & Genouilly has decided that a gold watch and chain be offered to each of these honorable foreigners, as a testimonial of gratitude.

I have the honor, Mr. Secretary of State, herewith to transmit to you these presents, begging you, agreeably to the desire of the minister of the marine, to cause them to be sent to the persons for whom they are designed.

Be pleased to accept, Mr. Secretary of State, the assurances of my very high consideration.

BERTHEMY.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH, &c.



BOUNTY DECISION OF SUPREME COURT.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

IN RELATION TO

The bounty decision of the Supreme Court.

MAY 11, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 6, 1870.

The Secretary of War has the honor to report to the House of Representatives:

That on the 3d day of May, 1861, the President of the United States called out a volunteer force of 42,034 officers and men, to serve for the period of three years, unless sooner discharged, for the suppression of the insurrection against the national authority.

That on the 4th May, 1861, orders were issued from the War Department, in accordance with said proclamation, prescribing the organization of the force of 42,034 officers and men called into service; fixing it at thirty-nine regiments of infantry and one regiment of cavalry, and providing that each enlisted man, when honorably discharged, should receive, among other allowances, an allowance of one hundred dollars.

That the necessities of the government were such as to compel the War Department, with the sanction of the President, to exceed the limits of the above-quoted proclamation and order, and accept the services of about double the number of regiments, officers and men.

That by act of Congress of July 22, 1861, the President was authorized to accept the services of volunteers; who, among other allowances, were to receive, each enlisted man, a bounty of one hundred dollars, when honorably discharged, for a service of not less than two years, or during the war; and this provision of the said act, with other provisions, was extended to all volunteers who had already been accepted into the service of the United States.

That by the act of Congress of August 6, 1861, all the acts, proclamations, and orders of the President, calling out or relating to volunteers from the States, were approved, and in all respects made legal and valid.

That in accordance with the laws just cited, and others amendatory thereof, a bounty of one hundred dollars has been allowed and paid to each volunteer enlisted between the date of the President's call for volunteers and the act of Congress which first authorized their employment and

fixed their bounty; provided, that such volunteer was honorably discharged after a service of not less than two years, or was discharged on account of wounds, but not otherwise.

That by a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, each volunteer who entered the service under the President's proclamation before mentioned, in any one of the forty regiments prescribed by the order of the War Department based upon said proclamation, is entitled to the allowance, or bounty, of one hundred dollars referred to in such order; irrespective of the fact that he might not have served at least two years, as required by the act of Congress of July 22, 1861, nor had been discharged on account of wounds, as provided by subsequent acts of Congress, but provided, only, that he had been honorably discharged.

The War Department is now called upon by the accounting officers of the Treasury, in pursuance of such decision of the Supreme Court, to designate the forty regiments of volunteers which are to be regarded as entering the service of the United States under the President's proclamation of May 3, 1861, in order that such enlisted men, honorably discharged therefrom, as have been deprived of bounty because of what was regarded as a legal insufficiency of service, may now receive the same. The department, however, is unable to respond properly to this demand, for the reason that though the late decision of the Supreme Court is restricted to the forty regiments intended to be called into service, there were eighty-two regiments actually received into service under the President's proclamation, all of which regiments are, in equity, entitled to the benefits of that decision; and for the additional reason that it has not been authoritatively ascertained whether the act of Congress of August 6, 1861, heretofore cited, was intended to approve and confirm such acts, proclamations, and orders of the President, relating to the volunteers, as were public and notorious only, or to include, also, such acts and orders as were communicated and made known only to those immediately concerned; as the acceptance, by letters from time to time addressed to the executive officers of certain States, of forty-two additional regiments under the proclamation of May 3, 1861. It would also appear to be but simple justice that all volunteers who enlisted at any time during the rebellion for three years or during the war, and who were honorably discharged before they had served at least two years, (unless they were discharged to receive promotion,) should now receive the same bounty as those who enlisted under the call of May, 3 1861, if they have not already received the same.

In view of the foregoing premises, it is deemed to be proper, in advance of any executive action, to submit the questions of law and justice involved to the legislative authority, which alone appears to be invested with the necessary power to decide the same to the satisfaction of all concerned.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

SURVEY OF ALASKA AND THE ALEUTIAN ISLANDS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

TRANSMITTING

A letter from the Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, asking for an appropriation to survey Alaska and the Aleutian Islands.

MAY 11, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of the Secretary, May 9, 1870.

SIR: I transmit herewith a letter from Benjamin Peirce, esq., Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, in which he recommends an appropriation for a survey of Alaska and the Aleutian Islands. Accompanying his communication is a paper prepared by Mr. William H. Dall, containing an estimate of the cost of the work, which is put at about \$50,000.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES COAST SURVEY OFFICE,
Washington, March 22, 1870.

SIR; I have the honor to submit to you the inclosed plan of a survey of Alaska and the Aleutian Islands, drawn up by Mr. William H. Dall. The proposed expenditure is rather more than I expected, being altogether about \$45,000 in gold, for three years, instead of \$30,000 in currency, as I expected. The whole sum is, however, small in consideration of the important results which will be obtained; and I hope, therefore, that it will meet your approbation.

Mr. Dall is a man of sincere and honest enthusiasm, and may be depended upon to work with integrity, skill, and energy.

The portion of his plans which embraces the revenue duties does not, however, seem to me desirable to be adopted; for I think that the duties of making surveys and of catching smugglers are inconsistent with each other, and that the latter service had better be intrusted to officers especially trained for that duty.

The annual appropriations which will be needed to accomplish this enterprise will be \$10,000 for outfit, and \$13,500 annually for three years. The outfit principally consists of the purchase and preparation of a small vessel for the service.

Yours, very respectfully,

BENJAMIN PEIRCE,

Superintendent United States Coast Survey.

Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,

Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,

March 20, 1870.

SIR: The following plan and estimates for a hydrographic reconnaissance of the northern district of Alaska Territory is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. DALL

Professor BENJAMIN PEIRCE,

Superintendent of the Coast Survey.

GENERAL PLAN OF OPERATIONS.

Fitting out at San Francisco, the vessel would rendezvous at Captain's Harbor, Unalaska.

Assuming the season to be in the month of September, which is the commencement of the stormy season, a few Aleutians might be shipped, and the party would then proceed to a thorough survey of the harbor.

This would occupy the time until the severity of the October storms was over, and at the same time exercise the Aleuts, and familiarize them with the mode of handling the vessel, boats, &c., after which, should they prove satisfactory sailors, a portion of the original crew might be sent back to San Francisco, and their places filled by the Aleutians. This process might subsequently be repeated until, with the exception of the petty officers, the crew was entirely composed of Aleuts, who would, of course, serve for lower wages than other sailors.

The survey of the harbor would include thorough soundings, accurate geographical determination of the position of various prominent points near it, observations in regard to the tides, which, from many causes, are exceedingly variable in the Aleutian chain, and finally the preparation of a chart, corrected by triangulations, and of a series of sailing directions for vessels desiring to leave or enter the harbor. Meteorological observations would constantly be kept up, and the altitude of the more prominent points near the harbor should be determined by barometrical observations.

When the clear and more quiet winter weather should set in, the vessel should proceed to the westward among the islands, making use of every opportunity thus afforded for determining astronomically the positions of as many points as possible. During the summer season the prevalent fogs would prevent such work in these portions of the archipelago. The temperature in winter is rarely below 32° Fahrenheit, and the sea is free from ice. The islands are snow-covered at intervals, but the snow, except on high peaks, does not remain for any great length of time. Such work as above indicated might be prosecuted without serious difficulty as far north as the Pribyloff or fur-seal islands.

The details of the work proposed would be substantially as follows: First, the determination of points; second, the survey, as far as practicable, of the various straits between the islands, the determination of the currents and tides which flow through them, and the preparation of reconnaissance charts. When stormy weather impended the vessel might seek the nearest harbor or roadstead, and continue her work there until the weather admitted of the continuance of the survey on the more exposed coasts. Determinations of altitudes should be made as frequently as possible, and the observations on the rate of the currents, temperature of air and water, and barometric observations, should be steadily carried on.

It may be remarked that while all our knowledge of these coasts must be regarded as approximate only, that part of it which relates to the passes between the groups of islands is especially deficient. In 1868, an American trader, on the strength of the best charts now obtainable, attempted to enter Isonótsky Strait between Unimak and Aliaska, and found only two or three feet of water where the chart had nineteen fathoms. Had the weather been rough she must have been lost.

On the return of spring, when the finest weather prevails, the vessel should proceed without delay to the coast about Cape Románzoff, in the vicinity of Nínivak Island. No survey has been made here since 1820, (by Etolin,) and the charts of the island differ as widely among themselves as all probably do from the truth. These coasts are very shoal and dangerous, and hence the best and the most quiet weather of the season should be devoted to them. As soon as possible, sailing directions for the various ports on this coast, especially those about Bristol Bay and the mouth of the Kuskokwim River, should be prepared; as they are greatly needed by our traders.

When July arrived, the foggy and rainy season would set in, and the most economical way of employing the time would be to repair to some one of the numerous island harbors and work at a special reconnaissance, more or less thorough as the time would allow, of such harbor, as previously described in speaking of Unalaska. This might be kept up for two months or less, and a small interval, in the latter part of August and early in September, could be employed in the determination of astronomical positions.

If it should be considered desirable that the vessel should also be commissioned for extra revenue service, the following plan would be advisable to pursue.

The smugglers from the Sandwich Islands have been in the habit, ever since 1850, of repairing to Grantley Harbor and Kotzebue Sound, to the north of Behring Strait, in the spring, and obtaining, in return for alcohol, ammunition, and arms, a large amount of furs, annually.

They keep to the west side of Behring Sea, following up the ice as it melts, in company with the whalers. Arrived at East Cape, Behring Strait, a delay is usually caused by the pack, which, passing northward through the strait, grounds off the cape, and sometimes sticks there for a week. The first vessels which are able to pass this barrier are sure of plenty of whales, besides securing the spring trade.

Grantley Harbor is the first point visited, and then Kotzebue Sound. In 1868 the brig Pfeil, of Honolulu, obtained over five thousand sables, besides many other furs, in this way; occupying only a few days, she returned to the Sandwich Islands long before the revenue cutter had entered Behring Sea. The same course is taken by the smugglers who enter the Kuskokwim River. In 1868, the schooner Kate, of Victoria, Vancouver's Island, obtained a large booty there in trade for liquor,

and actually seized and occupied one of the Russian American Company's forts on the river. It would be difficult for any vessel which did not winter in the Aleutian Islands to entrap these fellows, especially as most revenue officers are ignorant of the course pursued by the smugglers.

If this were added to the general plan of the work laid out, it would necessitate a small armament for the vessel, and is further open to the objection of taking her away from her explorations during the most desirable part of the season for pushing explorations on the more dangerous coasts. On the other hand, wherever she might go, additional information would be obtained, especially about the supposed deep-sea valley which heads in Plover Bay, just west of Behring Strait; and in regard to Grantley Harbor and Kotzebue Sound. If any captures were made, as would be at least probable, the results might go some way toward paying the expenses of the work during the remainder of the season.

The captures, if any, might be taken to Unalaska or Kodiak, where, in the fall, abundant opportunities are afforded for shipping the cargo, or dispatching the vessel itself to San Francisco, in charge of some of the numerous traders which touch at that point on their return from the north.

I have not considered it necessary to discuss the immense amount of information in regard to the volcanic phenomena, geology, and natural history, which would be obtained on such an expedition. The value of the results obtained by the scientific corps under my charge, attached to the badly managed and poorly equipped telegraph expedition, from 1865 to 1868, are a sufficient example.

Triangulations to any great extent could hardly be carried on by a party engaged in such work as above described, but the most valuable results would be comprised in the determinations of positions, the surveys of harbors, the reconnoissance of the various straits, and the construction therefrom of preliminary charts far more nearly approximating to accuracy than any now extant.

OUTFIT, ETC., NEEDED FOR THE WORK.

The vessel required for such work would not exceed sixty tons burden. She should be schooner rigged, stoutly and stanchly built, and well coppered, with some extra sheathing about the bows, to receive the wear from such small ice as may occasionally be met with in narrow straits and harbors. She should be such a vessel as most of our bank fishermen use, but should be provided with good cabin accommodations and forecabin. The galley should be, if possible, below deck.

Such a vessel can be obtained in San Francisco for a reasonable sum. She should be furnished with an extra supply of ground tackle, including two heavy and two light anchors, beside a kedge. The safety of all would frequently depend on the strength of the anchors and chain. Of the latter she should carry not less than two eighty-fathom chains, beside an extra one. She should be well supplied with running gear, and should carry two good suits of sails. The wear on rigging is severe in these latitudes. She should have one good, strong whale-boat, the best kind of boat for such work, according to my experience. She should also be provided with a good, flat-bottomed surf-boat, somewhat like a dory; or, if it were definitely decided that the vessel would remain several seasons in the Aleutian chain, (as is the best and most economical plan,) two of these boats should be carried, as the wear on

them is very great. The surf beats eternally on most of the shores, and in rough weather with such violence as to make a good surf-boat indispensable. I have known of several cases where from three to six men have lost their lives by attempting to put off in a round-bottomed boat. It is a question whether a metallic boat of the proper shape, provided with a water-tight compartment at each end, and a center-board, would not be the most durable and economical.

Both boats would require masts and sails; and a good supply of oars would be needed, as they cannot be replaced in those parts, except through the courtesy of whalers.

A set of camp-kettles, &c., would be required for the use of parties on shore, who might be separated from the vessel for days by rough weather.

If extra revenue service should be added to her other duties, the vessel would require a small boat-howitzer and a stand of arms, with the necessary ammunition.

The party should consist of the person in charge of the work, a sailing-master, a mate, and some person qualified to assist in drawing preliminary charts, &c., and making duplicate copies of all observations at once, to be forwarded at every convenient opportunity.

The crew should consist of a cook, carpenter, and eight men. This would provide a good boat's crew, and still leave enough to take care of the vessel, should it be necessary.

As previously intimated, I have reason to believe that the crew could be gradually replaced, in great part, by Aleuts, at more moderate wages. These men are better acquainted with the character of the country, and would be more docile and better able to resist cold and wet and the exposure of such a life than ordinary sailors.

In such a climate a larger supply of food is needed than in more temperate regions. Pork and hard-bread are better than beef and flour; tea is preferable to coffee.

In summer there would be little difficulty in adding to the regular supply of provisions by fishing, using the dredge in favorable localities and trading with the natives at different points for game and fish. In the spring, wild fowl and their eggs, deer on the northern coast, and fish from May to October, may be obtained.

Later in the season, the fur-seal and sea-lion afford some fresh provisions which are not to be despised. Potatoes and other vegetables may be found, late in the season, at a few points; beef can usually be obtained at Unalaska. In the winter, however, to promote the general health of the crew and avoid scurvy, a good supply of desiccated vegetables would be necessary. These I have found by experience to be invaluable, and generally preferable to canned vegetables, which are bulky, and often of poor quality. Canned fresh meat is hardly worth transportation. Beans, peas, rice, and sago are desirable, as well as a good supply of sugar, vinegar, and pickles. A slight change would be desirable in the proportions of the navy ration, (as fixed by the act of Congress of July 18, 1861, and the naval appropriation bill of July 14, 1862,) as will be seen in the annexed table of estimates. A good medicine and tool chest, fishing tackle, a dredge, and a seine, would be needed; and it would be desirable to have a supply of warm clothing, such as mittens, socks, and pea-jackets, to be issued at reasonable prices to the men as they were needed.

It is hardly necessary to add that the success of such an expedition would depend almost entirely on the character of the officers and their

willingness to work in perfect unison, to endure fatigue and exposure cheerfully, and to have their hearts in their work.

A knowledge of the Russian language to some extent would be necessary for the commander and captain, and some familiarity with the native dialects would add greatly to their usefulness.

The minor details of the work, of course, would be determined by the coincident circumstances and the judgment of the person in charge.

The time necessary for completing the work, under favorable circumstances, may be estimated at three years.

A point should be agreed upon—and Unalaska would doubtless be the best—where the annual supplies might be sent by the usual vessels which touch annually at that point. The vessel employed in the work, of course, could not carry a sufficient supply of provisions to last for more than a year, if so long; and some depot would be necessary. Provisions, &c., can be purchased from the traders at Unalaska, but at high prices; and it would be more economical to have the annual supplies sent as freight, to await the needs of the party engaged in the survey.

It is probable that \$1,000 per month would cover all the expenses of the work, except the purchase and possible fitting up of the vessel and her boats.

Further information, if desired on any point, will be gladly supplied. The estimates are included in the annexed tables.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. DALL.

The following is an estimate of the cost of the weekly ration per man at the present rate of government commutation. It will be observed that, while the proportions are somewhat altered, the cost is very nearly the same as that of the government ration, *i. e.*, \$1 75.

Article.	Amount.	Price or value.*
Pork.....	5 pounds.	\$0 50
Beef.....	2 pounds.	16
Rice.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ pound.	03
Flour.....	1 pound.	05
Biscuit.....	7 pounds.	42
Sugar.....	1 pound.	16
Tea.....	2 ounces.	12
Coffee.....	7 ounces.	05 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beans.....	1 pint.	04 $\frac{1}{2}$
Peas.....	1 pint.	04 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pickles.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ pound.	04
Dried apples.....	4 ounces.	03
Desiccated vegetables.....	4 ounces.	04 $\frac{1}{2}$
Vinegar.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint.	01 $\frac{1}{2}$
Molasses.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint.	03
Butter (?).....	4 ounces.	07 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total, per week.....		<u>1 81$\frac{1}{2}$</u>

or, \$94 54 per annum per man, making, for fourteen men, \$1,323 14 for rations per annum. Omitting butter, which is hardly needed, the total cost would be \$1,268 54.

* Currency.

SALARIES, (GOLD.)

	Per month.	Per year.
Director	\$100	\$1,200
Sailing master	100	1,200
Draughtsman	75	900
Mate	60	720
Cook	40	480
Carpenter	40	480
Eight men, each	30	2,880
Total		<u>7,860</u>
Salaries		\$7,860 00
Rations		1,323 14
Trading goods		300 00
Miscellaneous		2,516 86
Total		<u>12,000 00</u>

The miscellaneous expenses would include premium on gold salaries, (say, \$786, with gold at 110,) wear and tear of vessel, rigging, instruments, fuel, &c., and the margin would seem to be amply sufficient to meet these and similar expenses.



FORT PORTER.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

IN RELATION TO

The improvement of the grounds owned by the United States in the city of Buffalo, and known as Fort Porter.

MAY 11, 1870.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 5, 1870.

The Secretary of War has the honor to return to the House of Representatives the proposed joint resolution authorizing the improvement of the grounds owned by the United States in the city of Buffalo, and known as Fort Porter, and to state, for the information of the Committee on Military Affairs, that no objection is known to exist to the proposed measure, provided that the joint resolution be amended as indicated upon the face thereof.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

JOINT RESOLUTION authorizing the improvement of the grounds owned by the United States in the city of Buffalo, New York, known as Fort Porter.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That permission be, and is hereby, granted to the city of Buffalo, in the State of New York, through its park commissioners, to improve and beautify the grounds known as Fort Porter, situated in said city, and belonging to the United States, in connection with a public park to be laid out on land adjoining the said grounds, the plans for the same to be approved by the Secretary of War: Provided, That this resolution shall not be construed to pass any title in the said grounds, but that the ownership and control of the said grounds shall remain entirely in the United States, and shall be subject to such changes and uses for military purposes as the Secretary of War may direct.

